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Dedicated To...

All those who stood by me through my thick & thin.

- ⇨ Ms. Farzana (My Mother)
- ⇨ Mr. Asadullah (My Father)
- ⇨ Ms. Sanam (My Wife)
- ⇨ Mr. Muzaffar Ali Kolachi (My Friend)
- ⇨ Mr. Abdul Sami Kalwar (My Friend)
- ⇨ Team Naeem's Virtual Academy

Last But Not Least

☞ Raina راعنا۔ (My Daughter, My Lucky Charm)

اور ان تمام لڑنے والوں کے نام، جو اپنی محرومیوں، ناکامیوں، پریشانیوں سے لڑ رہے ہیں، جو تھکے نہیں، جن کے اندر زندگی کی رمق باقی ہے، جو زندگی میں کچھ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، آگے بڑھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ڈٹے رہو، کامیابی آپ کے قدم چومے گی۔

Contents

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- 40 IMPORTANT COUNTRIES 15
- ORGANIZATIONS 18
- COUNTRIES & CAPITALS 28
- CURRENCY 30
- LARGEST IN THE WORLD 35
- SMALLEST IN THE WORLD 35
- LARGEST PRODUCERS OF THE WORLD 36
- ABBREVIATIONS 36
- FIRST, LARGEST, LONGEST, OLDEST IN THE WORLD 42
- OLD & NEW NAMES 43
- OLD NAMES OF THE CITIES OF PAKISTAN 44
- CITIES ON RIVER BANKS 45
- FAMOUS STREETS/WALLS IN THE WORLD 46
- FAMOUS PLACES 47
- FAMOUS ISLANDS OF WORLD 48
- FAMOUS NAMES (EPITHETS) 49
- FAMOUS NAMES OF CITIES 50
- PARLIAMENTS 51
- INVENTIONS & DISCOVERIES 52
- HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS 56
- NAME OF THE MILITARY SYMBOLS OF PAKISTAN 5
- AIRLINES 5
- IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL DAYS 5
- PAKISTAN'S EXECUTIVES & LEGISLATURE 6
- GOVERNORS GENERAL OF PAKISTAN ....
- PRESIDENTS OF PAKISTAN ....
- VICE PRESIDENTS ....
- CHIEF MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATORS ....
- PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN ....
- CHIEF EXECUTIVE ....
- PRESIDENTS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ....

- WORLD'S SECRET AGENCIES 63
- WORLD GEOGRAPHY 63
- OCEANS OF THE WORLD 65
- PACIFIC OCEAN 65
- ATLANTIC OCEAN 65
- INDIAN OCEAN 65
- ANTARCTIC OCEAN 65
- ARCTIC OCEAN 66
- SEAS OF THE WORLD 66
- NOTABLE DESERTS 67
- DESERTS IN PAKISTAN 67
- FAMOUS CANALS OF THE WORLD 67
- FAMOUS LAKES 68
- NOTABLE PLATEAUS 68
- FAMOUS GRASSLANDS OF THE WORLD 68
- FAMOUS STRAIT OF THE WORLD 68
- FAMOUS GULFS & BAYS OF THE WORLD 69
- NOTABLE WATERFALLS 69
- SEAPORTS 69
- IMPORTANT RIVERS 69
- FAMOUS GLACIERS 71
- INTERNATIONAL SPORTS (UPCOMING) EVENTS 71
- FIFA WORLD CUP (MAN) 71
- ICC (INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL) 71
- ICC WORLD CUP MAN 72
- ICC T20 WORLD CUP 72
- ICC CHAMPIONS TROPHY 72
- HOCKEY WORLD CUP 72
- SUMMER OLYMPIC 72
- WINTER OLYMPIC 73
- BOOKS AND AUTHORS 74
- NOBLE PRIZES 75
- IMPORTANT DATES EVENTS, AND PERSONALITIES 76

- (MIX PLATE) 76
- VACCINES / MEDICINES 81
- INTERNATIONAL BORDERS & LINES 81
- IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL BORDER 82
- MOST REPEATED QUESTIONS (G.K) 84
- RELIGIONS OFTHE WORLD 85
- BATTLES 86
- NEWS AGENCIES OF SOME COUNTRIES 87
- ALPHABETICAL LETTERS OF LANGUAGES 88
- WORLD FAMOUS ORGANIZATIONS/APPLICATIONS........ 89
- NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF PAKISTAN 90
- BIGGEST, HIGHEST, TALLEST ETC. 91
- LARGEST IN THE WORLD 91
- FIRST INTHE WORLD 92

2-MATHEMATICS

- TYPES OF NUMBERS 94
- PRIME & COMPOSITE NUMBERS 94
- BODMAS........ 96
- FACTORS & MULTIPLES 97
- LCM & HCF 98
- LCM LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE 98
- HCF (HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR) 99
- SQUARE ROOT 101
- CUBE ROOT 102
- FRACTION 104
- PERCENTAGE 108
- RATIO PROPORTION 119
- CONTINUED RATIO: 123
- PROFIT SHARING 124
- MODE, MEDIAN, MEAN & RANGE 126
- LAWS OF EXPONENTS 130
- PROPERTIES OF POWERS 132

- PRACTICE QUESTIONS 133
- NUMBER SERIES 134
- SCIENTIFIC NOTATION 141
- SCIENTIFIC NOTATION – EXERCISES 142
- AGE PROBLEMS 143
- INTRODUCTION TO ALGEBRA 147
- ROMAN NUMBERS: 1 – 1000 147
- LINEAR EQUATION 148
- TYPES OF POLYNOMIAL EXPRESSIONS: 152
- GEOMETRY 156
- PERIMETER AND AREA.......... 158
- CIRCUMFERENCE, AREA AND VOLUME 160
- MATH MIX PLATE 163

3-PAKISTAN STUDY

- DAMS OF PAKISTAN 182
- BEFORE 1857 184
- AFTER 1857 187
- CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN 190
- PAK INDIA WAR, 1965 194
- NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES 195
- PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE MUSLIM WORLD 197
- VICEROYS OF INDIA FROM (1858 To 1947) 199
- PRE-PARTITION ERA 200
- WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857 200
- URDU-HINDI CONTROVERSY (1867).......... 200
- SIMLA DEPUTATION (1906) 200
- ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUES (AIML) 200
- MINTO MORLEY REFORMS (1909) 201
- LUCKNOW PACT (1916) 201
- JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (1919) 201
- MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS (1919) 201
- KHILAFAT MOVEMENT (1919) 201
- SIMON COMMISSION (1927) 201

- NEHRU REPORT (1928) 202
- QUAID-I-AZAM 14 POINT (1929) 202
- ALLAHABAD ADDRESS (1930) 202
- ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930-1932) 202
- GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT (1935) 203
- INDIAN PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS (1937) 203
- LAHORE RESOLUTION (1940) 203
- CRIPPS MISSION (1942) 203
- WAVELL PLAN (1945) 204
- SIMLA CONFERENCE (1945) 204
- ELECTIONS (1945-46) 204
- CABINET MISSION (1946) 204
- PARTITION PLAN (1947) 204
- INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947 205
- POST PARTITION ERA 205
- CONSTITUTIONALS DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN 205
- BOGRA FORMULA (1953) 205
- CURRENT AFFAIRS OF PAKISTAN 206
- SOME FAMOUS PERSONALITIES 208
- SIR SYED AHMED KHAN 208
- ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL 212
- QUAID-I-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH 214
- IMPORTANT EVENTS 219
- CRIPPS MISSION (1942) 220
- C.R FORMULA (1944) 221
- GANDHI JINNAH TALK (1944) 221
- SHIMLA CONFERENCE (1945) 222
- GENERAL ELECTION (1945-1946) 222
- CABINET MISSION PLAN (1946) 223
- FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT (1946-1947) 224
- THE THIRD JUNE PLAN (1947) 225
- PARTITION OF INDIA AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN (1947) 226
- BRITISH COLONIZATION 227

- SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT 227
- PAKISTAN'S PHYSIOGRAPHY 229
- PUNJAB 230
- SINDH 231
- KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA 231
- BALUCHISTAN 232
- THE MOTORWAYS OF PAKISTAN 232
- GENERAL INFORMATION 233
- DYNASTIES 239
- PAKISTAN AFFAIRS MOST REPEATED QUESTIONS 241

4-ENGLISH

- PARTS OF SPEECH 252
- NOUN 252
- PRONOUN: 255
- ADJECTIVE 257
- DEGREES OF ADJECTIVE: 259
- VERB 260
- KINDS OF VERBS 261
- IRREGULAR VERBS 261
- REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS 262
- ADVERB........ 263
- PREPOSITION 264
- WORDS FOLLOWED BY THE APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS. 265
- (USE OF PREPOSITION – EXERCISE) 267
- CONJUNCTION 270
- INTERJECTION 270
- ARTICLE 270
- USE OF ARTICLE (THE) 271
- OMISSION OF ARTICLE (THE) 274
- TENSES 274
- SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE 275
- PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE 276

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH A FUTURE MEANING 276
- DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS 277
- PRESENT PERFECT TENSE 277
- PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE 278
- SIMPLE PAST TENSE 279
- PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE 280
- PAST PERFECT TENSE 282
- PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE 282
- SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE 283
- FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE 284
- FUTURE PERFECT TENSE 284
- FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE 285
- USE OF PREPOSITION 285
- VOCABULARY 300
- SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT 304
- ENGLISH ERROR SPOTTING RULES 308
- READING COMPREHENSION 313
- SPELLING-CORRECTION 318
- ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION 319
- CONDITIONAL SENTENCES 325
- IDIOMS 326
- ANALOGY 330
- PHOBIAS 335
- ENGLISH MCQs 336

5-EVERY DAY SCIENCE

- MOST IMPORTANT TERMINOLOGIES 348
- BRANCHES OF SCIENCE 350
- INSTRUMENTS: (AND THEIR USE) 352
- PHYSICAL QUANTITIES 353
- DISEASES 355
- SOUND & HEAT 357
- FOOD AND HEALTH 358

- LIVING THINGS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT 360
- ECO SYSTEM 361
- MATTER AND ITS STATES 362
- METALS VS NON METALS 363
- HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY 363
- BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT BODY SYSTEMS....... 365
- The Brain and Nervous System 366
- PARTS OF BRAIN 366
- UNIVERSE 367
- GASEOUS PLANETS (OUTER PLANETS) 370
- EARTH 372
- CELL: 373
- DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANIMAL AND PLANT CELL 374
- ACID AND BASE 374
- pH SCALE 375
- TEMPERATURE SCALES CONVERSION 376
- EDS MOST REPEATED QUESTIONS 379

6-ISLAMIAT

- BATTLES OF ISLAM 397
- CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS FROM 1st A.H to 11 A.H....... 400
- INFORMATION OF HOLY QURAN 400
- SURAH IN THE NAME OF THE PROPHETS 401
- ISLAMIAT GENERAL INFORMATION 401
- TITLES OF PROPHETS / SAHABAS 402
- FIRST IN ISLAM 403
- SIX KALIMAS 403
- BELIEFS OF ISLAM 404
- PILLARS OF ISLAM....... 404
- HOLY BOOKS....... 404
- PROGENY OF THE HOLY PROPHET 404
- WIVES OF THE HOLY PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAWW): امہات المؤمنین....... 405
- عشرہ مبشرہ 405
- صحاح ستہ 405

- SOURCES OF SHARIA 406
- AL-QURAN 406
- NAMAZ 408
- ZAKAT 409
- FASTING 409
- HAJJ 410
- HADITH MUBARAK........ 410
- MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION 411
- PROPHETS OF ISLAM 411
- ISLAMIAT MOST REPEATED 200 QUESTIONS (1 LINER) 413

7-COMPUTER

- COMPUTER GENERATIONS 418
- CLASSIFICATION GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS 419
- TYPES OF COMPUTER 420
- TYPES OF MEMORY IN COMPUTER 421
- UNITS OF COMPUTER MEMORY 422
- SHORTCUT KEYS: 423
- FUNCTION KEYS: 424
- SHORTCUT KEYS OF (MS-WORD) 424
- MOUSE SHORTCUTS 425
- MICROSOFT EXCEL SHORTCUT KEYS 427
- SOME IMPORTANT ABBREVIATIONS 428
- FREQUENTLY ASKED EXTENSIONS 428
- TYPES OF COMPUTER ANTIVIRUS 429
- THE 6 BEST ANTIVIRUS SOFTWARE OF 2022 429
- BEST GRAPHIC DESIGN SOFTWARE OF 2022 (FREE AND PAID) 429
- MOST REPEATED COMPUTER MCQS 430

General Knowledge

40 IMPORTANT COUNTRIES

1. PAKISTAN
Capital: Islamabad
Currency: Rupees
Head: Imran Khan (22nd PM)
Known as: Land of Pure Peoples
Parliament: Majlis-e-Shura
Airline: PIA, Air Blue, Shaheen
Continent: Asia

2.INDIA
Capital: New Delhi
Currency: Rupees
Head: Ram Nath Kovind (President)
Parliament: Sansad
Airline: Air India
Continent: Asia

3. CHINA
Capital: Beijing
Currency: Yuan
Head: Xi Jinping
Parliament: Nation People's Congress
Airline: Air China
Continent: Asia

4. JAPAN
Capital: Tokyo
Currency: Yen
Head: Fumio Kishida
known as: Land of Rising Sun
Parliament: Diet
Airline: JAL
Continent: Asia

5. AFGHANISTAN
Capital: Kabul
Currency: Afghani
Head: Muahmmad Umar
Known as: Buffer state of Asia
Parliament: Jirga
Airline: Ariana
Continent: Asia

6. ICELAND
Capital: Rejavik
Currency: Krune
Head: Gudni Johannesson
Known as: Land of fire & Ice
Parliament: Althing
Airline: Iceland Air
Continent: Europe

7. TURKEY
Capital: Ankara
Currency: Lira
Head: Tayyip Erdogan
Known as: Sick man of Europe before 1914
Parliament: Grand National
Airline: Turkish Airline
Continent: Europe & Asia

8. NORWAY
Capital: Oslo
Currency: Kruna
Head: Jones Gohr
Known as: Land of midnight sun
Parliament: Storting
Airline: Iceland Air
Continent: Europe

9. LEBANON
Capital: Beirut
Currency: Pound
Head: Michel Aoun
Known as: Land of Milk and Honey
Parliament: National Parliament
Airline: Middle East Airline
Continent: Asia

10. LIBIYA
Capital: Tripoli
Currency: Dinar
Head: Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh
Parliament: The House Representatives
Airlines Libyan Airline
Continent: Africa

11. ITALY
Capital: Rome
Currency: Euro
Head: Sergio Mattarella
Parliament: Italian Parliament
Airline: Alitalia

12. INDONESIA
Capital: Jakarta
Currency: Rupees
Head: Joko Widodo
Known as: Land of thousand Islands
Airline: Garunda

Continent: Europe

Continent: Asia

13. TAIWAN
Capital: Taipei
Currency: Dollar
Head: Tsai Ing-wen
Airline: China Airline
Continent: Asia

14. SPAIN
Capital: Madrid
Currency: Euro
Head: Perdro Sanchez
Parliament: Cortes
Airline: Iberia
Continent: Europe and Africa

15. FRANCE
Capital: Paris
Currency: Euro
Head: Emmanuel Macron
Known as: Land of Franks
Parliament: National Assembly
Airline: Swiss, Air France
Continent: Europe

16. VIETNAM
Capital: Hanoi
Currency: New Dong
Head: Nguyen Yuan
Parliament: National Assembly
Airlinee Vietnam Airlin
Continent: Asia

17. HUNGRY
Capital: Budapest
Currency: Forint
Head: Jonos Ader
Parliament: National Assembly
Airline: Wizz Air
Continent: Africa

18. GREECE
Capital: Ethens
Currency: Euro
Head: Kyriakos Mitsotakis
Parliament: Greek
Airline: Olympic Airlines
Continent: Europe

19. FINLAND
Capital: Helsinky
Currency: Euro
Head: Sauli Niinisto
Known as: Land of Thousand Lakes
Parliament: Eduskunta
Airline: Finnair Airlines
Continent: Europe

20. SCOTLAND
Capital: Edenburg
Currency: Pound Sterling
Head: Alison Johnstone (President)
known as: Land of cakes
Parliarbent: Scottish Parliamen
Airline: Logan air
Continent: Europe

21. ETHOPIA
Capital: Addes Ababa
Currency: Tugrik
Head: Sahlework Zewde
Parliament: House of People Representative
Airline: Ethiopian Airline
Old Name: Abyssinia
Continent: Africa

22. ZIMBABWE
Capital: Harare
Currency: Zimbabwe Dollar
Head: Emmerson Mnangagwa
Parliament: Scottish Parliament
Airline: Logan air
Old Name: Rhodessia
Continent: Africa

23. ISRAEL
Capital: Jerusalem
Currency: Shekel
Head: Isaac Herzog
Known as: Holy Land
Parliament: Knesset
Airline: El AL
Continent: Asia

24. POLAND
Capital: Warsaw
Currency: Zloty
Head: Mateusz Moawiecki
Known as: The land of fields
Parliament: Sejm
Airline: LOT Polish Airline
Continent: Europe

25. MYANMAR
Capital: Newpaida
Currency: Kyat
Head: MyintSwe
Known as: Land of Rice & Teak
Parliament: Oyidaungsu Hluttow
Airline: Myanmar National Airline
Old Name: Burma
Continent: Asia

26. CANADA
Capital: Ottawa
Currency: Dollar
Head: Justin Trudeau
Known as: Land of Lilies
Parliament: Federal Parliament
Airline: Air Canada
Continent: North America

27. EGYPT
Capital: Cairo
Currency: Pound
Head: Abdul Fattah Al-Sisi
Known as: Gift of the Nile
Parliament: House of Representatives Airline:
Airline: Egypt Air
Continent: Africa & Asia

28. MONGOLIA
Capital: Ulaanbaatar
Currency: Tugrik
Head: Ukhnaagiin Khurelsuth
Known as: Land of Eternal Blue Sky
MIAT (Mongolian Airline)
Continent: Asia

29. NEPAL
Capital: Katmandu
Currency: Rupee
Head: Bidhya Devi Bhandri
Known as: Land of Mountains
Parliament: Rastriya Sabha
Airline: Royal Nepal Airline
Continent: Asia

30. IRAN
Capital: Tehran
Currency: Toman
Head: Ebrahim Raisi
Known as:rLand of the Arya
Parliament: Majlis-e-Shura
Airline: Iran Air
Continent: Asia

31. AUSTRALIA
Capital: Canberra
Currency: Dollar
Head: Scott Morrison
Known as: The land of Golden Fleece
Parliament: Federal Parliament
Airline: Qantas
Continent: Australia

32. AUSTRIA
Capital: Vienna
Currency: Euro
Head: Alexander Vander Bellen
Known as: Remnant of Mighty Umpire
Parliament: Federal Assembly
Airline: Austrian Airlines
Continent: Europe

33. GERMANY
Capital: Berlin
Currency: Euro
Head: Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Parliament: Bundestag
Airline: Lufthansa
Continent: Europe

34. DENMARK
Capital: Copenhagen
Currency: Kruna
Head: Mette Frederiksen
Known as: Homeland of the Viking Empire
Parliament: Folketing
Airline: Scandinavian Airlines
Continent: Europe

35. BANGLADESH
Capital: Dhaka
Currency: Taka
Head: Abdul Hamid
Known as: Land of Golden Fibre
Parliament: Jatiya Sangsand
Airline: Bieman
Continent: Asia

36. KAZIKISTAN
Capital: Nur-Sultan
Currency: Tenge
Head: AskarMamin
Parliament: Mazhilis
Airline: Air Astana
Continent: Asia and Europe

37. RUSSIA
Capital: Moscow
Currency: Ruble
Head: Vladimir Putin

Airline: Aeroflot
Continent: Europe & Asia
Parliament: Duma

38. THAILAND
Capital: Bankok
Currency: Baht
Head: Prayut Chan-o-cha

Airline: Thai Airways International
Continent: Asia
Known as: Land of white elephants

39. IRAQ
Capital: Bagdad
Currency: Dinar
Head: Barham Salih
Known as: Site of Ancient Civilization
Airline: Iraqi Airways
Continent: Asia

40. NEW ZEALAND
Capital: Wellington
Currency: Dollar
Head: Jacinda Ardern
Known as: Britain of the South
Airline: Air New Zealand
Continent: Australia

ORGANIZATIONS

UNO

- United Nations Organization
- Formation: 24 October 1945
- Headquarter: New York, San Francisco
- Secretary General: António Guterres
- Member Countries: 193 + 2 Observers

WHO

- World Health Organization
- Formation: 7th April 1948
- Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland
- President: Tedros Adhanom
- Member Countries: 194

ADB

- Asian Development Bank
- Formation: 19 December 1966
- Headquarter: Manila (Philippines)
- President: Mandaluyong

SAARC

- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- Formation: 08 December 1985 (Dhaka, Bangladesh)
- Headquarter: Katmandu Nepal
- Secretary General: Esala Weerakoon (Sri Lanka)
- Member Countries: 08

ASEAN

- Association of South East Asian Nations
- Formation: 08 August 1967
- Headquarter: Jakarta, Indonesia
- Head: Lim Jock Hoi
- Member Countries: 10

OPEC

- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- Formation: Sep 1960 (Baghdad, Iraq)
- Headquarter: Vienna, Austria
- Secretary General: Muhammad Barkindi (Nigeria)
- Member Countries: 15

SCO

- Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- Formation: June 15, 2001
- Headquarter: Beijing, China
- Secretary General: Vladimir Norov
- Member Countries: 08 (Pak Joined on 09 June 2017)

UNESCO

- United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization
- Formation: 16 Nov 1945
- Headquarter: Paris, France
- President / DG: Aundrey Azoulay
- Member Countries: 195

NATO

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Formation: 04 April 1949
- Headquarter: Brussels, Belgium
- Secretary General: Jens Stoltenberg (Norway)
- Member Countries: 30

UNICEF

- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- Formation: 11 Dec 1944
- Headquarter: New York (USA)
- Executive Director: Henrietta H. Fore

IMF

- International Monetary Fund
- Formation: 1944
- Headquarter: Washington DC
- President: Kristalina Georgieva
- Member Countries: 190

WB

- World Bank
- Formation: July 1944
- Headquarter: Washington DC
- President D/G: David Malpass
- Member Countries: 189

G -20

- Group of Twenty
- Formation: 26 September 1999
- Chairman: Joko Widodo
- Member Countries: 19 + EU

WTO

- World Trade Organization
- Formation: 1st January 1995
- Headquarter: Geneva Switzerland
- Director General: Nagozi Okonjo Lweala (1st Women Head)
- Member Countries: 164

ICJ

- International Court of Justice
- Formation: 26 June 1945
- Headquarter: The Hague, Netherlands
- President: Abdulqawi Yusuf (Somalia)
- Judges: 15 --- Term 9 Years

OIC

- Organization of Islamic Cooperation
- Formation: 25 September 1969
- Headquarter: Jeddah Saudi Arabia
- Secretary General: Hussein Ibrahim Taha (Chad) (12)
- Member Countries: 57

NASA

- The National Aeronautics & Space Administration
- Formation: 29 July 1958
- Headquarter: Washington, DC
- Founder: Dwight D. Eisenhower

IAEA

- International Atomic Energy Agency
- Formation: 29 July 1957
- Headquarter: Vienna, Austria
- Head: Rafael Grossi
- Member Countries: 35

ICC

- International Cricket Council
- Formation: 15 June 1909
- Headquarter: Dubai, UAE
- Chairman: Greg Barcley
- Motto: Cricket for Good

FIFA

- The Federation International de Football Association
- Formation: 21 May 1904
- Headquarter: Zurich, Switzerland
- President: Gianni Infantino (Italy)

EU

- European Union
- Formation: 1st November 1993
- Headquarter: Brussels
- Member Countries: 27

IOC

- International Olympic Committee
- Formation: 23 June 1894
- Headquarter: Lausanne, Switzerland
- President: Thomas Bach (Germany)
- Member Countries: 102

Commonwealth Nation

- Commonwealth of Nations
- Formation: 11 Dec 1931
- Headquarter: London, UK
- President: Queen Elizabeth II
- Member Countries: 54

ICRC

- International Committee of the Red Cross
- Formation: 17 Feb 1863
- Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland
- President: Peter Maurer (Switzerland)

Amnesty International

- Amnesty International
- Formation: July 1961
- Headquarter: London, UK
- Secretary General: Agnes Callamard

ILO

- International Labour Organization
- Formation: 29 October 1919
- Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland
- Director General: Guy Ryder (Britain)
- Member Countries: 187

OPCW

- Organization for the Prohibiting of Chemical Weapons
- Formation: 29 April 1997
- Headquarter: The Hague, Netherlands
- Director General: Fernando Arias
- Member Countries: 193

FAO

- Food and Agricultural Organization
- Formation: 16 October 1945
- Headquarter: Rome Italy
- Director General: QuDongyu (Chinese)
- Member Countries: 194

SCO

Member countries (8)

1. China
2. India
3. Kazakhstan
4. Kyrgyzstan
5. Pakistan
6. Russia
7. Tajikistan
8. Uzbekistan

SAARC

Member countries (8)

1. Afghanistan
2. Bangladesh
3. Bhutan
4. India
5. Maldives
6. Nepal
7. Pakistan
8. Sri Lanka

BIMSTEC
Member countries (7)

1. Bangladesh
2. Bhutan
3. India
4. Myanmar
5. Nepal
6. Sri Lanka
7. Thailand

BRICS
Member countries (5)

1. Brazil
2. Russia
3. India
4. China
5. South Africa

IBSA
Member countries (3)

1. India
2. Brazil
3. South Africa

RECEP
Member countries (15)

1. Myanmar
2. Thailand
3. Vietnam
4. Laos
5. Cambodia
6. Brunei
7. Malaysia
8. Singapore
9. Indonesia
10. Philippines
11. Australia
12. New Zealand
13. Japan
14. South Korea
15. China

G-7
Member countries (7)

1. France
2. Canada
3. Italy
4. Japan
5. Germany
6. U.K
7. U.S

BASIC
Member countries (4)

1. Brazil
2. South Africa
3. India
4. China

Scandinavia
Member countries (6)

1. Denmark
2. Norway
3. Sweden
4. Finland
5. Iceland
6. Faroe Island

G-20
Member countries (20)

1. Australia
2. Argentina
3. Brazil
4. Canada
5. China
6. France
7. Germany
8. India
9. Indonesia
10. Italy
11. Japan
12. Mexico
13. Russia

14. South Korea
15. China

14. Saudi Arabia
15. South Africa
16. South Korea
17. Turkey
18. UK
19. US
20. EU

JAI
Member countries (3)

1. Japan
2. America
3. India

RIC
Member countries (3)

1. Russia
2. India
3. China

Mencosur
Member countries (4)

1. Argentina
2. Brazil
3. Paraguay
4. Uruguay

UNASUR
Member countries (12)

1. Bolivia
2. Guyana
3. Suriname
4. Uruguay
5. Venezuela
6. Argentina
7. Brazil
8. Chile
9. Colombia
10. Ecuador
11. Paraguay
12. Peru

Heart of Asia
Member countries (15)

1. Afghanistan
2. Azerbaijan
3. China
4. India
5. Iran
6. Kazakhstan
7. Kyrgyzstan
8. Pakistan
9. Russia
10. Saudi Arabia
11. Tajikistan
12. Turkey
13. Turkmenistan

APEC
Member countries (21)

1. Australia
2. Brunei
3. Canada
4. Chile
5. China
6. Hong Kong
7. Indonesia
8. Japan
9. Malaysia
10. Mexico
11. New Zealand
12. Papua New Guinea
13. Peru

14. UAE
15. Uzbekistan

14. Philippines
15. Russia
16. Singapore
17. South Korea
18. Taiwan
19. Thailand
20. US
21 Vietnam

COUNTRIES & CAPITALS

Country	Capital
Afghanistan	Kabul
Albania	Tirana
Algeria	Algiers
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Canberra
Austria	Vienna
Azerbaijan	Baku
Bahrain	Manama
Bangladesh	Dhaka
Belarus	Minsk
Belgium	Brussels
Bhutan	Thimfu
Brunei-Darussalam	Bandar Sei Bagwana
Bulgaria	Sofia
Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Canada	Ottawa
Chile	Santiago
China	Beijing
Colombia	Bogotá
Cuba	Havana
Denmark	Copenhagen
Ethopia	Addis Ababa
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin
Greece	Ethens
Hungary	Budapest
Iceland	Reykjavík
India	New Delhi
Indonesia	Jakarta
Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Baghdad
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Jerusalem
Italy	Rome
Japan	Tokyo
Kazakhstan	Astana (Nursultan)
Kenya	Nairobi

Kuwait	Kuwait City
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek
Lebanon	Beirut
Libya	Tripoli
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Maldives	Mali
Mongolia	Ulan Bator
Morocco	Rabat
Myanmar	Naypyidaw
Namibia	Windhoek
Nepal	Katmandu
Netherland	Amsterdam
New Zealand	Willington
North Korea	Pyongyang
Norway	Oslo
Oman	Muscat
Philippines	Manila
Poland	Warsaw
Qatar	Doha
Romania	Bucharest
Russia	Moscow
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
South Korea	Seoul
Spain	Madrid
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Geneva
Syria	Damascus
Taiwan	Taipei City
Tajikistan	Dushanbe
Thailand	Bangkok
Turkey	Ankara
U.A.E	Abu Dhabi
Uzbekistan	Tashkent
Vietnam	Hanoi
Yemen	Sana City
Zambia	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	Harare

Currency

1. RUPEES:

MA, MA, SHRI, NE, BHA, I, SE, PAK, manga

MA Mauritius,
MA Maldives
SHRI Sri Lanka
NE Nepal
BHA Bharat (India)
I Indonesia
SE Seychelles
PAK Pakistan

2. PESO:

C C C D PUMA

C Colombia
C Chile
C Cuba
D Dominical Republic
P Philippines
U Uruguay
M Mexico
A Argentina

3. DINAR:

JOLI BISKAT

JO Jordon
LI Libya
B Bahrain
I Iraq
S Serbia
K Kuwait
A Algeria
T Tunisia

4. POUND:

UK LESSS

UK United Kingdom
L Lebanon
E Egypt
S Syria

Naeem's Virtual Academy
31
S Sudan
S South Sudan
5. KRONE:
CD SING
C Czech Republic
D Denmark
S Sweden
I Iceland
N Norway
G Greenland
6. DOLLAR
CAFI TAZ LINE
CA Canada
FI Fiji
T Taiwan
A Australia
Z Zimbabwe
LI Liberia
NE New Zealand
OTHERS
Singapore, Hong Kong, East Timor, Bahamas, Ecuador
7. EURO
VC GF ko nhi SPAIN ko dekho
V Vatican City
C Cyprus
G Germany
F France
S Spain
P Portugal
A Austria
I Italy
N Netherland

GAFIB = Greece – Andorra – Finland – Ireland – Belgium

8. **Rial:**

Saudi Arabia
Oman
Qatar
Yemen

9. **Toman:**

10. **Won:**
South Korea
North Korea

11. **Manat:**
Azerbaijan
Turkestan

12. **Soam:**
Kyrgyzstan

13. **Lira:**
Turkey

14. **Baht:**
Thailand

15. **Real:**
Combodia
Brazil

16. **Tenge:**
Kazakhstan

17. **New Dong:**
Vietnam

18. **Shilling:**
Kenya
Uganda
Somalia

19. **Shekel:**

Israel

20. **Bir:**
Ethopia

21. **Yen: (Man)**
Japan

22. **Yuan: (Riminbi)**
China

23. **Ruble:**
Russia
Belarus
Tajikistan

24: **Dirham:**
U.A.E
Morocco
Armenia

25: **Afghani:**
Afghanistan

26: **Taka:**
Bangladesh

27: **Rand:**
South Africa

28: **Lek:**
Albania

29: **Lev:**
Bulgaria

30: **Kyat:**
Myanmar

31: **Ringgit:**
Malaysia

32: **Forint:**
Hungry

33: **Zolty:**

Poland

34: **Pula:**
Botswana

35: **Tugrik:**
Magnolia

36: **New Sol:**
Peru

37: **Boliviano:**
Bolivia

38: **France:**
Bhutan

39: **Leu:**
Romania

40: **Cape Verda:**
Escudo

41: **Balboa:**
Panama

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

- The Largest cold desert of the world is Antarctic Polar desert.
- The Largest hot desert of the world is Sahara.
- The largest glacier of the world is Lambert-fisher Glacier.
- The Largest earth filled dam of the world is Tarbela Dam.
- The largest man made canal of the world is The Grand Canal of China.
- The largest delta of the world is Ganges Brahmaputra Delta.
- The largest indoor water park of the world is New Kalahari Islands Resort.
- The largest animal of the world is Blue Whale.
- The largest bird of the world is Steller's Sea Eagle.
- The largest hospital in the world is Chang Gung Memorial Hospital.
- The largest natural satellite of the world is Ganymede.
- The largest plateau in the world is Tibetan Plateau.
- The largest sea bird of the world is Wandering Albatross.
- The largest bird of the world is Ostrich.
- The largest land animal of the world is The African Bush Elephant.
- The largest Open University of the world is Indira Gandhi National Open University. (New Delhi)
- The largest cave of the world is Hang Son Doong (Mountain River Cave)
- The Largest forest of the world is Amazon forest.
- The largest Archipelago is Indonesia.
- The largest plaza of the world is Dubai Mall Dubai United Arab Emirates.
- The worlds' largest, active volcano is Mauna Loa.
- Thailand has the largest/longest banknotes.
- The biggest fish in the ocean are the Rhincodon Typus and whale shark.

SMALLEST IN THE WORLD

Smallest Continent	Australia
Smallest Ocean	Arctic
Smallest River	The Roe
Smallest Country	Vatican City
Least Populated Country	Vatican City
Smallest Democracy	Nauru
Smallest Island	Bishops Rock
Smallest Desert	Carcross Desert
Smallest Animal	Tradigrades
Smallest Land Animal	Etruscan Shrew
Smallest Bird	Hummingbird

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF THE WORLD

Coal	China
Cotton..	India
Iron..	Australia
Rice..	China
Diamond..	Russia
Gold..	China
Wheat..	China
Milk..	India
Oil..	USA
Gas (natural)..	Russia
Uranium..	Kazakhstan
Paper..	China
Opium..	Afghanistan
Rubber..	Thailand
Meat..	China
Tobacco..	China
Coffee..	Brazil
Sugar..	Brazil
Silver..	Mexico
Mica..	India
Fertilizer..	China

ABBREVIATIONS

NADRA	National Database and registration Authority.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid.
ATM	Automated Teller Machine.
ECG	Electrocardiogram.
SAARC	South Asian Association of regional cooperation.
UNO	United Nations Organizations.
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome.
PIN	Personal Identification Module.
LAN	Local Area Network.
WAN	Wide Area Network.

G.T Road	Grand Trunk Road.
CD	Compact Disc.
DVD	Digital Video/Versatie Disc.
IBM	InternationalBusiness Machine
ICU	Intensive care unit.
GST	Goods and services Tax.
GNP	Gross Nati nal product.
GDP	Gross Domesti Product.
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
LASER	Light Amplificaation by Stim ted Emission of Radiadiation.
NIC	Nati nnal Identcaic n Card.
SUPARCO	Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission.
NATO	North Atlantc Treaty Organizaation.
NASA	National Aeonauuti and Space Administraron.
ICC	Internati nal Cricket Council.
PLO	Palesti e Liberaaon Organizazan.
RADAR	Radio Detecton and Ranging.
SONAR	Sound Navigaton and Ranging.
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer.
SNGPL	Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited.
C.I.A	Central Intelligence Agency.
P.I.A	Pakistan Internatonal Airline.
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas.
CNN	Cable News Network.
BTU	Britishthermal unit
ACR	Annual Confidenti Report.
APP	Associated Press of Pakistan.
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority.
LED	Light Emitting Diode.
TV	Television.
USB	Universal Serial Bus.

SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police.
PSP	Police services of Pakistan.
DIG	Deputy Inspector General.
IG	Inspector General.
SHO	Station House Officer.
DSP	Deputy Superintendent Police.
ASI	Assistant Sub Inspector.
SI	Sub Inspector/System International Unit.
RPO	Regional Police Officer.
D.C	Deputy Commissioner/Direct Current
A.C	Air Conditioner/Alternate Current / Assistant Commissioner
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
BP	Boiling Point Blood pressure.
M.P	Melting Point.
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly.
MNA	Member of National Assembly.
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging.
MCQs	Multiple Choice Questions.
BCQS	Best Choice Questions.
STEVTA Sindh	Technical Education and Vocational Training authority.
NAVTTC	National Vocational and Technical Training Commission.
FIFA	Federation International Football Association
NAB	National Accountability Bureau.
NICVD	National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases.
SIUT	Sindh Institute of Urology & Transplantation.
LLB	Bachelor of Laws.
B.ED	Bachelor of Education.
M.ED	Master of Education.
BISE	Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education.
SALU	Shah Abdul Latif University.
EU	European Union.

OGDCL	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited.
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
FM	Frequency Modulation.
AM	Anti Meridian.
PM	Post Meridiem.
WAPDA Pakistan	Water and Power Development Authority.
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization.
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
WTO	World Trade Organization.
WHO	World Health Organization.
I.C.T	Information and Communication Technology.
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited.
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing.
ISPR	Inter Services Public Relations.
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery.
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
GRE	Graduate Record Examination.
GAT	Government Acceptance Test.
NTS	National Testing Service.
FPSC	Federal Public Service Commission.
STS	SIBA Testing Service.
IBA	Institute of Business Administration.
FIR	First Information Report.
SPSC	Sindh Public Service Commission.
CSS	Central Superior Services.
PCS	Provincial Civil Service.
CCE	Combined Competitive Exams.
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language.
HIV	Human Immune deficiency Virus.

ILO	International Labour Organization.
IMF	International Monetary Fund.
D.C	Direct Current.
LBW	Leg before Wicket.
LOC	Line of Control.
LDC	Least Developed Countries.
OTP	One Time Password.
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan.
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank.
NCA	National Chamber of Agriculture.
NCC	National Cadets Corps.
NLC	National Logistics Cell.
NH&MP	National Highway and Motorway Police.
NIPA	National Institute of Public Administration.
NUST	National University of Science & Technology
O level	Ordinary level.
A level	Advanced level.
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries.
NAM	Non- Aligned Movement.
LFO	Legal Framework Order.
PCB	Pakistan Cricket Board.
PHD	Doctor of Philosophy.
PDF	Portable Document Format.
P.P	Personal Problem
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority.
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
ETO	Exercise and training
EEG	Electroencephalogram
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
NTN	Network Termination Number

SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
ICT	Information Communication Technology
SHO	Station House Officer

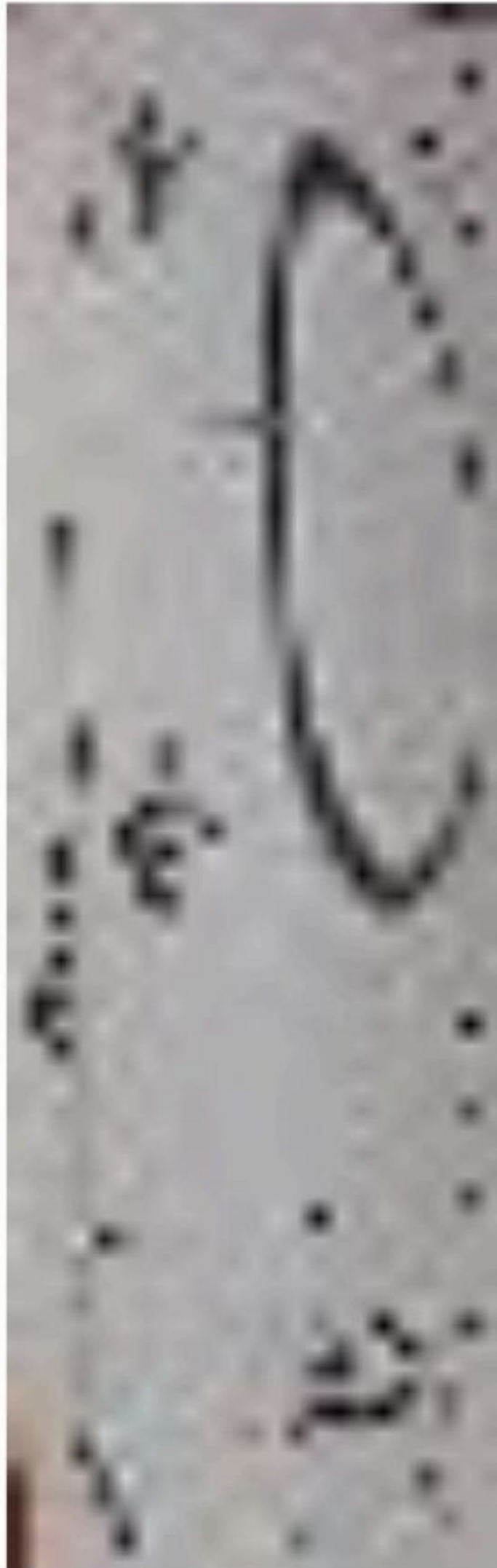
FIRST, LARGEST, LONGEST, OLDEST IN THE WORLD

1. The oldest monarchy in the world is: **Japan**
2. The women in the space was: **Valentine Tereshkova**
3. The first railway line was laid in : **England**
4. Which country has the briefest constitution: **United States**
5. What is the name of first test tube baby of the world is: **Louise joy brown**
6. Ms.Kim Campbell is the first women prime minister of : **Canada**
7. Among the oldest observatory is : **Rundetaaram ,Copenhagen,Denmark**
8. The first satellite was made in: **USSR**
9. Mount Everest was first climbed in : **1953**
10. Smallest country of the world is : **Vatican city**
11. The First Man To Climb Mount Everest Twice Was:**Nawang Gombu**
12. The highest navigable lake in the world is : **Titicaca Lake**
13. After the breakup of USSR, the largest country in the world(area wise) is: **Russian Federation**
14. The first test tube baby of the world born in : **England**
15. The space shuttle which landed on the moon was: **Apollo XI**
16. Which is the world greatest archipelago on the globe : **Indonesia**
17. The world's habitable building is : **Burj Al Khalifa**
18. The first satellite was launched was : **Spuntnik**
19. The largest man made canal in the world is : **Suez Canal**
20. Which is the largest Gulf of the world : **Gulf Of Mexico**
21. The highest title in judo: **Black Belt**

OLD & NEW NAMES

COUNTRY/CITIES	OLD NAME
Sri Lanka	Ceylon
Bombay	Mumbai
Abyssinia	Ethiopia
Ankarya	Angora
Oslo	Christiania
Kolkuta	Culkata
Indonesia	Dutch east
Suriname	Dutch Guinea
Bangladesh	East Pakistan
Myanmar	Burma
Iraq	Mesopotamia
Taiwan	Farmosa
Netherlands	Holland
Bishkek	Frunze
Sahiwal	Montgomery
Karnataka	Mysore
Burkina faso	Upper Volta
Bin Qasim	Pipri
Iran	Persia
Beijing	Peking
Zimbabwe	Rhodesia
Libya	Tripoli
Harare	Salisbury
Thailand	Siam
Switzerland	Helvetica
Combodia	Kumpuchea

OLD NAMES OF THE CITIES OF PAKISTAN

- The old name of **Hyderabad** was **Neroon Kot.**
- The old name of **Quetta** was **Shal Kot.**
- The old name of **Jacobabad** was **Khan Garh.**
- The old name of **Sialkot** was **Salwan Kot.**
- The old name of **Attock** was **Cambellpur.**
- The old name of **Faisalabad** was **Lyallpur.**
- The old name of **Sahiwal** was **Montgomery.**
- The old name of **Bin Qasim** was **Pipri.**
- The old name of **Muslim Bagh** was **Hindu Bagh.**
- The old name of **Pakpattan** was **AjodhanPur.**
- The old name of **Karachi** was **Kolachi.**
- The old name of **Lahore** was **Mahmoodpur.**
- The old name of **Gujranwala** was **Khanpur.**
- The old name of **Zhob** was For **Sandemn.**
- The old name of **Peshawar** was **Pushkalavati**
- The old name of **Swat** was **Udyana.**

FAMOUS STREETS/WALLS IN THE WORLD

- ✓ **Wall Street:** is famous for Banking, Finance and Stock Exchange in New York City.
- ✓ **Fleet Street:** Printing and Publishing in London.
- ✓ **Bond Street:** Jewelry and Clothing in England.
- ✓ **Broadway Street:** Theatres in USA.
- ✓ **Downing Street:** Official residence of British Prime Minister in England.
- ✓ **World's Shortest Street:** Ebenezer place.
- ✓ **World's Largest Street:** Yong Street
- ✓ **World's Narrowest Street.** Vicolo Della Virilita.
- ✓ **Harley Street:** Famous for Doctors, Hospitals in London.
- ✓ **Lombard Street:** is in San Francisco, it is also called crookedest.

FAMOUS PLACES

- The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is located in: **Philippines**
- The official residency of the pope is in: **Vatican City.**
- Where is **"Elyse Palace"? France.**
- The famous **"Eiffel Tower"** is in: **Paris**
- **Niagara Falls** is in: **United States**
- **Times Square:** Entertainment center in New York.
- **Pentagon:** Headquarter of US Defense.
- **Silicon Valley:** San Francisco, Home of technological Companies like, Facebook, Apple, Google etc.
- **Golan Heights** belong to: **Syria**
- **Waterloo** is located in: **Belgium**
- **Leaning Tower Pisa** is situated in: **Italy.**
- **The Yellow stone Park** is in: **USA**
- **Tiananmen Square** is located in: **China**
- **Statue of Liberty** is situated in: **New York**
- **Bethlehem** is associated with: **Jesus Christ**
- **Wimbledon** known for tennis, is in: **London**
- **Basman Palace:** Official residency of King if Jordon.
- **Dasman Palace:** Official residency of Amir e Kuwait.
- **Buckingham Palace:** Official residency of Queen Victoria.
- **The White House:** Official residency of President of USA.
- Tehrir square is situated in: **Cairo**
- Greenwich is located in: **England**
- Hanging gardens in Babylon were located in modern day: **Iraq**
- Centre of Tamil Nado's of Srilanka is:**Jafana**
- Babar's tomb is situated in: **Kabul**
- The Ganges is a sacred river for Hindus in: **Banares**
- Israel occupied Golan Heights that is 1250km in area. To which country it actually belong: **Syria**
- USA film industry Hollywood is located in California's City: **Los Angeles**
- Which canal links Red Sea with Mediterranean? **Suez Canal**
- Where river Rhine is located: **Western Europe**
- Who acquired the Suez Cana from the Ottoman ruler of Egypt in 1857? **Britain**
- In which city of India the Qutub Minar is located: **New Dehli**
- Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan built Taj Mehal. Where is it located? **Agra**
- Where the river "Thames" flows? **Southern England**
- Waterloo is located in: **Belgium**
- "Black water" belongs to: **USA**
- Dome of Rock is located in: **Jerusalem**
- Where the Red Square is located? **Moscow**
- Where is Golden Gate situated? **San Francisco**
- Which is the biggest oil field of Iraq? **Kirkuk oil field**
- Silicon valley is known for IT industry located: **California**

- Al-Azhar University is located in: **Egypt's city Cairo**
- Bering Strait is between USA: **US and Russia**

FAMOUS ISLANDS OF WORLD

- The largest Island is. **Greenland**
- Bali is an Island of: **Indonesia**
- Cuba is in: **Atlantic Ocean**
- Falkland Island is disputed between England and: **Argentina**
- Java island is located in: **Indian Ocean**
- Which is the largest **Gulf of Mexico?**
- Which is the second largest Island of world? **New Guinea Island**
- Great Britain is an Island located in: **Atlantic Ocean**
- The island of Seychelles are located in the: **Indian Ocean**
- After losing the battle of waterloo in 1815 Napoleon was exiled to: **St: Helena**
- Sumatra Island is Under the control of: **Indonesia**
- Honshu Island is the part of: **Japan**
- The largest Island is under Indian Ocean is: **Madagascar**
- Which is the largest archipelago of the world? **Indonesia**
- Sri lanka is an Island Situated in **Indian Ocean.**

FAMOUS NAMES (EPITHETS)

Country		Epithet
➢ Palestine	:	Holy Land
➢ Barbados	:	Land of the flying fish
➢ Canada	:	Land of the Maple Leaves
		Land of the Lilies
➢ Sri Lanka	:	Tear Drop p of the world
➢ Afghanistan	:	Buffer State of Asia
➢ Algeria	:	Land of Fertile Fields
➢ Australia	:	Land of Golden Fleece
		Island Continent
➢ Austria	:	Remnant of a Mighty Empire
➢ Bahamas	:	Isle of Perpetual June
➢ Bahrain	:	Isle of Pearls
➢ Bangladesh	:	Land of Golden Fiber
➢ Belgium	:	Cockpit of Europe
		Crossroad of Europe
		Battle field of Europe
➢ Colombia	:	Land of Contrasts
➢ Cuba	:	Sugar Bowl of the World
		Pearl of Antilles
➢ Denmark	:	Home land of Viking Empire
		Mother-in-Law of Europe
➢ Egypt	:	Gift of the Nile
➢ Yemen	:	Land of the Queen Sheba
➢ Finland	:	Land of thousand lake
➢ Gibraltar	:	Pillars of Hercules
		Key to the Mediterranean
➢ Guinea	:	Whiteman's Grave
➢ Thailand	:	Land of Smiles
		Land of White Elephants
		Land of Free People
➢ Somalia	:	Horn of Africa
➢ Pakistan	:	Land of Pure People
➢ Scotland	:	Land of Cakes
➢ Norway	:	Land of Midnight Sun
➢ New Zealand	:	Britain of the South
➢ Nepal	:	Land of Mountains
➢ Myanmar	:	Land of Rice and Teak
➢ Lebanon	:	Land of Milk and Honey
➢ South Korea	:	Land of Morning Calm
➢ Japan	:	Land of Rising Sun
		Great Britain of the Pacific
➢ Iraq	:	Site of the Ancient Civilization
➢ Indonesia	:	Land thousand Islands
➢ Ukraine	:	Little Russia
➢ England	:	Land of Hope & Glory

- Bhutan : Land of Thunderbolt
- Spain : Land of the Rabbit
- Israel : The Zionist Entity

FAMOUS NAMES OF CITIES

City of Golden Temple	Amritsar
City of Water	Venice
City of Angles	Los Angles
Gateway of the east	Beirut
Little Pakistan	Bradford
City of Bazars	Cairo
Pyramid city	Egypt
City of space flight	Cape Kennedy
Manchester of Pakistan	Faisalabad
City of conferences	Geneva
City of Rams	Guangzhou
Brasilia of Pakistan	Islamabad
Gateway of Pakistan	Karachi
City of canals	Venice
City of places	Mexico
Forbidden city	Lhasa
Gateway of India	Mumbai
City of Cosmonauts	Moscow
City of popes	Vatican City
City of skyscrapers	New York
Land of seven hills	Rome
The Golden Gate City	San Francisco
City of Flowers	Peshawar

PARLIAMENTS

COUNTRY	PARLIAMENTS
Afghanistan	Jirga
Azerbaijan	Milli Mejlis
Bahrain	National Assembly
Bangladesh	Jatiya Sangsand
Poland	Sejm
Croatia	Sabor
Iran	Majlis
Pakistan	Majlis e Shora
India	Sansad
Norway	Stortinget
Lithuania	Seimas
Japan	Diet
Israel	Knesset
Maldives	Majlis
Estonia	Riigikogu
Latvia	Saeima
Finland	Eduskunta
Ireland	Parliament
Denmark	Folketing
Philippines	Congress
Russia	Federal Council State Duma
Spain	Cortes
Sweden	Riksdag
USA	Congress
UK	House of Lord
Turkey	Grand National Assembly

INVENTIONS & DISCOVERIES

- Atom was discovered by: John Dalton.
- Atomic Number was discovered by : Mosley
- Atomic Structure was discovered by: Bohr and Rutherford
- Atomic Theory was discovered by: Dalton
- Atomic Physics was discovered by: Enrico Fermi
- Bicycle was invented by: Kirkpatrick Macmillan.
- Chronometer was invented by: John Harrison
- Clock (Mechanical) was invented by: Hsing and Ling-Tsan
- Clock (Pendulum) was invented by: C.Hugyens
- Diesel Engine was invented by: Rudolf Diesel
- Difference Engine was invented by : Charles Babbage
- Electric Battery was invented by: Alessandro Volta
- Electric Generator was invented by: Michael Faraday
- Electric Iron was invented by: H.W. Seeley
- Hydrogenwas discovered by: Cavendish
- Laws of Inheritance was discovered by: Gregor Mendel
- Lift (Elevators)was discovered by: Otis
- Lightning Conductor was discovered by: Benjamin Franklin
- Measurement of Electrical Energy was discovered by: Joule James Prescott
- Radio was invented by: Marconi
- Radioactivity of Uranium was discovered by: Henry Becquerel
- Radioactivity was discovered by: Marie Curie
- Railway Engine was invented by: Stephenson

MCQs

01. Name the inventor of **airplane** with motor?
(a) Wright Brothers (b) Pascal
(c) Newton (d) Faraday

02. Mention the inventor of **Modern bicycle**?
(a) Westinghouse (b) Walker
(c) Baum (d) Starley

03. What is invented by **Babbage**?
(a) Teletype (b) Zipper
(c) Calculating Machine (d) Tire

04. **Gun** was invented by:
(a) Bushnell (b) Browning
(c) Plante (d) Parson

05. Name of the inventor of **Hydrometer**?
(a) Baume (b) Edison
(c) Ester (d) None

06. **Microphone** is the invention of:
(a) Shrapnel (b) Berliner
(c) Kirchhoff (d) None

07. Who is the inventor of **Motorcycle**?

(a) De Forest (b) Bell
(c) Daimler (d) Harrison

08. Who invented the **talking movie**?
(a) Warner Brother (b) Harrison
(c) Colt (d) Bell

09. Point out who discovered of the **theory of isotopes**?
(a) Edison (b) Soddy
(c) Biro (d) Waterman

10. Who discovered the **velocity of light**?
(a) Tesla (b) Roemer
(c) Pascal (b) Newton

11. Who discovered the theory of **light wave**?
(a) Tesla (b) Huygens
(c) Spenser (d) Colt

12. What **Chadwick** discovered?
(a) Ozone (b) Neutron
(c) Pascal (d) Davis

13. **Priestley's** discovery is:
(a) Velocity (b) Oxygen
(c) Light (d) Quantum Theory

14. Name the discoverer of **penicillin**.
(a) McCollum (b) Fleming
(c) Hoist (d) Colt

15. Who discovered **Vitamin C**?
(a) Fremi (b) Bohr
(c) Peebles (d) Szent Gyorgyi

16. Who discovered the **proton**?
(a) Wheeler (b) Rutherford
(c) Woodward (d) Planck

17. The discoverer of **Quantum Theory** is:
(a) Fermi (b) Max Planck
(c) Wheeler (d) All of these

18. Who discovered **Relativity Theory**?
(a) Soddy (b) Newton
(c) Einstein (d) Speser

19. Who discovered **uranium fission**?
(a) Priestly (b) Otta Hahn
(c) Dewas (d) Tilghman

20. Who discovered **Polio vaccine**?
(a) Salk (b) Dahl
(c) Freud (d) Newton

21. Name the discoverer of **Rabies vaccine**?
(a) Newton (b) Roemer
(c) Pasteur (d) Waksman

22. **Vitamin A, B** and **D** were discovered by:
(a) Davis McCollum (b) Harvey

(c) Newton | (d) Fermi

23. Whose discoveries are **aluminum** and **electrolyte** process?
(a) Bell | (b) Hall
(c) Marconi | (d) None of these

24. The discoveries of **anti-rabies** are:
(a) Szilard | (b) Fisher
(c) Marconi | (d) Pasteur

25. Who is the discoverer of **atomic reactor**?
(a) Hertz | (b) Faraday
(c) Enrico Fermi | (d) Spencer

26. Who discovered the **bleaching powder**?
(a) Long | (b) Charles Tennant
(c) Hall | (d) Koller

27. Which scientist discovered **blood circulation**?
(a) Harvey | (b) Fisher
(c) Bier | (d) Wilson

28. **Calculus** was discovered by:
(a) Newton | (b) Harvey
(c) Spenser | (d) Plato

29. **Carbon dioxide** was discovered by:
(a) Harvey | (b) Newton
(c) Joseph Black | (d) Soddy

30. Name the discoverer of **chlorine**:
(a) Freud | (b) Dohl
(c) Fermi | (d) Scheele

31. Mention the discoverer of **chloroform**.
(a) Hahn | (b) S.Guthrie
(c) Hoist | (d) Colt

32. Who discovered **cosmic rays**?
(a) Soddy | (b) Wheeler
(c) Victor Hess | (d) Planckn

33. Who discovered **electrical waves**?
(a) Fisher | (b) Gabor
(c) Hertz | (d) Wilson

34. Which scientist discovered **electron**?
(a) Takamine | (b) Hall
(c) J. Thomson | (d) Long

35. Which law was discovered by **Galileo**?
(a) Law of Motion | (b) Law of falling bodies
(c) Law of gravity | (d) Law of acceleration

36. Which law was discovered by **Newton**?
(a) Law of Motion | (b) Law of gravitation
(c) Law of falling bodies | (d) all of these

37. What **Bernard** discovered?
(a) Phonograph | (b) Human heart transplant
(c) Pendulum | (d) Safety-pin

ANSWERS

01	a	02	d	03	c	04	b	05	a
06	b	07	c	08	a	09	b	10	b
11	b	12	b	13	b	14	b	15	d
16	b	17	b	18	c	19	b	20	a
21	c	22	a	23	b	24	d	25	c
26	b	27	a	28	a	29	c	30	d
31	b	32	c	33	c	34	c	35	b
36	d	37	b						

HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS

- Highest military award of **Israel** is **Medal of Velour.**
- Highest military award of **Bangladesh** is **Bir Sreshtho.**
- Highest military award of **Belgium** is **Military Cross.**
- Highest military award of **Russia** is **Order of the Patriotic War.**
- Highest military award of **Italy** is **Medal for Velour.**
- Highest military award of **US's** is **Medal of Honor.**
- Highest military award of **Pakistan** is **Nishan-i-Haider.**
- Highest military award of **Japan's** is Order of **The Rising Sun.**
- Highest military award of **India's** is **Param Vir Chakra.**
- Highest military award of **Germany's** is **Iron Cross.**
- Highest military award of **France's** is **Legion of Honor.**
- Highest military award of **Britain's** is **Victoria Cross.**

NAME OF THE MILITARY SYMBOLS OF PAKISTAN

- Nishan-e-Haider
- Hilal-e-Jurrat
- Tamgha-e-Jurat
- Pak Army Motto: **(Imaan, Jihad Fi Sabeelillah, Taqwa)**
- Defense Day: **6 September**

AIRLINES

COUNTRY	AIRLINE
Pakistan	PIA, Shaheen Airline, Air Blue
France	Air France
Italy	Alitalia Airline
Bangladesh	Beman Airline
Japan	JAL Airline
Gulf Countries	Gulf Airline
Hong Kong	Cathy Pacific
Netherlands	Lufthansa
Belgium	Sabeena Airline
Lebanon	Middle East Airline
Russia	Aeroflot Airline
Australia	Qantas
Taiwan	China Airline
Iran	Mahan Airline
Afghanistan	Ariana
New Zealand	Freedom Airline
Nepal	Sun Airline
U.A.E	Emirates Airline, Etihad Airline
Singapore	Silk Airline
Indonesia	Garuda
Greece	Olympic Airline
USA	Trans world, Delta Airline
Germany	KLM Airline

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL DAYS

- 9th **January** National Day of Children in Pakistan.
- 5th **February** Kashmir Solidarity Day.
- 14th **February** valentine day.
- 22nd **February** International scout day.
- 8th **March** international women day.
- 22nd **March** World Day of Water.
- 7th **April** world health day.
- 24th **May** common wealth day.
- 17th **May** world telecommunication day.
- 15th **May** International Day of Families.
- 3rd **May** world press day.
- 1st **May** Labor Day.
- **22 April** earth day.
- 23rd **April** international books day.
- 14th **August** Pakistan's Independence Day.
- 12th **August** international youth day.
- 9th **August** world indigenous people day>
- 6th **August** Friendship Day.
- 11th **July** world population day.
- 4th **July** America's independent day.
- 27th **June** world diabetes day.
- 8th **June** Father's Day.
- 5th **June** World environment day.
- 3rd **June** road safety day.
- 31st **May** world no tobacco day.
- 30th **September** International heart day.
- 27th **September** international tourism day.
- 16th **September** International Day of Ozone.
- 14th **September** international day of first aid.
- 8th **September** International Day of Literacy.
- **(Third Tuesday of September)** International Day of Peace.
- 25th **December** Christmas day.
- 8th **June** International Day of Oceans
- 10th **December** international of Human rights.
- 07th **December** international civil aviation.

- 3rd **December** international day of disabled person.
- 1st **December** world aid day.
- 20th **November** universal children's day.
- 27th **October** Kashmir Black day.
- 21st **August** senior citizen day.
- **First Monday of October** world habitual day.
- 9th **October** world postal day.
- 5th **October** International Teachers Day.
- 16th **October** world food day.
- 17th **October** education of poverty day.

PAKISTAN'S EXECUTIVES & LEGISLATURE

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

NO.	NAME	TENURE
01	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	August 15, 1947-September 11,1948
02	Khawaja Nizamuddin	September 14, 1948-October 16, 1951
03	Malik Ghulam Muhammad	October 19, 1951-October 5, 1955
04	Iskander Mirza	October 6, 1955-March 22, 1956

PRESIDENTS OF PAKISTAN

NO.	NAME	TENURE
01	Iskander Mirza	March 23, 1956-October 27, 1958
02	General Muhammad Ayub Khan	October 27, 1958-March 25, 1969
03	Gen. Muhammad Yahya Khan	March 25, 1969-December 20, 1971
04	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	December 20, 1971-August 14, 1973
05	Fazal Elahi Chaudhry	August 14, 1973 September 16, 1978
06	Fen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	September 16, 1978-August 17, 1988
07	Ghulam Ishaq Khan	December 13, 1988- July 18, 1993
08	Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari	November 14, 1993-December 2, 1997
09	Justice (Retd) Muhammad RaiqTarar	January 1, 1998-June 6, 2001
10	General Parvez Musharaf	June 6, 2001-August 18, 2008
11	Asif Ali Zardari	September 9, 2008-Setermber 8, 2013
12	Mamnoon Hussain	Septermber,2013-September 8, 2018
13	Dr. Arif Alvi	September 9, 2018-to date

- **DrArif Alvi is the 13th** President of Pakistan

VICE PRESIDENTS

NO.	NAME	TENURE
01	Noor-ul-Amin	December 20, 1971-April 21, 1972

CHIEF MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATORS

NO.	NAME	TENURE
01	General Muhammad Ayub Khan	October 7, 1958-June 8, 1962
02	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	March 25, 1969-December 20, 1971
03	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (Civil Martial Law Administrator	December 20, 1971 April 21, 1972
04	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	July 5, 1977-December 30, 1985

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

NO.	NAME	TENURE
01	Khan Liaqat Ali Khan	August 15, 1947-October 16, 1951
02	Khawaja Nizamuddin	October 17, 1951-April 17, 1953
03	Muhammad Ali Bogra	April 17, 1953-August 11, 1955
04	Chaudhary Muhammad Ali	August 11, 1955-September 12, 1956
05	Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi	September 12, 1956-October 18, 1957
06	Ibrahim Ismail Chaundrigar	October 18, 1957-December 16, 1957
07	Malik Feroz Khan Noon	December 16, 1957 –October 7, 1958
08	Noor-ul-Amin (Nominated)	December 7, 1971-December 20, 1971
09	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	August 14, 1973-July 5, 1977
10	Muhammad Khan Junejo	March 23, 19985-May 29, 1988
11	Ms Benazir Bhutto	December 2, 1988-August 6, 1990
12	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (caretaker)	August 6, 1990-November 6, 1990
13	Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	November 6, 1990-April 18, 1993 May 26, 1993-July 8, 1993
14	Mir Balakh Sher Mazari (caretaker)	April 18, 1993-May 26, 1993

15	Moin Qureshi (Caretaker)	July 8, 1993-October 19, 1993
16	Ms Benazir Bhutto	October 19, 1993-November 5,1996
17	Malik Meraj Khalid (Caretaker)	November 6, 1996-February 17, 1997
18	Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	February 17, 1997-October 12, 1999
19	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali	November 23, 2002-June 26, 2004
20	Ch. Shujaat Hussain	June 30, 2004-August 26, 2004
21	Shaukat Aziz	August 28, 2004-November 15, 2007
22	Muhammad Mian Soomro (caretaker)	November 16, 2007-March 24, 2008
23	Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani	March 25, 2008-April 26, 2012
24	Raja Pervez Ashraf	June 22, 2012-March 24, 2013
25	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (caretaker)	March 25, 2015-June 5, 2013
26	Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	June 5, 2013-July 28, 2017
27	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	August 1, 2018-August 18, 2018
28	Justice (retd) Nasir-ul-Mulk (Caretaker)	June 1, 2018-August 18, 2018
29	Imran Khan	August 18, 2018- to date

- **Imran Khan is 22nd** Prime Minister of Pakistan.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

NO.	NAME	TENURE
01	General Pervez Musharraf	October 12, 1999-November 23, 2002

PRESIDENTS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NO.	NAME	TENURE
01	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	August 11, 1947-September 11, 1948
02	Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan	December 11, 1948-October 24, 1954

WORLD'S SECRET AGENCIES

- **"AMAN"** is the secret agency of **Israel.**
- **CIA** is the secret agency of **United States of America.**
- Secret agency **MOSSAD** belongs to **Israel**
- **RAW** is the secret agency of **India.**
- **KGB** is the secret agency of **Russia.**
- **Scotland Yard** secret agency is belonging to **Britain.**
  Scotland Yard's headquarter is located in the **London**
- **MIT** is the secret agency of **Turkey.**
- **DST** is the secret agency of **Morocco.**
- **"Khad"** is the name of secret agency belongs to **Afghanistan.**
- **FIA** is the investigation agency of **Pakistan.**
- **ISI** is a Military intelligence agency of Pakistan.
- **Pentagon** is the military headquarter of **USA.**
- **SAPO** is the name of secret agency of **Sweden.**
- **FBI** is the investigation agency of **USA.(Domestic)**
- **Triple S (SSS)** is the secret agency of **Iraq.**
- **National Security Agency (NSA)** belongs to **USA.**
- **BND** is the secret agency of **Germany.**
- **BIN** is the secret agency of **Indonesia.**
- **VEVAK** is the name of investigation agency of **Iran.**
- **LEKEM** is the secret agency of **Israel.**
- **SAVAK** is the secret police of **Iran.**
- **RAW** is the secret agency of **India,** it was established **1968.**
- **FIA** of Pakistan was established on **13 January 1975.**
- **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** of **USA** was established in **1947.**
- The headquarters of **Federal Investigation Agency** is located in **Islamabad.**

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

1. What are called deep trenches on ocean floor? **Abyssal Plain**
2. What is Alpine? **High Mountainous Regions**
3. Why valley in California USA, is called Death Valley? **(Because it is one of hottest place in the world)**
4. What is called Low area of Land? **Basin**
5. Imaginary line of latitude that circles the globe in an east-west direction exactly halfway between the North Pole and South Pole is called: **Equator**
6. What is called the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away? **Erosion**

7. Equinox is: **Shortest Day**
8. Spherical model of the earth is called: **Globe**
9. What is called an area of ocean that is partly surrounded by the land? **Gulf**
10. Term the half of the earth? **Hemisphere**
11. Orographic rainfall is linked to: **Mountain**
12. By which elements the innermost core of earth is made? **Iron & Nickel**
13. Area of land smaller that continent and completely surrounded by water is called: **Island**
14. Term the area completely surrounded by land? **Landlocked**
15. Term the distance of a point on the earth's surface in relation to where it lies east or west of prime meridian? **Longitude.**
16. The Meander is: **a bend in a river.**
17. Name the basic type of cloud that is also called the rain cloud. **Nimbostratus**
18. A Peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on: **Three sides**
19. Earth's crust is divided into large and rigid segments. What these segments are called: **Plate**
20. Name the large and nearly level area of elevated land? **Plateau**
21. Term the evergreen forest growing in the regions with high rainfall? **Rainforest**
22. Usually damming rivers make natural or artificial lakes. What is called? **Reservoir**
23. Name the land that borders a body of water? **Beach& Shore**
24. Term the narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water? **Strait**
25. What is called the highest point of the mountain? **Summit**
26. Term the climate that is neither very cold nor very hot: **Temperate**
27. Term the disturbance along the Ocean floor that can by an earthquake, a landslide or volcanic eruption: **El-Nino**
28. Which of the following part continent Asia is known as the richest fishing ground in the world? **North Eastern Asia**
29. Horticulture is a: **Cultivation of flowers and fruits**
30. Place in river or sea where water moves swiftly in circulation motion is called: **Whirlpool**
31. Tsunami comes from the Japanese meaning harbor and: **Wave**
32. Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called: **Latitudes.**
33. Line Joining places of equal temperature are called: **Isotherms**
34. Place experiencing equal impact of an earthquake are called: **Seismic Lines**
35. When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the: **Equator**
36. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice? **Congo**
37. What is the area of Asia? **44,390,959 Sq. km**
38. Africa is the second largest continent. How many nations are there in it? **54**
39. What is the total area of the continent Africa? **30,243,910, sq.km**
40. In which continent animal Kangaroo is abundantly found? **Australia**
41. Name the continent that has a lowest population density, with about sixteen million people living in a country almost as large as the US? **Australia**
42. Which is called "Roof of the World"? **The Pamir Plateau**

OCEANS OF THE WORLD

1. Our earth consists of **71% water.**
2. The **Collective mass** of **all water bodies** found on the earth is called **hydrosphere.**
3. A large body of water on the surface of Earth is called **Ocean**
4. An **adjacent smaller body** of water is called **Sea.**
5. **Oceans** separate the continents from each other.
6. The **ocean floor** is **not uniform** like that **Earth surface.**
7. The up and down and back and forth movement of water is called **wave.**
8. There are **five Ocean** in the world.

PACIFIC OCEAN

1. It is the **largest ocean** of the world.
2. Its area **is 155,557,000** square km.
3. It has an **average depth of 4000 meters**
4. It **covers 28%** of earth and is equal in size to nearly all of the land area on the earth.
5. The **deepest point** is **Marina Trench** near **Philippines** where its depth is **(-11.03)**
6. There are **five Ocean** in the world.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

1. It is the **Second Larges**.
2. Its area is **76, 363,000** square km.
3. It has an **average depth** of **3926 m.**
4. The deepest point is the **Puerto Trench**

INDIAN OCEAN

1. It is the **third largest** ocean.
2. Its area is **68, 556, 000** square km.
3. It has an **average depth** of **3963 meters**.
4. The **Java Trench**, is its deepest point (**-7, 258)**
5. It's also known for **causing** the **monsoonal weather.**

ANTARCTIC /SOUTHERN OCEAN

1. Its area is **22 million** square km.
2. It has an **average depth** of **3200 m**.
3. **Extreme cold** and **huge icebergs** are characteristics features of this ocean.

ARCTIC OCEAN

1. It is the **small** ocean.
2. Its area is **15 million** square km.
3. It has an **average depth** of **1205 m**.
4. Its deepest point is the Farm Basin at **(-4,665 m)**
5. It remains **frozen for most of the year,** therefore is also called **Frozen Ocean.**

SEAS OF THE WORLD

Mediterranean Sea

- It is situated between **Europe, Africa** and **North-West Asia.**
- Some of the important countries surrounding this Sea include Italy, Spain, Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey and Greece etc.

Arabian Sea

- It is a wide extension of Indian Ocean lying between the **peninsular Arab, Arab and Eastern Africa.**
- Aden, Mumbai, and Karachi port are the **busiest ports** of **Arabian Sea.**

Red Sea

- It is **situated between** the **peninsular Arab and Africa.**
- It is connected with help of Mediterranean Sea by the **Suez Canal** and is an **important water rout** for **navigation.**

Dead Sea

- It is also known as the Salt Sea.
- With **33.7% salinity,** the Dead Sea is one of the World's saltiest bodies of water.
- It is **8.6 times saltier** that the ocean.
- It lies between **Jordan** and **Palestine.**
- It is one of the most popular **tourist places** of the **Israel's.**

Suez Canal

1. Suez Canal is an **artificial strait or canal** which connects **Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea.** It was **opened in 1869.**
2. Its allow **transportation** between Europe and Asia without **navigation around Africa.**
3. Which is the largest sea of the world? **South China Sea**
4. Which of the following Sea separates Asia from Africa? **Red Sea**
5. Identify the canal which links Red Sea, busiest waterway carrying much of the traffic between Europe and Asia? **Suez Canal**
6. Red Sea is between: **Arabia and Africa.**
7. Which is the smallest Sea of the world? **Baltic Sea**
8. Yellow Sea lies between: **China and Japan**
9. Which of the Sea is located in Central Asia? **Areal Sea**
10. Caspian Sea, Dead Sea and Aral Sea are actually: **Lakes**

11. Which is the deepest Sea of the world? **Caribbean Sea**
12. Which is the shallowest Sea of the world? **Gulf of St. Lawrence**
13. What are the two Seas linked by Sues Canal **The Mediterranean and the Red Sea**
14. Which of the following is the largest island? **Greenland**

NOTABLE DESERTS

- Great Sandy Desert is situated in: **Australia**
- Taklamkan Desert is located in: **China**
- Oasis term is associated with: **Desert**
- The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1,40,000 miles, is in: **South Africa**
- Atacama Desert is located in: **Chile**
- Great Victoria Desert is located in: **Australia**
- Karakum desert is located in: **Uzbekistan & Turkmenistan**
- Taklimakan desert is located in: **China**
- Namibian Desert is situated in: **North Africa**
- Kyzyl-Kum Desert is located in: **Uzbekistan & Kazakhstan**
- Which desert is considered the largest hot desert in the world and the third largest Desert overall after Antarctica and the Arctic? **Sahara Desert**
- Sahara Desert is situated in: **Africa**
- Gibson Desert is present in: **Australia**
- Death Valley is located in USA in: **Michigan**
- Global Desert is situated in: **Magnolia**
- Which is the second subtropical largest desert of the world? **Arabian Desert.**
- Simpson Desert is situated in: **Australia.**

DESERTS IN PAKISTAN

- There are 5 Deserts in Pakistan.
- Longest Desert of Pakistan is: **Thar, Sindh**
- Third Largest Desert in: **Asia**
- 9th Largest in World.
- 15% in Pakistan & 85% in India.
- Another name: **Friendly Desert**
- Thal Desert in Punjab. (Khushab)
- Kharan Desert in Balochistan.
- Cholistan Desert in South Punjab and also called **(Rohi Desert).**
- Katpana Desert **(Cold Desert)** in **Skardu:**

FAMOUS CANALS OF THE WORLD

- Suez Canal was constructed in: **1869**
- The longest canal in the world is: **Grand canal China**
- Red Sea is connected with Mediterranean Sea through the canal: **Suez Canal**
- Which city is called City of Canals? **Venice**
- Volga Canal is located in: **Russia**
- What is the length of the Suez Canal? **140 km**

Famous Lakes

- The biggest fresh water lake in the world is: **Lake Superior**
- The most polluted lake in the world. **Lake Karachay**
- Which one of the following lakes forms an internationboundary between Tanzania and Uganda? **Victoria**

Notable Plateaus

- Ocean plateau is in: **India**
- The highest plateau of the world is: **Pamir Plateau (Tibet)**
- Valdai Plateau is located in: **Russia**
- In which region Sahara is located that occupies more than one quarter of Africa's land? **Northern Plateau**

Famous Grasslands of the World

- The grassland of Asia is called: **Steppes**
- The Swampy plains near the poles in the extreme north of America Asia Europe is called: **Tundra**
- Down plains is grassland plains present in: **Australia**
- Canterbury plains are present in: **New Zealand**
- Which one of the following regions is called the bread basket of the world: **Temperate Grassland?**

Famous Strait of the World

- Indonesia and Malaysia are separated: **Malacca Strait**
- Morocco and Spain are separated by: **Strain of Gibraltar**
- Bosphorus strain connects the black sea with: **Marmara Sea**
- Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea are connected by: **Suez Canal**
- The Bosphorus also referred to sometimes as the IstanbulStair, i9s a stair that forms part of the boundary between: **Europe and Asia**
- The world's narrowest stair used for international navigation: **Bosphorus Stair**
- Cook straight separated South New Zealand form: **North New Zealand**
- English Channel separated England form: **France**
- Which of the following stair separated Asia form North America? **Bering Strait**
- __________ separates Italy form Sicily: **Messina strait**
- Strait of Malacca separates: **Sumatra and Malaysia**
- Persian Gulf that is the only sea passage to the openoan large areas of the petroleum-exporting Persian Gulf: **Strait of Hormuz**
- The Strait of the Malacca connects the: **Pacific Ocean to Indian Ocean**
- The Strait which separates Africa form Europe is: **Strait of Gibraltar**
- Which is the longest strait of the world? **Malacca Strait**
- Which body of water connects the Sea of Marmara with the Black Sea? **Bosphorus Strait**
- Which of the following strait separated Asia from Africa? **Bab-al-Mandab**
- The strait which connects the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is the: **Palk Strait**
- The world's highest lake is: **Lake Titicaca, South America**

- Following countries are situated around the lake Caspian Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan
- Which is the deepest lake in the world? **Baikal Lake**
- Aral Sea id the located in: **Central Asia**
- Famous lake Saif-ul-Malook is situated in. **Kaghan**
- Manchar Lake is founded in. **Dadu District**

FAMOUS GULFS & BAYS OF THE WORLD

- Gulf of Siam is located in: **Southern Thailand**
- Persian Gulf is located in: **Indian Ocean**
- Gulf of Tonkin is situated near: **Vietnam**
- Name of the Gulf which contains more than half of the wold's proven reserve of petroleum and natural gas? **Persian Gulf**
- Gulf of Sidra is present in: **Libya**
- Gulf of the lion is present in: **France**
- Which is the largest Gulf of the world? **Gulf of the Mexico**
- Which is the largest Bay of the world? **Hudson Bay**
- Saint Lawrence Bay is situated near: **Canada**

Notable Waterfalls

- Which is the world's highest falls? **Angel Falls**
- The highest of Angel Falls is 979 m (3230) feet). In which country it is situated? **Venezuela**
- Widow's tear is the name of: **Waterfall**

Seaports

- Hiffa is the seaport of: **Israel**
- Which is the world's busiest port by cargo tonnage? **Port of Shanghai**
- In which country Alexandria Seaport is situated? **Egypt**
- Aqaba is the famous seaport. Where it is located? **Jordan**
- The seaport (s) situated in Pakistan? **Karachi, Bin Qasim, Gawadar**
- Seaport situated in United Kingdom. **Cardiff, Liverpool, Bristol**
- Seattle seaport is situated in which of the following countries? **USA**

Important Rivers

- Nile is the longest river in the world. **Nile**
- River Nile originates form: **Lake Victoria**
- The longest river is located in: **Africa**
- Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice? **Congo**
- Which is the largest river in the world, in terms value and water cubic meters/second? **Amazon River**
- Which river runs through Paris? **The seine**
- Pick up the river that runs through London? **The Thames**
- Which river runs through Prague? **The Tiber**

- Chinese city situated along the river Yangtze (or Change Jiang)? **Shanghai**
- Taj Mehal is situated on the bank of: **Jamnna River**
- Asia: **Hwanghu** and **Yangtze** in China, **Ganga** in **India** and **Indus** in **Pakistan**
- Europe: **Thames, Danube, Rhine,** and **Seine,** are the famous river of the Europe.
- Africa: **Nile Congo, Niger,** and **Orange** are the famous river of Africa'
- North America: **Mississippi, Missouri** and **Colombia** are the famous river of the North America
- South America: The world **biggest river Amazon** is in South America.
- Australia: **Murray, Darling, Flinders** are the famous river of the A

Famous Glaciers

- Burgeon Glacier is located in: Nepal
- Which continent is without glacier? **Australia**
- Siachen, Batoro and ChogoLugma glaciers are located in Pakistan these are situated in which mountain range? **Karakaram**
- Clark glacier is located in: USA
- What color is most glacial ice? **Blue**
- How is the speed of a glacier measured? **Feet per Day**
- The largest glacier of the world is: **Lambert Glacier Antarctica**

International Sports (Upcoming) Events

Event	Venue
✓ Champions Trophy 2025	(Pakistan)
✓ T20 Cricket World Cup 2022.	(Australia)
✓ ODI Cricket World Cup 2023	(India)
✓ FIFA World Cup.	(Qatar)
✓ South Asia Games 2023	(Pakistan)
✓ Common Wealth Games 2023	(Birmingham U.K)
✓ Winter Olympics 2022.	(Beijing, China)
✓ Asian Games 2022.	(Hangchow China)
✓ Asian Games 2026.	(Japan)
✓ Asian Games 2036.	(Qatar)
✓ Asian Games 2034.	(Saudi Arabia)
✓ FIFA World Cup.	(USA, Canada, Mexico)
✓ Summer Olympics 2024.	(Paris, France)
✓ Winter Olympics 2026.	(Italy)
✓ Asia Cup 2022.	(Sri Lanka)
✓ ODI Cricket World Cup 2027.	(South Africa, UAE)
✓ Women's ODI Cricket World Cup.	(New Zealand)
✓ Hockey World Cup 2023.	(India)
✓ Rugby World Cup.	(France)
✓ World Table Tennis Championship 2023.	(South Africa)

FIFA World Cup (Man)

- ★ Head Quarter : Zurich, Switzerland
- ★ First World Cup Won : Uruguay
- ★ Current : France (2018) by beating Croatia
- ★ Most Won : Brazil (5 Titles)
- ★ Next Edition : Qatar (2022)
- ★ Held after every 4 year.

ICC (International Cricket Council)

- ★ Head Quarter : Dubai
- ★ Chairman : Greg Barkley

- ★ Founded in : June 15 1909
- ★ Members : 106

ICC World Cup Man

- ★ 1st World Cup Won : West Indies (1975)
- ★ Current : England(2019)
- ★ Most Won : Australia (5 Titles)
- ★ Next Edition : India (2025)
- ★ Pakistan Won 1992 by winning against (England) at Melbourne Australia.
- ★ Held after every 4 year.

ICC T20 World Cup

- ★ 1st World Cup won : India (2007)
- ★ Current : Australia (2021)
- ★ Most won : West Indies (2 Titles)
- ★ Next Edition : Australia
- ★ Pakistan won 2009 by winning against Sri Lanka at Lord's (London)
- ★ Held after every 2 years

ICC Champions Trophy

- ★ 1st Won : South Africa (1998)
- ★ Current : Pakistan (2017) by beating India in Fin al
- ★ Most Won : India, Australia (2, 2 Times)
- ★ Next Edition : (2025) Pakistan
- ★ Held after every four years :

Hockey World Cup

- ★ 1st World Cup won : Pakistan (1971) in Spain
- ★ Current : Belgium (2018) in India
- ★ Most won : Pakistan (4 Titles) 1971, 1978, 1982 & 1994
- ★ Next Edition : India (2023)
- ★ Held after every four years.

Summer Olympic

- ★ 1st : Held in Athens (1896)
- ★ Current : Held in Japan (2020/21)
- ★ Next Edition : Will be in Paris (2024)
- ★ Held after every 4 years

Winter Olympic

- ★ 1st : Chamonix, France (1924)
- ★ Last : South Korea (2018)
- ★ Next : Beijing, China (2022)
- ★ Held after every 4 years

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

- Book **"Aab-i-Hayat"** was the creation of **Allama Iqbal.**
- **"The Prisoner of Zenda"** is the creation of **Anthony Hope.**
- **"Sorrows of Weather"** was written by **Goethe.**
- Book "**Great Tragedy**" was written by **Z.A Bhutto.**
- **"If I am assassinated"** is written by **Z.A Bhutto.**
- **"War and Peace"** was written by **Leo Tolstoy.**
- Name the writer of **"Great Expectations",** Pickwick papers and Oliver Twist is **Charles Dickens.**
- **"Shahnama"** was written by**Altaf Hussain Hali.**
- Name the Author of **"Spirit of Islam"** is **Syed Ameer Ali.**
- **"Jinnah of Pakistan"** was written by **Staley Wolpert.**
- The book "**India Wins Freedom**" **Maulan Abdul Kalam Azad.**
- **"Higher than Hopes"** (by Fatima Meer) is a biography of **Nelson Mandela.**
- The famous book **"Daughter of the East"** is written by **Benazir Bhutto.**
- The Famous Literary work **"Tahqiq-i-Hind"** was written by **Al-Beruni.**
- **"Hasab Al-Jabr Wal-Muqabala"** was written by **Al-Khawrizmi.**
- **"Darbar-i-Akbari"** was written by **Maulana Muahmamd Hussain Azad.**
- **"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" was written by Arthur Canon Doyle.**
- **"Asaar-us-Sanadeed"** is written by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
- **"Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq"** was written by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
- **"Essay on the life of Muhammad (PBUH)"** is written by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
- **"Romeo and Juliet", "Tempest" and "Hamlet"** are the creation of **Shakespeare.**
- Name the author of **"Decline and the fall of the Roman Empire" Edward Gibbon.**
- **"Friend Not Master"** was written by **Ayub Khan.**
- **"The Making of Pakistan "**is written by **Richard Symoud.**
- These Books written by **K.K Aziz "The Making of Pakistan".**

NOBLE PRIZES

- First Nobel Prize was awarded in **1901.**
- The Country which awards Nobel Prize is **Sweden.**
- First Nobel Prize in physics was awarded to **Wilhelm Von Rontegen** (1901).
- Alfred Nobel was awarded with Noble Prize on the invention of **Dynamite.**
- First Nobel Prize in physics was won by Wilhelm Von Rontgen of Germany in 1901 for **X-rays.**
- Marie Curie received the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics, and the 1911 Nobel Prize in **Chemistry.**
- In which years there were no Nobel Prize awards made in any of the categories. **1940-42.**

- The function of "Swedish Academy of Science "in awarding Nobel Prizes is **to deals with both Physics and Chemistry awards.**
- Who won the First Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1901 **Jackes Wan Half?**
- Who was the first Asian to have received the Nobel Prize (PMS 2006).**R.N. Tagore.**
- First woman to win the Nobel Prize was. **Mother Teresa**
- Who got first Nobel Prize in medical in 1901? **Amel Von Behring.**
- When was started Nobel Prize in economics? **1969.**
- Nobel Peace Prize of 2000 was awarded to the president of **South Korea.**
- In how many fields Nobel Prize in distributed. **06.**
- Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on. **General theory of relativity.**
- All kind of Nobel Prizes expects peace Nobel Prize is distributed annually at. **Stockholm**
- How many times the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was been honored by a Nobel Peace Prize **Three Times.**
- The person who has been awarded with two unshared Nobel Prizes- the 1954 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize. **Linus Pauling.**
- Who are the mother and daughter have been awarded Nobel Prizes? **Marie Curie & Irene Joliot-Curie.**
- Noble Prize in Physics was awarded to **Dr. Abdul Salaam in the year** 1979.
- MalalaYousaf-Zai Awarded with the Nobel Prize in **2014.**
- Which field is not used to nominate for Nobel Prize? **Astronomy.**
- Which Single winner won the greatest number of Nobel Prizes? **International Committee of the Red Cross.**
- First Muslim who won Noble Prize **Anwar Saddat. (Egypt).**
- Which Muslim Country got the most Noble Prizes in Muslim world? **Egypt.**

Important Dates Events, And Personalities (Mix Plate)

1. **Arabs** were the first to invade **India.**
2. Real name of **Muhammad Bin Qasim** was **Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen)**
3. **Muhammad Bin Qasim** was nephew and son-and-law of **Hajjaj Bin Yousuf** the Governor of Iraq. **(Omayyad Period)**. He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
4. **Muhammad Bin Qasim** conquered Sindh during **Umayyads.**
5. **Siskar** was wazir of **Dahir.**
6. **Muhammad Bin Qasim** tortured to death in Iraq by **Sulaiman.**
7. **Anjuman-e-Himayat Islami** was established in **1884.**
8. **Afghanistan** opposed Pakistan's membership of **UN.**
9. **Lord Mount Batten** wanted to become the Joint Governor General of both **India & Pakistan.**
10. **Mangla Dam** Situated in **Azad Kashmir. (Mirpur District)**
11. **Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hassan** who was the first student of **Deoband.**
12. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** retired as a Judge in **1876.**
13. **Altaf Hussain Hali** has written **"Hayat-e-Jawaid"** on **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
14. **Ahmed Shah Abdali** launched his early invasion against **Marhatas.**
15. The British fought **Plassy** was against **Sirajuddula.**
16. The constitution of **All India Muslim League** was written by **Mohammad Ali Johar.**
17. **"Hamdard"** was edited by **Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar.**
18. **"Shudhi"** movement was started by **Dayanad Sarswati.**
19. In Kashmir the **ceasefire** between **Pakistan and India** was signed on **27th July 1949.**
20. **Islamabad** was declared capital of Pakistan in **1967.**
21. **Mountbatten** came to India **in March 1947.**
22. Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on **23rd June 1947.**
23. A new religion **Din-e-Illahi** was introduced to reconcile Hindus & Muslims **Mughal Emperor Akbar.**
24. The famous newspapers **"Comrade"** and **"Hamdard"** were launched by **Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.**
25. **Mahatma Gandhi** was the leader of **"Quit India Movement".**
26. The **Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points** were issued in Response of **Nehru Report.**
27. The Famous Book **Asar-ul-Sanadeed** was written by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
28. **Two Round Table** Conference were attended by **Allama Iqbal.**
29. **Ibrahim Lodhi** was the last ruler of the **Lodhi** Dynasty in the **Sub-continent.**
30. **East India** Company occupied Punjab in **1849.**
31. **Shah Waliullah** was born to **Shah Abdur Rahim,** during the reign of Mughal **Emperor Aurangzeb.**
32. The **Khilafat Movement** started in **1919.**
33. **General Dyer** is famous for **Jallianwala Bagh.**
34. **Quad-e-Azam** opposed **Rowlatt Act** because it was new shackle on the **freedom of people,** as it allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries.
35. **All Round Table conferences** were held in **London.**
36. **First Viceroy**& the **Last Governor** General of India was **Lord Canning.**
37. **Ghiyasuddin Tughluq** was the first sultan of **Tughluq Dynasty.**
38. **Aurangzeb** re imposed **"Jaziya".**
39. **Ibn Batutah** visited India in reign of **Muhammad Bin Tughluq.**
40. **Muhammad Bin Tughluq** introduced **tokens** currency **firstly.**
41. **ShalamarBagh** was built by Shah Jahan **(Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan)** also called **(Shahzada Khuram).**

42. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761. (Third war of Panipat.)
43. Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Muhammad Shah Rangila(The Mughal Emperor.)
44. Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
45. 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tipu Sultan. (4th war of Maysur).
46. Battle of Plessey was fought in 1757 between Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.
47. First war of freedom was fought in 1757 between Siraj-ud-Daula and Rober Clive.
48. Shah Waliullah born in 1703, Shah Waliullah died in 1763.
49. Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
50. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
51. In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.
52. Sati was abolished by Lord William Bantink.
53. First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.
54. Moen-jo-Daro&Harapa discovered in 1922.
55. Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen Jo Daro.
56. East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.
57. Raishmi Romal Campaign started by Ubedullah Sindhi before war independence.
58. War of Independence started on 9th May, 1857 from Delhi.
59. The first viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.
60. First president of Congress was W.C Benerjee.
61. Hindi Urdu Controversy in 1867.
62. Indian National Congress made by Allan O.Hume in 1885.
63. Asrar-us-Sandeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
64. Hayat-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
65. Scientific society was established in 1863.
66. Iltutmishissed the Coins-Taka of silver and "Jeetal" of copper.
67. The Mongol Leader Changez Khan was known as the "Curse of God".
68. Gold coins were used and they were called "Barah".
69. Aurangzeb again levied Zazia upon Hindus.
70. Vasco Da Gama came to India as the representative of the ruler of Portugal. He met Zamorin of Calicut and obtained trace facilities.
71. On 9th July 1950, Pakistan joined IMF.
72. Liaquat-Nehru pact signed in 1950.
73. Justice Muhammad Munir wrote the book "Jinnah to Zia".
74. The country's head visit to Pakistan first: Iran
75. Abul Fazal was celebrated Mughal court poet and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign.
76. Dara Shikoh Eldest son of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, he was killed by his brother Aurangzeb who usurped their father' throne.
77. Petroleum is the largest import item of Pakistan.
78. Noor-ul-Amin is the only Pakistan's Vice President.
79. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in 1938.
80. Lord Wavell presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
81. The first Pakistani who became the judge of "International Court of Justice" was Sir Zafarullah Khan.
82. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
83. Basic Democracy system in Pakistan was given by Gen Ayub Khan.

84. Shah Jehan Mughal Emperor built the Jamia Masjid of Delhi.
85. Nadir Shah attacked Delhi during the reign of Muhammad Shah.
86. Pakistan inspired by the Five-year plans of Soviet Union.
87. Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.
88. Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi in 1[st] Sept 1885.
89. Partition of Bengal announced on 1[st] Sept, 1905& implemented on 16 October 1905 by Lord Curzon.19 July 1905.
90. Muslim League founded on 30 December 1906 at Decca.
91. Muhammad Ali Johar wrote the constitution of ML: The Green Book.
92. 1[st] President of Muslim League was Agha Khan. (Upto 1913)
93. First Secretary General of Muslim League was Hussain Bilgrami.
94. 2[nd] President of Muslim League was Sir Ali Muhammad Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.
95. Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
96. Burma separated from India in 1937 and was made independent in 1947.
97. Sindh Assembly passed the resolution for the creation of Pakistan firstly on June 26 1947.
98. Inqalab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammad Iqbal.
99. National anthem of Pakistan was played for first time on 13[th] August, 1954 in front of Raza Shah Palavi.
100. First head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947 was Ameer of Kuwait.
101. Flag of Pakistan designed by Ameeruddin Qadwani.
102. Ayub Khan laid down foundation stone of Quid's Mosulem.
103. Objective Resolution was presented in the constituent Assembly on 7[th] March 1949.
104. 2[nd] Constitution made by Ayub Khan came in March 1962.
105. Urdu made National Language in Aug 1973 it has 37 letters.
106. First Martial Law was imposed by Iskandar Mirza (1958).
107. The first cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members.
108. First postal stamp issued in 1948.
109. National Bank of Pakistan was formed in 1948.
110. Karachi Radio Station inaugurated by Liaquat Ali Khan on 14[th] August 1948.
111. Pakistan Recognized China in 1949.
112. Lloyd Barrage was the old name of Sukkur Barrage.
113. Govt of India Act 1935 Act with some amendments was adopted as the interim working constitution of Pakistan.
114. Abdul Rashid was a first Chief Justice of Pakistan.
115. Chenab meets River Jhelum at Trimmu.
116. The first Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan was established at Karachi.
117. First Census in Pakistan was held in 1951.
118. Dawn is the oldest English language newspaper of Pakistan.
119. Bangladesh separated from Pakistan in December 1971. Pakistan Extend recognition of Bangladesh in February 1974.
120. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto wrote the book "The Myth of Independence".
121. Ghulam Muhammad became the Governor General of Pakistan after Khawaja Nizamuddin.
122. Under the Indus Water Treaty, the use of rivers Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab was allocated to Pakistan.
123. The President under the 1973 Constitution is elected by two Houses of the Parliament and the four

Provincial Assemblies.

124. Pakistan China Boundary dispute was settled during the Government of Ayub Khan.
125. Music of Pakistan's National Anthem was composed by Ahmed Ali Chagla.
126. The Lady Finger Peak is located in Pakistan.
127. Article 10 (2) of the constitution of Pakistan requires that any person arrested shall be produced before a
Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest.
128. Ms Maleeha Lodhi is the first woman to be appointed as Permanent Representative of Pakistan to UN,
New York.
129. Ch. Muhammad Ali gave 1956 constitution to Pakistan.
130. Rehman Baba is the famous poet of Pashto.
131. Sindh Separated from Bombay in 1936.
132. Iran Pakistan pipeline is also known as Peace pipeline.
133. Peshawar Massacre took place on 16 December 2014.
134. First Martial Law was declared by Gen. Ayub in 1958.
135. The Tomb of Baba Farid Shakar Ganj in Pakpattan.
136. State Bank was inaugurated by the father of the Nation in 1 June, 1948.
137. Shah Nama was written by Hafeez Jallandhary.
138. EBDO stand for Elective body's disqualification. Order.
139. Godwin K2is located in Pakistan.
140. The Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam was written by Allama Iqbal.
141. Mohen Jo Daro is called Mound of dead.
142. According to area the biggest province of Pakistan is Baluchistan.
143. First International flight of PIA was in 1955.
144. First Urdu Newspaper of Pakistan was Imroz.
145. Sui Gas founded in 1952.
146. West Pakistan declared "One Unit" in 1955 by Mohammad Ali Bogra.
147. 1st Martial Law on 7 October 1958.
148. 2nd Marital Law on 26 March 1969.
149. 3rd Martial Law on 7 July 1977.
150. Haji Shariatullah religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion.
151. British Government sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh in 1846.
152. East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849.
153. Sher Shah is well-known for his administrative skill, especially his land revenue system.
154. After Shariatullah, Dadhu Mian made the Faraizi Movement strong and popular.
155. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Muhammad Shah.
156. The Coin Rupia was first issued by Sher Shah Suri.
157. Haji Shariatullah was the founder of Faraizi Movement.
158. Din-e-Illahi founded by Akbar 1582.
159. East India Company established in 1600.
160. The first census was conducted in India at the time of Lord Moyo.
161. British East India Company was abolished in 1858.
162. Sir Syed Ahmed set up a Scientific Society in Ghazipur which translated the modem works from English to Urdu and Persian in 1864.
163. British India Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1866.

164. **Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband** began functioning in a small mosque at Deoband in **1867.**
165. **Hindi-Urdu** controversy began when "Hindus demonstrated against Urdu and demanded its replacement with Hindi as official language in Banaras in **1867.**
166. Publication of Tahzib-**ul-Akhlaq** by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in **1870.**
167. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** established **MAO school** at Aligarh in **1875.**
168. **Quit India Movement** started after failure of **Cripps proposal.**
169. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** given the title of Knight Hood by the **British Government** in **1888.**
170. **Edinburg University** of **England** which conferred a degree **LL.D** on **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
171. **MAO College** was established in Aligarh in **1877.**
172. **Pakistan** became the **Chairman of OIC** in **1874.**
173. **Struggle of Pakistan** was written by **I.H Qureshi.**
174. **Gawadar** became a part of Pakistan on **September 9, 1958.**
175. **Abdur Rasheed** was the first **chief Justice of Pakistan.**
176. **Zafarullah Khan** was the **first foreign Minister of Pakistan.**
177. **Ruunn of Kuchh** boundary line is called **24th Parallel line.**
178. **Liaquat-Nehru pact** was announced at Dehli in **April 1950.**
179. **Kafir Fort** is located in the province of **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.**
180. **Malik Ghulam Muhammad** dissolved the first **Constituent Assembly.**
181. The first **Nishan-e-Haider** was won by **Capt. Raja Sarwar.**
182. **Benazir Bhutto** was the first **Women** Prime Minister of **Pakistan.**
183. **Dr Shahida Malik** was the first **lady** Major General in the **Pakistan Army.**
184. **First five-year** plan implemented in Pakistan From**1955 to 1960.**
185. **Hafeez Kardar** was the first Captain of **Pakistan Cricket Team.**
186. **First Elections** were held in **"Gilgit Baltistan"** in **12th November 2009.**
187. According to the **constitution of Pakistan** the Head of the government is **Prime Minister.**
188. **The Speaker** is the Presiding head of the **National Assembly.**
189. The **constitutional Chief** of a province is **Governor.**
190. **The Administrative Chief** of a Province is called **Chief Minister.**
191. The Pakistani Parliament consists of **Bicameral.**
192. **The Tenure** of the National Assembly is **5 years.**
193. **Member** of the **National Assembly** must by at least **25 years** of age.
194. **18th Amendment** has ceased the powers of the President to dissolve the **National Assembly.**
195. **The senate** is continuous **body.**
196. **A member** of the Senate must be at least **30 years of age.**
197. **The Chairman of Senate** is elected for a term of **3 years.**
198. **One Unite** came into force on **14th October 1955.**
199. **Ayub Khan** resigned on **25th March 1969.**
200. **General Pervez Musharraf** was 10th president of **Pakistan.**
201. The age of the **presidential candidate** must not be less than **40 years.**
202. **The president** is elected for a term of **5 years.**
203. **The president** takes the oath of his office before the **Chief Justice.**
204. **Federal capital** is represented by **4 senators.**
205. **1st Constituent Assembly** lasted for **7 years.**
206. A Judge of the **Supreme Court** may hold office until he reaches at the age of **65 years.**
207. **Fahmeeda Mirza** is the first female speaker of **National Assembly of Pakistan.**
208. **Sachal Sarmast** is the poet who had command over **seven languages.**

209. **Quaid-e-Azam** joined All India Muslim League **at the age of 37.**
210. **Ayub Khan** has shortest tenure as **Prime Minister.**
211. **Mujeeb-ur-Rehman** announced the **six points.**
212. **ECO** replaced the **RCD** in **1985.**
213. **National Park Islamabad** is the largest park in **Pakistan.**
214. **Second OIC** summit held in **1974** in **Lahore.**
215. **Durand line** was drawn in **1893.**
216. **Zakat & Ushr** ordinance was enforced on **20th June 1980.**
217. The total length of **coastline** of Pakistan is **1046.**
218. **The coldest place** in Pakistan is **Skardu.**
219. **Nanga Parbat** is commonly known as **Killer Mountain.**

VACCINES / MEDICINES

1. Polio vaccine	**Jonas Salk (USA) 1952**
2. Penicillin	**Alexander Fleming (Scottish) 1928**
3. Rabies vaccine	**Louis Pasteur**
4. TB vaccine name	**BCG (Bacillus Calmette - Guerin) Both French**
5. Plague	**Black Death Vaccine Discovered By Waldermar Haffkine 1897**
6. Malaria vaccine	**RTS,s (Glaxo Smith Kline)**
7. Small box	**Edward jenner 1796**
8. Pfizer (biotech)	**USA / GERMANY**
9. Moderna	**USA**
10. Astrazeneca	**UK SWEDEN**
11. Sputnikv	**RUSSIA**
12. Sinovacsinopharm	**CHINA**
13. Covaxin	**INDIA**
14. Novavax	**USA**
15. Pakvac	**PAKISTAN**

INTERNATIONAL BORDERS & LINES

- The **Durand line** (length 2430 km) is the border between **Afghanistan** and: **Pakistan**
- **Durand Line** was drawn in 1893 by Sir **Mortimer Durand** and Afghanistan's ruler: **Abdul Rehman Khan**
- Mention the current border dividing India and Chinese occupied zones in contested territories? **Line of Actual Control**
- The military control line between India and Pakistan, in the area of Kashmir is known as: **Line of Control**
- What is the total length of Pakistan border? **7,307 km**
- The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is about........... **2430 km**
- The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called .... **Durand Line**
- .... Was the first country which recognized the existence of Pakistan 1947.**Iran**
- The total length of Pak-Iran boundary line is **959 km**
- The total length of Pak-China boundary line is **595 km**
- The Line of control was originally known as: **Ceasefire Line**
- The "Line Control of" was designate after the Simla Agreement. When it was formalized is **December 1972**

- Mannerheim Line is a line of fortification between Russia & Finland. Who drew it **Green Mannerheim**
- The McMahon Line, originally is the border between **China** and: **India**
- The boundary between **Pakistan** and **India** Held Kashmir: **Working Boundary**

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL BORDER

Name of Lines/Boundaries	Between	Features/Description
Durand Line	Pakistan and Afghanistan	Delimited by Sir Mortimer Durand with the agreement of the erstwhile Amir of Afghanistan in 1893.
		Present-Day Afghanistan does not recognize the Durand line
McMahon Line	China and India	It was drawn by Sir Henry McMahon in consultation with Tibetan representative in 1914.
		China disputes the legal states of this line but it is the de facto border between India and China
Radcliffe Line	India and Pakistan	It was built demarcated by Sir Cyril and Radcliffe for the Partition of India and the formation of East and West Pakistan.
		It includes present-Day India, Bangladesh and Pakistan
Hindenburg Line	Poland and Germany	It was a German Defensive line in French territory during World War I
		It was rendered irrelevant by the treaty of Versailles in 1919.
17th Parallel	South Vietnam and North Vietnam	The 17th latitude the equator divided erstwhile North and South Vietnam.
		It was demarcated based on the 1954 Geneva Accord
		The 17th parallel became irrelevant after the unification of Vietnam in 1976
20th Parallel	Libya and Sudan	It is located at the 20th northern latitude which is used as the border between Sudan and Libya
22nd Parallel	Egypt and Sudan	The 22nd latitude north of the equator marks a major portion of the Sudan-Egypt border
25th Parallel	Mauritania and Mali	The northernmost section of the Mali-Mauritania border is marked using this line
31th Parallel	Iran and Iraq	The 31st northern latitude marks the border between Iraq and Iran.
		It also demarcates the order between the US states of Louisiana and Mississippi
38th Parallel	South Korea and North Korea	The 38th parallel is used to demarcate the central part of the Demilitarized zone between North and South Korea.
Maginot Line	Germany and France	It was a defensive line at the French border towards Germany before World War II. The Maginot line was

		rendered obsolete following the successful invasion of France by Germany following the outbreak of World War II.
Oder-Neisse Line	Poland and Finland	It runs along the rivers Oder and Lusatian Neisse River.
		It was demarcating the Polish-German border according to the Potsdam Conference. It was recognized by a unified Germany in 1990.
Blue Line	Lebanon and Israel	A border demarcation between Lebanon and Israel published by the United Nations on 7 June 2000 for the purposes of determining whether Israel from Lebanon.
Green Line/Attila Line/ UN Buffer Zone	The Republic of Cyprus and Turkish Cyprus	A demilitarized zone, patrolled by the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), that was established in 1964 and extended in 1974 after the ceasefire of 16 August 1974

MOST REPEATED QUESTIONS (G.K)

1. Sonoran is a desert present in: **Mexico**
2. Great Victoria Desert is present in: **Australia**
3. How much the world is covered with deserts? **1/5**
4. The second largest desert in the world is: **Arabian Desert**
5. Africa Fund has been created by: **OAU**
6. Pedagogy is the science of: **Teaching**
7. About ________ percent of total calcium present in the human body is in the blood. **1%**
8. Name the capital of Iceland: **Reykjavik**
9. Who wrote "Sassi Pannu"? **Hashim Shah**
10. The earth's rotation on its axis is from: **West to East**
11. Digital Computer was invented by: **Vincent Atanasoff**
12. Dickson is seaport of: **Malaysia**
13. Brest is name of: **City**
14. Mississippi is in: **USA**
15. Volga river is in: **Russia**
16. Bolan Pass is in which range? **Suleiman**
17. How many members of Interpol? **190**
18. Red square is in: **Russia**
19. Bukhara is in: **Uzbekistan**
20. Hitler belongs to: **Germany**
21. Head of SAARC is in: **Khatmandu Headquarter.**
22. The Famous Lake "Saif-ul-Maluke" is situated in: **Kaghan Valley**
23. Friends not Masters" a book written by: **General Ayub Khan**
24. Yuan is the currency of: **China**
25. Anwar Sadat got noble prize for: **Peace**
26. "Spirit of Islam" was written by: **Justice Amir Ali**
27. Rotas Fort was built by: **Sher Shah Suri**
28. Al-Azhar University in: **Cairo (Egypt)**
29. Which city is located in two continents? **Istanbul**
30. The Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous 14 points on: **31st March 1929**
31. ATM stands for: **Automated Teller Machine**
32. Who presented the law of falling bodies? **Newton**
33. Shakespeare belongs to the: **England(Died in 23 April 1616 date of birth 26th April 1564)**
34. Lionel Messi is a famous: **Footballer**
35. "Rabd" is the currency of: **South Africa Rand.**
36. Who said, "Where wealth accumulates, men decay"? **Goldsmith**
37. Who was the first UN High Commissioner for Human Rights? **Jose Ayla Lasso**
38. The Treaty of European Union (1992) is also known as: **Moastricht Treaty**
39. When a gas turns into a liquid the process is called: **Condensation**
40. The total percentage of silicon in earth crust is: **27.72%**
41. The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as: **Peace Pipeline**
42. The first Parliamentary elections in Afghanistan were held in: **2005**
43. The Capital of Argentina is: **Buenos Aires**
44. Which is the largest country in Africa? **Algeria**
45. Name the currency of Sri Lanka. **Rupiyah**
46. Kalabagh is in District: **Mianwali**
47. Qila Katas is near: **Chakwal**
48. Khewra is in District: **Jehlum**
49. Soan River flows near: **Rawalpindi**
50. One Hacktre is approximately equal to: **2.5 Acre**
51. The UN Human Right Commission is based in: **Geneva**
52. Diesel Engine was invented by: **Rodolf Diesel**

53. Rocket was invented by: **Dr. Rovert Goddard**
54. Tropic of Cancer is: **Imaginary line on globe**
55. Which is the biggest ocean of world? **Pacific**
56. Highest Mountain Range in the world is: **Himalayas**
57. Vienna is on: **Danube River**
58. Japan Diet is the parliament name of **Japan**
59. National Flower of Iran is **Red Rose**
60. Big Ban is the name of: **A Clock**
61. Key of Mediterranean is: **Gibraltar**
62. City of seven Hills is: **Rome**
63. The 1965 War continued for: **17 Days**
64. "K" in Pakistan stands for: **Kashmir**
65. Which city is called 'Forbidden' City? **Lahasa**
66. Which city is called the 'Gateway of India'? **Mumbai**
67. 'Hamas' was founded in 1987 by: **Sheikh Ahmed Yasin**
68. 'Nippon' is stock exchange market of: Tokyo
69. Almost 40% of the world's oil supply passes through the strait of: **Hormuz**
70. The Headquarter of IMF is located at: **Washington DC**
71. The biggest Bird is: **Ostrich**
72. The famous city 'Waterloo' is in: **Belgium**
73. Human Rights Day is on: **10 December**
74. India became a member of the United Nations in: **26 June.**
75. 'Baath' is an Arabic word. It means: **Resurrection**
76. What is the name of SAARC magazine? **Spectrum**
77. The length of Karakoram Highway in Pakistan is: **(N-35)1300km**
78. When did Turkey invade Cyprus? **1974**
79. "Temple Trees" is an official residence of the: **Prime Minister of Sri Lanka**
80. "Faiz Ahmed Faiz" famous Urdu poet died in: **1984 Nov 20**
81. How many times "Allah-o-Akbar" came in Azan? **6 Times**
82. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) died on: **8th June 632 A.D**
83. Oscar Awards were instituted in: **1929**
84. Which is the largest landlocked country of the world? **Mongolia**
85. Which metal was first discovered by man? **Copper**
86. Shakespeare was born in: **1564**
87. Richter scale is used for measuring: **Intensity & Earthquakes**
88. The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in: **San Francisco**
89. Kamal Atta Turk abolished caliphate in: **1924**
90. Emperor Babar buried in: **Kabul**
91. Karachi Nuclear Power Plant was built with the assistance of: **Canada**
92. The only Vitamin which cannot be stored in human body: **Vitamin C**
93. 1 Metric ton is equal to: **1000 kilogram**
94. Reign of Terror belonged to: **France**
95. The last King of Afghanistan was: **Muhammad Zahir Shah**
96. The world's oldest parliament, founded in the year 930 AD is: **Althing of Iceland**
97. First Rail road was introduced in a country: **UK**
98. Lowari Pass connects: **Dir with Chitral**
99. Circumference of Earth is around: **40,075 km**
100. The deepest point in Pacific Oceans: **Mariana Trench**
101. Pakistan becomes a member of United Nations on **30th September 1947.**

RELIGIONS OFTHE WORLD

- World's oldest Religion is **Hinduism.**

- Christianity is the largest religion in the world.
- Buddhism founded in 523 BC.
- The Analects is the sacred text of the Confucianists.
- Jesus Christ was born in Jerusalem.
- Christianity is nearly 1500 years old.
- The Sacred place of Christians is Jerusalem.
- Moses founded Judaism.
- Gautam Siddharttha Buddha founder of Buddhism was born in 563 BC in Nepal.
- The Tripitaka is sacred book of Buddhism.
- Stopa is the place of worship of Buddhism.
- Moses (A.S) founder of Judaism was born in Egypt.
- Torah is the religious of Judaism.
- Synagogue is place of worship of Judaism.
- Sikhism was bounded by Guru Nanak in 1500 AD.
- Golden Temple is the sacred place of Sikhism.

BATTLES

- ✓ The French Revolution began in 1789.
- ✓ The slogan of the French Revolution was Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
- ✓ Hundred – Year War was fought in 1338-1453 between France & England.
- ✓ The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.
- ✓ The second atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.
- ✓ The war of American independence was fought between Britain & North America.
- ✓ Napoleon's last battle in which he was captured and exiled to St Helena was Battle of Waterloo.
- ✓ Boston Tea Party is associated with American Independence.
- ✓ Fist China war fought in 1840 between China and Britain is known as Opium War.
- ✓ In which battle British forces led by Duke of Wellington defeated French forces led by Napoleon Bona? Battle of Waterloo
- ✓ The Seven-Year war 1756-1763 was fought between England & France.
- ✓ Battle of Khandaq (Ditch) was fought in 5 A.H between 10000 Non-Muslims and 3000 Muslims troops. Salman Farsi who made the proposal for digging ditch.
- ✓ In 2 A.H Badr, the first battle in the history of Islam was fought.
- ✓ The Battle of Jamal the first Civil War among the Muslims.
- ✓ Battle of Yarmook fought in the time of Hazrat Umar (R.A) in which the Byzantines lost Syria.
- ✓ Hazrat Saad Bin Abi Waqas (R.A) chosen by Hazrat Umar (R.A) to lead the Muslim Army in the battle of Qadsiya.
- ✓ Israel-Arab war is the shortest war ever fought, ended in just six days.
- ✓ After the World War II Germany was divided into East Germany was given under the control of France England and USA.
- ✓ The battle of Khyber was fought in the year of 7 A.H.
- ✓ Battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghouri and Prithvi Raj in 1192 AD Muhammad Ghouri won the battle.
- ✓ In 1540 Sher Shah Suri defeated Mughal King Humayun in the battle of Kennauj.
- ✓ In 1659 AD in Battle of Samugarh Aurangzeb finally defeated Dara Shakoh and became the Emperor of India.
- ✓ In battle of Plassey Lord Clive defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula in 1757 AD.
- ✓ The first war between Arabs and Israel was fought in 1948.

NEWS AGENCIES OF SOME COUNTRIES

NEWS AGENCY	COUNTRY
AFP	France
AGI	Italy
AIP	Afghanistan
ANSA	Italy
APA	Austria
API	India
APP	Pakistan
DPA	Germany
Interfax	Russia
IRNA	Iran
ItarTass	Russia
JANA	Libya
Jiji	Japan
Kyodo	Japan
MENA	Egypt
NCNA	China
PPI	Pakistan
PTI	India
Reuter	Britain
SPA	Saudi Arabia
UPI	USA
WAFA	Palestine
WAM	UAE
Xinhua	China
Yonhap	South Korea

ALPHABETICAL LETTERS OF LANGUAGES

Sr. No:	Languages	Letters
01	English	26
02	Urdu	37
03	Sindhi	52
04	Arabic	28
05	Hindi	46
06	Sanskrit	50
07	Guajarati	47
08	Bengali	28
09	French	26
10	Greek	24
11	Spanish	27
12	Pashto	28
13	Persian	32
14	Italian	21
15	German	26
16	Nepali	64
17	Russian	33
18	Japanese	46
19	Khmer Cambodian	74
20	Ro Tokas	12

Note:

1. Chinese language does not have Alphabets Chinese language have more than 7000 characters.
2. Mandarin Chinese the mass community spoken language in the world nearly 1.2 billion people speaker native speakers.
3. Language with the largest Alphabet Khmer Cambodians.
4. Language with the shortest Alphabet Ro Lokas
5. English Language spoken by the greatest number of non-native speakers.

World Famous Organizations/Applications

ORGANIZATION/ APPLICATION	FOUNDER	Year	CURRENT CEO	H.Q
Google	Larry Page, Sergey Brin	1998	Sundar Pichai	The Googleplex
Facebook	Mark Zuckerberg	2004	Mark Zuckerberg	California, United States
Wikipedia	Jimmy Wales, Lary Sanger	2001	Katherine Maher	San Francisco,CA United States
Twitter	Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone, Noah Glass	2006	Parag Agarwal	California
YouTube	Jawed Karim, Steve Chen, Chad Hurley	2005	Susan Wojcicki	California,
WhatsApp	Jan Koum, Brain Action	2009	Will Cathcart	California, United States
Instagram	Kevin Systrom	2010	Kevin Systrom	California
IBM	Charles Ranlett Flint	1911	Arvind Krishna	Armonk, New York
KFC	Colonel Sanders, Pete Harman	1952	Sabir Sami	Kentucky
Amazon	Jeff Bezos	1994	Andy Jassy	Washington DC
McDonalds	Richard MacDonal, Maurice MacDonal, McDonal's Japan	1955	Chris Kempczinski	Chicago, United States
Apple	Steve jobs, Ronald Wayne, Steve Wozniak	1976	Tim Cook	Cupertino, California, United States
Ford	Henry Ford	1903	Jim Farley	Dearborn, Michigan, United States
Space X	Elon Musk	2002	Elon Musk	California, USA
Tesla	Martin Eberhard, Marc Tarpenning	2003	Elon Musk	Austin, Texas, United States

Bit Coin	Satoshi Nakamoto	2009	Roger Ver	Saint Kitts, Saint Kitts and Nevis
TikTok	Zhang Yiming	2016	ShouZi Chew	Culver City, CA
Microsoft	Bill Gates, Paul Allen	1975	SatyaNadella	Redmond, Washington, United States

National Symbols of Pakistan

- The **Minar-e-Pakistan** memorial tower which was built in 1968, on thewhsite the**Lahore Resolution** was passed.
- The **National flag** was adopted just before independence was achieved on **14 August 1947.**
- **Minar-e- Pakistan** (Lahore Iqbal Park) Constructed in **1968.**
- **National Flag** adopted by constituent Assembly on **11th August 1947.**
- Motto of Quid-e-Azam: **Faith, Unity, Discipline**

- Mother of Nation: **Fatima Jinnah**
- National Poet: **Allama Iqbal**
- National Language: **Urdu**
- National Flower: **Jasmine**
- National Tree: **Deodar**
- National Fruit: **Mango**
- National Vegetable: **Lady Finger**
- National Animal: **Markhor**
- National Aquatic Marine Mammal: **Indus River Dolphin**
- National Bird: **Chakor**
- State Bird: **Shaheen Falcon**
- National Fish: **Mahseer**
- National Reptile: **Indus River Reptile**
- National Predator: **Snow Leopar**
- National Sports: **Field Hockey**
- National Mosque **Faisal Mosque**
- National Monument: **Pakistan Monument**
- National Clothing: **ShalwarQamees**
- National Mountain: **K2**
- National Lake: **SaifulMalook**
- National Airline: **PIA**
- National Juice: **Sugar Cane**
- National Instrument: **Daf**
- National Currency: **Pakistan Rupees**
- National River: **Indus River**
- National Sweet: **GulabJaman**

BIGGEST, HIGHEST, TALLEST ETC.

1)	Biggest Museum:	→	Museum of Modern (NY)
2)	Biggest Sea:	→	South China Sea
3)	Biggest Island:	→	Australia
4)	Tallest Mountains:	→	Himalayas, Asia
5)	Smallest Bird:	→	Male bee humming bird
6)	Tallest Man:	→	Sultan Kosen, Turkey
7)	Lightest Gas:	→	Hydrogen
8)	Largest Metropolitan Area:	→	Tokyo Japan
9)	Oldest Kingdom:	→	Japan
10)	Deepest Lake:	→	Baikal, Russia
11)	Deepest Sea:	→	Caribbean Sea
12)	Largest Bay:	→	Hudson
13)	Longest Canal:	→	Grand Canal China

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

☞ Largest Continent	Asia
☞ Largest Ocean	Pacific
☞ Largest River	Amazon
☞ Largest Country by Area	Russia
☞ Largest Democracy	India
☞ Largest Island	Greenland
☞ Largest Desert	Sahara
☞ Largest Animal	Blue Whale
☞ Largest Land Animal	Bush Elephant
☞ Largest Wall:	The Great Wall of China

- The Biggest Fresh Water Lake In The World Is Superior Lake.
- Deepest lake in the world is Baikal.
- Victoria is the largest lake of Africa.
- A cataract is a huge waterfall.
- The Great Bear Lake is situated in Canada.
- The world's highest lake is Lake Titicaca, South Africa.
- Total number of great lakes of USA and Canada are Five.
- Hanna Lake is situated near Quetta.
- Churchill water fall is present in Canada.
- Troute Lake is present in Canada.
- Lake Tana is present in Ethiopia
- The most polluted lake in the world is Lake Erie.
- T... South Africa.

- Yosemite is a famous water fall of USA.
- Second highest water fall of the world is Tugela.
- The height of Angel water fall is 3212 feet or 979m.
- King Edward III water fall is situated in Guyana.
- Lake Randeer is situated in Canada.

FIRST INTHE WORLD

- First President of Pakistan was Iskandar Mirza.
- First Prime Minister of Pakistan was Liaqat Ali Khan.
- First Prime Minister of Great Britain was Robert Walpole.
- First President of USA was George Washington.
- First President of Bangladesh was Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman.
- First President of Chinese Republic was Sun Yat-Sen.
- First Prime Minister of Australia was Sir Edmund Barton.
- First Prime Minister of Israel was David Ben-Gurion.
- First State President of South Africa was Charles Roberts Swart.
- First President of Russia was Boris Yelstin.
- First President of Nepal was Ram BaranYadav
- First Prime Minister of India was Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- The First man in space was Yuri Gagarin.
- The First man to reach the North Pole was Robert Peary.
- The First man to summit Mt Everest was Edmunt Hillary and Tenzing Norgay.
- The first man to reach the South Pole was Roald Amundsen.
- The first man to circumnavigate the world was Ferdinand Magellan.
- The first man to land on the moon was Neil Armstrong.
- The first secretary general of the United Nations was Trygve Lie.
- The first woman to go into space was Valentina Tereshkova.
- The first woman to cross the Atlantic in a solo flight was Amelia Earhart.
- The first woman to scale Mt Everest was Junko Tabei.
- The first woman to win an Olympic gold was Helene de Poultales.
- The first woman Prime Minister in the world was Sirimavo Bandaranaike.
- The woman president of the UN General Assembly was Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.
- The world's first woman Prime Minister of a country was Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike
- The first woman prime minister of United Kingdom was Margraret Thatcher.
- The first woman to win Nobel Prize was Marie Curie.
- The first satellite of the world was Sputnik 1 by USSR.
- The first American satellite was Explorer 1.
- The first British satellite was Ariel 1. Prospero
- The first Chines satellite was Dong Fang Hong 1.
- The first Indian satellite was Arybhatta.
- The first Israeli satellite was Ofek 1.
- The first Pakistani satellite was Badr. 1.
- The first man in space was Yuri Gagarin.

Note:

- The first person to walk in space was Alexei Leonov.
- The first American in space was Alan Shepherd.
- The first space tourist in the world was Dennis Tito.
- The First woman space tourist was Anousheh Ansari.
- The first woman to reach the summit of Mt. Everest was Junko Tabei of Japan.
- The Youngest person to summit Mt. Everest was American Jordan Romero.
- The youngest girl to summit was Indian Malavath Poorna.
- First person to summit Everest solo was Reinhold Messner.
- The first Pakistan woman to Summit Mt. Everest is Samina Baig.
- The first Pakistan man to summit Mr. Everest is NazirSabir.
- First human to run a mile under 4 minutes was Roger Bannister.
- First person to swim the English Channel was Matthew Webb.
- First person to complete a long-distance swim in all 5 oceans of the world was Lewis Gordon Pugh.
- First woman to bicycle around the world was Annie Londonderry.
- The first country to win the FIFA cup was Uruguay.

Note:

- Country has maximum Airports is **USA.**
- Largest Airline of the world is **Delta Airlines (US)**
- First private Airline of Pakistan **Hajvery Airline.**
- First Airline of Pakistan Orient Airline.

(MATHEMATICS)

Types of Numbers

1. Natural Numbers also called counting or Positive Numbers.

$$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...\}$$

2. Whole Numbers.

$$W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...\}$$

3. Odd Numbers.

$$O = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11...\}$$

4. Even Numbers.

$$E = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12...\}$$

5. Prime Numbers.

$$P = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17...\}$$

6. Composite Numbers.

$$C = \{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15...\}$$

7. Integers Numbers.

$$Z = \{...-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...\}$$

Prime & Composite Numbers

Prime Numbers:

A Prime number is the one which has exactly two factors, which means, it can be divided by only "1" and itself. But "1" is not a prime number.

Example of Prime Number:

3 is a prime number because 3 can be divided by only two number's i.e. 1 and 3 itself.

3/1 = 3

3/3 = 1

In the same way 2,5,7,11,13, 17 are prime numbers.

Composite Numbers:

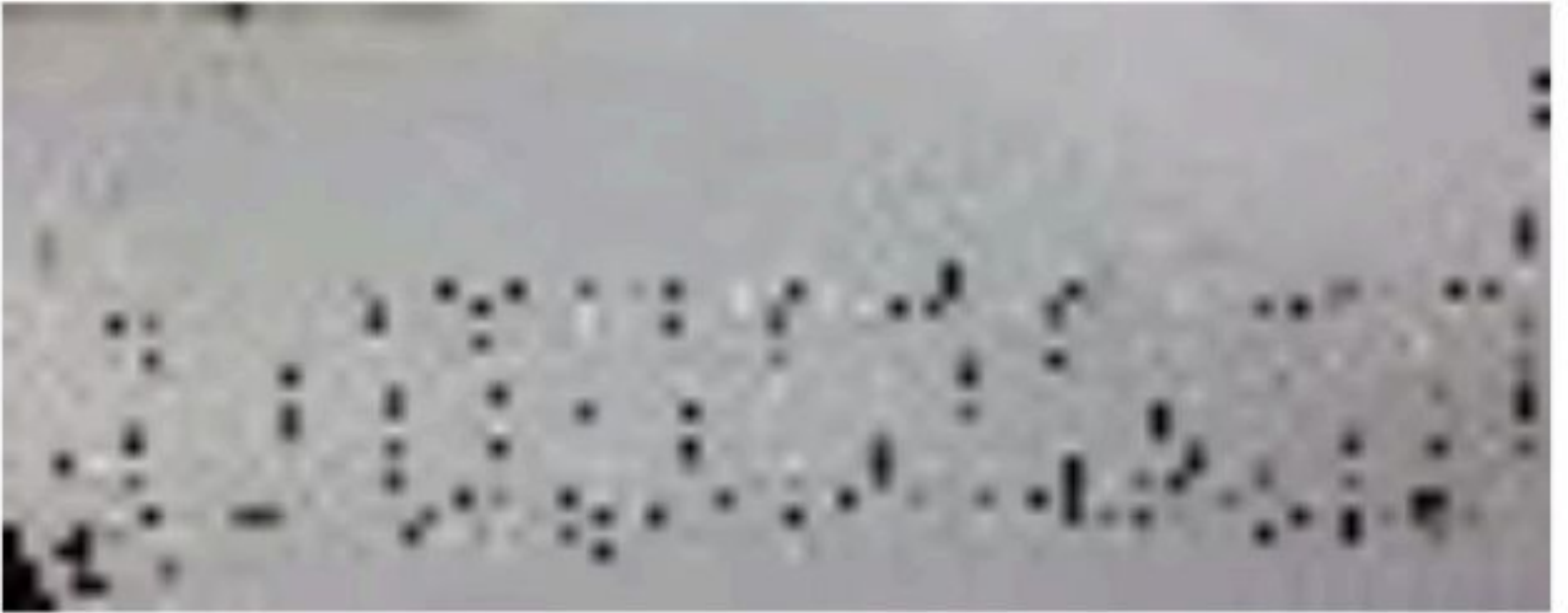
A composite number has more than two factors, which means apart from getting divided by number 1 and itself, it can also be divided by at least one integer or number. We don't consider '1' as a composite number.

Example of Composite Number.

12 is a composite number because it can be divided by 1,2,3,4,6 and 12. So, the number '12' has 6 factors.

12/1=12 12/2=6 12/3=4 12/4=3 12/6=2 12/12=1

1. Why is neither Prime nor Composite number?

Ans: Because 1 has only one factor.

(a) Odd numbers
(b) Prime numbers
(c) Composite numbers
(d) Even numbers

14. ________ is neither prime nor composite.
(a) 1
(b) 4
(c) 7
(d) 9

15. ________ is the only even prime number.
(a) 8
(b) 6
(c) 4
(d) 2

16. A prime number is a number that can only be divided by ________ and the number itself.
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

ANSWER

1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	a	5.	d
6.	d	7.	c	8.	a	9.	a	10.	b
11.	d	12.	c	13.	b	14.	a	15.	d
16.	a								

BODMAS

- The word BODMAS is used for the order of fundamental operations.
  Bracket, Order, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction.
  If vinculum or Bar is used in problem then we first solve vinculum function.

  Example 1: $16 - 14 \div 7 + 6 \times 2$

  Solution: $16 - 14 \div 7 + 6 \times 2.$

  $= 16 - 2 + 12.$

  $= 16 + 12 - 2.$

  $= 28 - 2$

  Ans: 26

  Example 2: $6 - 2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (4 - \overline{5 + 2})\}]$.

  Solution: $= 6 - 2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (4 - \overline{5 + 2})\}]$

  $= 6 - 2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (4 - 7)\}]$

  $= 6 - 2 + [8 + \{2 \times 3 + (-3)\}]$

  $= 6 - 2 + [8 + \{6 - 3\}]$

  $= 6 - 2 + [8 + 3]$

  $= 6 - 2 + 11$

  $= 6 + 11 - 2$

  $= 17 - 2$

  = Ans: 15

Exercise

1. $15 + 5 \div 5 \times 2$
2. $2[-2\{4 \times 9 \div 8(5 - 3 - 4)\}]$
3. $3\frac{1}{4} \div [\frac{2}{5} + \{(\frac{7}{8} - \frac{7}{12}) + 1\frac{5}{6}\} - 2\frac{2}{5}]$
4. $1\frac{3}{4} \div [9\frac{5}{8} \div \{\frac{2}{5} + (\frac{42}{5} \times \overline{\frac{25}{6}})\}]$

5. $6.4 - (\overline{3.3 - 1.2} \times 2.5)$
6. $\frac{7}{8} + \left\{\frac{5}{7} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) \div \frac{5}{6}\right)$.
7. $3 + [4 - \{7 + (2 + 4)\}]$
8. $2.04 + [2.82 \div \{2.4 - (1.3 \times 0.3 + 0.6)]$
9. $6 + 4 - 9 \times 10 \div 2$.
10. $18 + [10 - \{8 + (49 \div 7 \times 3 + 1)\}]$.

11.	$(30 - 3) \div 3$	**Ans: 9**
12.	$1 + 7^2$	**Ans: 50**
13.	$8 + 6 \times 9$	**Ans: 62**
14.	$7 + 12 \times 11$	**Ans: 139**
15.	$20 + 16 - 15$	**Ans: 21**
16.	$9 \times (3 + 3) \div 6$	**Ans: 9**
12.	$(21-5) \div 8$	**Ans: 2**
13.	$5 \times 4 - 8$	**Ans: 12**
14.	$3 + 17 \times 5$	**Ans: 88**
15.	$15 + 40 \div 20$	**Ans: 17**
16.	$19 - 15 - 3$	**Ans: 1**
17.	$(9+18-3) \div 8$	**Ans: 3**
18.	$9 + 6 \div (8 - 2)$	**Ans: 10**
19.	$6 + (5 + 8) \times 4$	**Ans: 58**
20.	$(9\times2) \div (2+1)$	**Ans:6**
21.	$7\times7-(8-2)$	**Ans: 43**
22.	$(4 - 1 + 8 \div 8) \times 5$	**Ans: 20**
23.	$7 \times 9 - 7 - 3 \times 5$	**Ans: 41**
24.	$4(4\div2+4)$	**Ans: 24**
25.	$2 - (4 + 3 - 6)$	**Ans: 1**
26.	$9 - 7 - 6 \div 6$	**Ans: 1**
27.	$(10\times 2)\div(1 + 1)$	**Ans: 10**
28.	$8 - 1 - (18 - 2) \div 8$	**Ans: 5**

Factors & Multiples

Divisibility Rule for Number 2:

A number is divisible by 2 if the last digit/unit place of the number is 0,2,4,6, or 8.

Example 1: Is the number 246 divisible by 2?

Solution: Since the last digit of the number 246 ends in 6, that means it is divisible by 2.

Divisibility Rule for Number 3:

A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of the digits of the number is divisible by 3.

Example 1: Is the number 111 divisible by 3?

Solution: Let's add the digits of the number 111. We have 1+1+1=3. Since the sum of the digits is divisible by the 3, therefore the number 111 is also divisible by 3.

Divisibility Rule for number 4:

A number is divisible by 4 if the last two digits of the number are divisible by 4.

Example 1: What is the only number in the set below is divisible by 4?

{945, 736, 118, 429}

Solution: Observe the last two digits of the four numbers in the set. Notice that 736 is the only number wherein the last two digits (36) is divisible by 4. We can conclude that 736 is the only number in the set that is divisible by 4.

Divisibility Rule for Number 5:

A number is divisible by 5 if the last digit/unit place of the number is 0 or 5.

Example 1: Multiple Choices. Which number is divisible by 5?

A) 68 B) 71 C) 20 D) 44

Solution: In order for a number to be divisible by 5, the last digit of the number must be either 0 or 5. Going over the choices, only the number 20 is divisible by 5 so the answer is Choice C.

Divisibility Rule for Number 6:

A number is divisible by 6 if the number is divisible by both 2 and 3.

Example 1: Is the number 255 divisible by 6?

Solution: For the number 255 to be divisible by 6, it must divisible by 2 and 3.

Let's check first if it is divisible by 2. Note that 255 is not an even number (any number ending in0, 2,4,6, or 8) which makes it not divisible 2. There's no need to check further. We can now conclude that this is not divisible by 6. The answer is NO.

Divisibility Rule for Number 9:

A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 9.

Example 1: Is the number 1,764 divisible by 9?

Solution: For a number to be divisible by 9, the sum of its digits must also be divisible by 9. For the number 1,764 we get 1+7+6+4=18. Since the sum of the digits is 18 and is divisible by 9 therefore 1,764 must be divisible by 9.

Divisibility Rule for Number 10:

A number is divisible by 10 if the last digit of the number is 0.

The numbers 20, 40, 50, 170 and 990 are all divisible by 10 because their last digit is zero.

LCM & HCF

LCM LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE

- **Product of common and non-common factors.**

Example:1 12, 15, 50. By using division method.

2	12,15,50
2	6,15,25
3	3,15,25

5	1,1,5
	1,1,1

LCM = Product of all factors.

LCM = $2\times 2\times 3\times 5\times 5 = \boxed{300} LCM$.

Example2: 10, 30, 60.

2	10,30,60
2	5,15,30
3	5,15,15
5	5,5,5
	1,1,1

LCM= = $2\times 2\times 3\times 5 = \boxed{60} LCM$.

EXERCISE

FIND LCM:

1. 12,20
2. 12,25,40
3. 21,35,70
4. 24,40,60
5. 72,108,120
6. 35,65,75
7. 24,36,48,72
8. 45,55
9. 21,35,70
10. 144,180,384
11. Find the lowest number which is exactly divisible by 18 and 24.
12. Find the lowest number which is less by 5 to be divided by 16, 24 and 36 exactly.
13. Find the lowest number which is more by 6 to be divided by 25, 40 and 60 exactly.
14. A shopkeeper sells candles in packets of 12 and candle stands in packet of 8. What is the least number of candles and candle stands Warda should buy so that there will be one candle for each candle stand.
15. Find the lowest number which leaves 3 as remainder when divided by 8, 12 and 16.
16. Find the leas length of rope which can be cut into whole number of pieces of lengths 45 cm, 75 cm and 81 cm.

HCF (HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR)

- **Product of common factors of two or more number.**

Example1: 48, 36, 40

②	48,36,40

(2)	48,36,40
(2)	24,18,20
2	12,9,5
2	6,9,5
3	3,9,5
3	1,3,5
5	1,1,5
	1,1,1

$2 \times 2 = 4$

HCF

Example: 2 24, 64

(2)	24,64
(2)	12,32
(2)	6,16
2	3,8
2	3,4
2	3,2
3	3,1
	1,1

$2 \times 2 \times 2 = \boxed{8}$

EXERCISE

FIND HCF

1. 100,150,200.
2. 60, 80, 20.
3. 520,360.
4. 50, 75.
5. 98,196.
6. 106,159,265.
7. 12, 18, 24.
8. 30, 120, 90,210.
9. 27, 30, 33.
10. 4,8,12.
11. Two wire are 12 m and 16 m long. The wires are to be cut into pieces of equal length. Find the maximum length of each piece.
12. Ayesha has 24 red candies and Maya has 18 green candies. They want to arrange the candies in such a way that each row contains equal number of candies and also each row should have only red candies or green candies. What is the greatest number of candies that can be arranged in each now?
13. Find the greatest number of 4 digits which is exactly divisible by 40, 48 and 60.

14. 210 oranges, 252 apples and 294 pears are equally packed in cartons so that no fruit is left. What is the biggest possible number of cartons needed?
15. Find the greatest number of 5 digits which on being divided by 9, 12, 24 and 45 leaves 3,6,18 and 39 as remainders respectively.

Square Root

A Square is the result of multiplying a number by itself. Squaring is the same as rising to the power too and is denoted by a super script too the square of 3 may be written as 3^2

Square root: **a square too of a number is value the, when multiplied by itself, give the number.**

Example: 4×4=16, so a square root of 16 is 4. Note that (-4) x (-4) =16 too, so -4 is also a square root of 16. Then symbol is $\sqrt{\ }$ which always means the positive square root.

Example 1:

5	625
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

$625 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

Or $\sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5}$

$= 5 \times 5 = 25$

Example 2:

2	1600
2	800
2	400
2	100
2	50
5	25
5	5
	1

So, $1600 = 2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times5\times5$

Or $\sqrt{1600} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5}$

$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 40$

Exercise

1. 784 2. 27043.225 4.256 5.1600 6.64 7. 49

8. 169 9. 289 10.100 11.529 12.1024 13.169 14. 2304

Cube Root

Cube: The cube of a number is that number three times itself time itself. 5c cubed, denoted 5^3, is equal 5x5x5, or 125. 2cubed is $2^3=2\times2\times2=8$.The term "Cube" can be remembered because there are three dimensions in a cube (height, width, and depth) and the number being cubed appears three times in the calculation.

Examples: $1\times1\times1=1^3=1,$

$3\times3\times3=3^3=27,$

$5\times5\times5=5^3=125,$

This means: 1 is the cube of 1, 27 is the cube of 3, and 125 are the cube of 5.

$1\times1\times1=1^3=1$

Cube Root: The cube root of a number is the factor that we multiply by it three times to get that number. The symbol for cube root is 3 cube root of, end cube root. Finding the cube root of a number is the opposite of cubing a number.

Example1: find the cure root of $\sqrt[3]{216}$.

$=\sqrt[3]{216}=\sqrt[3]{2\times2\times2\times3\times3\times3}$

$=2\times3=6$

Example2:= $\sqrt[3]{729}$

3	729
3	243
3	81
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

EXERCISE:

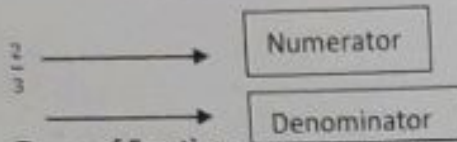
Find Cube root of the following.

- 216
- 1000
- 64
- 512
- 27
- 343
- 3375
- 2744
- 729
- 1728

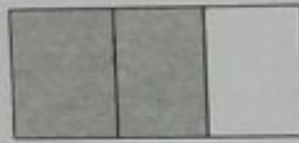
Fraction

Fractions represent **equal parts** of a whole of a collection.

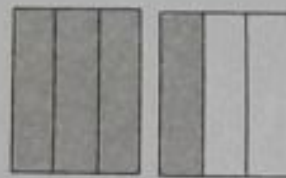
Fraction of a whole: when we divide a whole into equal parts, each part is a fraction of the whole.

A fraction has two parts. The number on the top of the line is called the ***numerator.*** It tells how many equal parts of the whole or collection are taken, the number below the line is called the ***denominator.*** It shows the total divisible number of equal parts the whole into or the total number of equal parts which are there in a collection.

Types of Fraction:

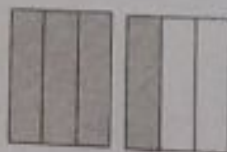
Proper fractions:

Fractions in which the numerator is less than its denominator are called proper fractions.

$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

Improper fractions:

Fractions in which the numerator is more than or equal to the denominator are called improper fractions.

$\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4}$

Mixed fractions:

Mixed fractions consist of a whole number along with a proper fraction.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$

1. What is the numerator in the fraction 7/9?

A. 9 B. 7/9 C. 9/7 D.7

2. Subtract $\frac{6}{5}-\frac{3}{7}=\frac{42-15}{35}=$.................

A. 15/35 B. 27/35 C. 19/35 D. 22/35

3. What is the denominator of 23/78?

A. 78 B. 23 C. 2 D. 7

4. $\frac{17}{3}-\frac{7}{2}=\frac{34-21}{6}=\frac{13}{6}=$...................

A. 2 B. $1\frac{2}{5}$ C. $2\frac{7}{6}$ D. $2\frac{1}{6}$

5. $\frac{5}{2}\div\frac{3}{4}=$ ......

A. 10/3 B. 10/8 13/4 D. 1

6. $5\div\frac{1}{7}$

A. 5/7 B. 6/7 C. 1/35 D. 35

7. $2/5\times3/7$

A. 14/15 B. 6/35 C. 35/6 D. 15/14

8. Write $2\frac{1}{3}$ as a fraction.

A. 2/3 B. 7/3 C. 1/3 D. 6

9. Write 31/8 in a mixed fraction.

A. 4 B. $4\frac{7}{8}$ C. $3\frac{1}{8}$ D. $3\frac{7}{8}$

10. $3\times1/4=$ ......?

A. 31/4 B. 1/4+1/4+1/4 C. 1/4 D. 12

11. Which two fractions are equivalent?

A. 5/2 and 2/5 B. 4/3 and 8/6 C. 1/4 and 2/4 D. 2/3 and 1/3

12. Arrange the given fractions in ascending order? $(\frac{3}{9},\frac{4}{9},\frac{1}{9},\frac{2}{9})$

A. $\frac{1}{9},\frac{2}{9},\frac{3}{9},\frac{4}{9}$ B. $\frac{4}{9},\frac{3}{9},\frac{2}{9},\frac{1}{9}$ C. $\frac{1}{9},\frac{3}{9},\frac{2}{9},\frac{4}{9}$ D. $\frac{2}{9},\frac{3}{9},\frac{4}{9},\frac{1}{9}$

13. Arrange the given fractions in ascending order? $(\frac{2}{3},\frac{7}{4},\frac{9}{4},\frac{8}{3})$

A. $\frac{7}{4},\frac{9}{4},\frac{8}{3},\frac{2}{3}$ B. $\frac{2}{3},\frac{7}{4},\frac{9}{4},\frac{8}{3}$ C. $\frac{8}{3},\frac{9}{4},\frac{2}{3},\frac{7}{4}$ D. $\frac{9}{4},\frac{7}{4},\frac{8}{3},\frac{2}{3}$

14. Simplest form the $\frac{14}{49}$ is......?

A. $\frac{2}{7}\times\frac{2}{7}$ B. $\frac{2}{7}$ C. $\frac{2}{7}\times\frac{7}{7}$ D. None of these.

15. Which of the following is considered a proper fraction?

A. 3/3 B. 6/5 C. 9/10 D. None of these.

16. In order for a fraction to be considered an improper fraction what must be true?

A. The numerator is greater than the denominator B. The numerator is equal to the denominator.

C. Both A and B are correct D. None of these

17. Change 15/4 into mixed number.

A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ B. $3\frac{3}{15}$ C. 3.3 D. None of these

18. Which answer has three equivalent fractions?

A. $\frac{12}{16},\frac{15}{20},\frac{18}{24}$ B. 12 / 18; 20 / 24; 35 / 42

C. 21 / 21; 16 / 28; 32 / 60 D. None of above.

19. Change $7\frac{3}{5}$ into a fraction?

A. 26/3 B. 38/5 C. 26/5 D. None of these

20. Which of the following shows the fraction 36/48 reduced to lowest terms?

A. 2/3 B. ¾ C. 12/16 D. None of these

21. Subtract 5/8-7/12=.........?

A. 5/24 B. 4/24 C. 3/24 D. 1/24

22. 2/7+3/8=......?

A. 31/56 B. 35/56 C. 37/56 D. 39/56

23. A farmer bought $\frac{9}{10}$ quintal of wheat. He sowed $\frac{5}{8}$ quintal of this. How much wheat was left?

A. $\frac{11}{20}$ B. $\frac{11}{40}$ C. $\frac{10}{20}$ D. $\frac{12}{22}$

24. $3\frac{2}{3}\times 2\frac{1}{2}=$ ....

A. $9\frac{1}{6}$ B. $12\frac{1}{3}$ C. $15\frac{1}{12}$ D. $13\frac{11}{12}$

25. $7\div 14/3=$ ....?

A. 2/3 B. 98/3 C. 3/2 D. 14/21

KEY

1	D	2	B	3	A	4	D	5	A
6	D	7	B	8	B	9	D	10	B
11	B	12	A	13	B	14	B	15	C
16	C	17	A	18	A	19	B	20	B
21	D	22	C	23	B	24	A	25	C

Percentage

Definition: A percentage is number of ratios expressed as fraction it is denoted using "%" sign.
آسان الفاظ میں 100 میں سے کتنا اسکو فی صد **Percentage** کہتے ہیں۔

1) How to find percentage:

Formula: $$\% = \frac{Part}{Total} \times 100$$

Example: Aslam obtained 18 marks out of 72, find his percentage.

DATA
Part=18
Total=72
%age=?

$$\% = \frac{part}{total} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{18^2}{72_8} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{2^1}{8_4} \times 100$$

$$\% = \frac{1}{4_1} \times 100^{25} = 25\%$$

2) How to find part:

$$\text{Part} = \frac{\%age \times total}{100}$$

Example: Saima spent 80% of her salary in a month, if total salary is 15000, find the amount she spent?

DATA
Total=15000
%age=80
Part=?

$$P = \frac{\% \times T}{100}$$

$$P = \frac{80 \times 15000}{100}$$

$\boxed{P = 12000}$ Answer: She spent Rs. 12000

3) How to find total?

Formula: Total= $T = \frac{P}{\%age} \times 100$

Example: in a class 75% students failed in English, if number of the failing candidates is 27 find total number of students in the class.

DATA
Total=?
Part=27
%age=75

$$T = \frac{P}{\%} \times 100$$

$$T = \frac{27}{75_3} \times 100^4$$

$$T = \frac{27^9}{3_1} \times 4$$

T=9x4

$\boxed{T = 36}$ Answer:

4) **Profit or loss percentage.**

C.P= cost price → قیمت خرید

S.P=selling price → قیمت فروخت

$\boxed{Profit = S.P - C.P}$ → جب سستا لیا مہنگا بیچا

- **When S.P is greater than C.P**

Example: Aisha bought as T.V for 36000 and sold it for 40,000 find profit.

P=S.P-C.P

P=40,000-36,000

P=4,000.

Loss= جب مہنگا لیا سستا بیچا۔

Loss=when C.P is greater than S.P

Formula: $\boxed{Loss = C.P - C.P}$

Example: Akbar bought mobile phone for 25000 Rs. And sold it for 22000 Rs, find profit/loss.

L=C.P-S.P

L=25000-22000

L=3000 (Loss)

5) **Profit %age:** $\boxed{profit\%age = \frac{profit}{c.p} \times 100}$

Example: A bike was purchase for Rs. 100,000 and sold for Rs. 1, 25,000 find profit %age.

Profit= S.P-C.P

Profit= 1, 25,000-100,000

Profit= 25,000

NOW

$$profit\%age = \frac{profit}{c.p} \times 100$$

نوٹ: یاد رکھیں پرافٹ یا LOSS دونوں ہمیشہ C.P قیمت خرید پہ نکلتی ہے۔

$= \frac{25000}{100,000} \times 100$

$profit\ \%age = \frac{25}{100} \times 100$

$profit\%age = 25$ Answer.

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6) **Loss %age.**

$$Loss\%age = \frac{loss}{C.P} \times 100$$ → Formula:

Example: Ahmed bought a fan for 8000 and sold it for 5600 Rs to find loss %age=?

Solution: **Loss=C.P-S. P**

Loss=8000-5600

$Loss = 2400$ 2400 روپئے کا نقصان ہوا۔

Now we will find loss %age.

$$Loss\%age = \frac{Loss}{C.P} \times 100$$

$\frac{2400}{8000} \times 100$

$\frac{2400}{80} = \frac{240^3}{8_1}$

$Loss\%age = 30\%$ Answer.

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7)Discount (Amount)کتنے روپئے کی رعایت

$$\text{Discount (Amount)} = \frac{MarketPrice \times Discountrate}{100}$$

Example: Market price of a dinner set was 80,000 Rs but shopkeeper announced a discount of 15% find new price?

DATA

Market Price=80,000

Discount=15%

Now well use formula

Discount (Amount) $= \frac{MarketPrice \times Discountrate}{100}$

$= \frac{80,000 \times 15}{100}$

$= 800 \times 15$

Discount=**12,000** this is discount

80,000-12000=**68,000** new price after discount.

8)Discount %age.

$Discount\% = \frac{Discount}{M.P} \times 100$ M.P Market Price.

Find Discount %age, if Samsung waved off 20,000 Rs on a new handset, Market price was 50,000 Rs.

Discount %= $Discount\% = \frac{Discount(Amount}{Market Price} \times 100$

$= \frac{20,000}{50,000} \times 100$

$= \frac{20}{50} \times 100$

$= \frac{2}{5_1} \times 100^{20}$

$= 2 \times 20$

$Discount\%age = 40$ → Company offered a discount of 40%

EXAMPLES:

Example: A bicycle was purchased for RS.3450 and sold for Rs. 3850. Find the profit percentage.

Solution: C.P=Rs.3450, S.P=Rs.3850

Profit: Rs.3850-Rs.3450=Rs.400

Profit %age $= \frac{profit}{Cost.P} \times 100 = \frac{400}{3450} \times 100 = 11.76\%$

Example: A book is sold for Rs. 650 at a profit of 30%. Find the cost price.

Solution: S. P=Rs.650

Profit % age =30%

$$C.P = \frac{100}{100 + Profit\%age} \times S.P$$

$$= \frac{100}{100+30} \times 650 = \text{Rs } 500 \text{ Answer.}$$

Example: A boy bought a book for Rs.575 and sold it for Rs. 320, what was the loss % age.

Solution: C.P=Rs.575, S.P=Rs.320

Loss=Rs.575-Rs.320=Rs.255

Loss% age $= \frac{Loss}{C.P} \times 100$

$$= \frac{255}{575} \times 100 = 44.34\%$$

Example: Marked price of dinner set is Rs. 8450. The store offers 10% discount what is the sale price of dinner, set?

Solution: M.P=Rs.84502

Discount: =10% of M.P.

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times 8450 = Rs.845$$

Sale Price = M.P-Discount.

=Rs.8450-Rs.845 =Rs.7605

Example: Find the SP, when?

i. CP=Rs.950, Profit=10%
ii. CP=Rs.1540, Loss=5%
iii. CP=Rs.9600, Profit=10%
iv. CP=Rs.126000, Loss=5% **(do yourself) (=Rs.119700) Answer**
v. CP=Rs.480, Profit=3% **(do yourself) (=Rs.494.40) Answer.**
vi. CP=Rs.720, Loss=4% **(do yourself) (=Rs.729.60) Answer.**

Solution:

i. **C.P=Rs.950,** **Profit=10%**
Profit=10% of C.P

$= \frac{10}{100} \times 950 = Rs.95$

S.P=C.P+Profit
=Rs.950+Rs.95 =Rs.1045 Answer.

ii. **C.P=Rs.1540, Loss=5%**
Loss=5% of C.P

$= \frac{5}{100} \times 1540 = Rs.77$

S.P=C.P-Loss
=Rs.1540- Rs.77 =Rs.1463 Answer.

iii. **C.P=Rs.9600, Profit=10%**
Profit=10% of C.P

$= \frac{10}{100} \times 9600 = Rs.960$

S.P=C.P+ Profit

$= 9600 + 960 = Rs.10560$ Answer.

Example: Hakim Shah purchased a car for Rs.248000 and spent Rs.12000 on its denting and painting. He sold that at a profit of 5% what did the customer pay to Hakim Shah?

Solution:

Cost Price=Amount for purchasing.
+ Amount for denting and painting.
C.P=Rs.248000+Rs.12000
=Rs.260000
Profit=5% of C.P

$= \frac{5}{100} \times 260000 = \text{Rs. } 13000$

S.P=C.P+ Profit=Rs.260000+Rs.13000
=Rs.273000
Thus the customer paid Rs. 273000 to Hakim Shah Answer.

Example:

1. SP=Rs.672, Profit=5%
2. SP=Rs.851, Loss=8%
3. SP=Rs.1755, Profit=$12\frac{1}{2}\%$ **(do yourself) (=Rs.1560)Answer**
4. SP=Rs.2640, Loss =12% **(do yourself) (C.P=Rs.3000) Answer**
5. RS=Rs.100, Profit =$33\frac{1}{2}\%$ **(do yourself) (=Rs.75) Answer**

S.P=Rs.672, Profit=5%

C.P $C.P = \frac{100}{100 + Profit\%age} \times S.P$

$= \frac{100}{100+5} \times 672$

$$=\frac{67200}{105}=\frac{13440}{21}=640$$

C.P=Rs.640 Answer.

S.P=Rs.851, Loss=8%

$$C.P=\frac{100}{100-Loss\%age}\times S.P$$

$$\frac{100}{100-8}\times 851$$

$$\frac{100^{25}}{92_4}\times 851^{37}=\text{Rs.}925 \text{ Answer}$$

Example: A shopkeeper gains a profit of 7% by selling a dinner set for Rs.3852. if he sells it for Rs.4050, find his profit percentage.

Solution: S.P=Rs.3852, Profit=7%

$$C.P=\frac{100}{100+Profit\%age}\times S.P$$

$$=\frac{100}{100+7}\times 3852=\frac{100}{107}385.2^{36}$$

C.P=Rs.3600
Now gain
C.P=Rs.3600 and S.P=Rs.4050
Profit=S.P-C.P
=Rs.4050-Rs.3600=Rs.450

Profit % age= $=\frac{Profit}{C.P}\times 100$

$$=\frac{450}{3600}\times 100=\frac{50}{4}$$

$= 12.5\% = 12\frac{1}{2}\%$ Answer

Example: The selling price of 12 articles is equal to the cost price of 15 articles. Find profit percentage

Solution: Let cost price of 15 articles=Rs.100

So sale price of 12 articles=Rs.100

And sale price of 15 articles $=\frac{100}{12}\times 15=Rs.125$

So Profit=S.P-C.P=Rs.125-Rs.100=25

Profit% age $=\frac{Profit}{C.P}\times 100$

$=\frac{25}{100}\times 100=25\%$ Answer.

Exercise: find the cost price, if fan is sold for Rs.1470, to get a profit $\frac{1}{6}$ the of its cost price. **(Do yourself) (=Rs.1260) Answer**

Exercise: A man sold an Chair at a profit of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$, had he sold it for Rs. 209, he would have lost 2% for how much the man purchased it?

(Do yourself) (=Rs.213) Answer

Exercise: Three chairs are purchased at Rs.450 each. One of these is sold at a loss of 10%. At what price should the other two be sold so as to gain 20% on the whole transaction?
(Do yourself) (=Rs.1215) Answer

Example: **Find the selling price, when**

i. MP=Rs.278, Discount=6%
ii. MP=Rs.2760, Discount=5% **(do yourself) (=Rs.2622) Answer**
iii. MP=Rs.395.75, Discount=8% **(do yourself) (=Rs.364.08) Answer**

Solution: **M.PRs.728, Disc=6%**
Disc=6% of M.P

$= \frac{6}{100} \times 728 = Rs.43.68$

Thus S.P=M.P-Disc

$= Rs.728 - Rs.43.68$

$= Rs.684.32$ Answer.

Example: The marked price of ceiling fan is Rs.720. it is sold for Rs.684. What percentage discount is being allowed?

Solution:

M.P=Rs.720, S.P=Rs.684
Disc=M.P- S.P =Rs.720-Rs.684=Rs.36

Disc% age $= \frac{Disc}{M.P} \times 100$

$= \frac{36}{720} \times 100 = 5\%$ Answer

Exercise: The marked price of washing machine is Rs.3640. during sale season it is sold for Rs.3367. what percent sale discount is being given.
(Do yourself) =Rs.7.5% Answer

Exercise: The marked price of a book is R.480. The shopkeeper offers discount of 10% and still gains 8%. Find the price at which the shopkeeper purchased it.
(Do yourself) =Rs.400 Answer

Exercise: A trader marks his goods in such a way that after allowing a discount of 10% he gains 15% if an article costs him Rs. 720 what is it, marked price?
(Do yourself) =Rs.920 Answer

Example: The list price of TV is Rs.12600. A discount of 5% is allowed on it. Further for cash payment a second discount of 2% is given. How much cash payment if to be made for buying it?

Solution:

List Price=Rs.12600
Disc=5% of L.P

$= \frac{5}{100} \times 12600 = Rs.630$

S.P=L.P-Disc

$= Rs.12600 - Rs.630 = Rs.11970$

Disc for cash payment=2%

=2% of Cash

$\frac{2}{100} \times 11970 = \text{Rs.}239.40$

Cash Price=Rs.11970-239.40=Rs.11730.60 Answer

Exercise: if 15% discount on MP of a heater is allowed and still makes a profit of 2%if it is sold on MP, what is profit percentage?

(Do yourself) =20%Answer

PERCENTAGE EXERCISE

1. **What is 30% of 20?**

Solution: 30% of 20.

$\frac{30}{100} \times 20$

5

$= \frac{30}{5} = 6$

2. **Convert $56\frac{1}{4}\%$ into decimal fraction.**

Solution: $56\frac{1}{4}\% = \frac{225}{4}\% = \frac{225}{4} \times \frac{1}{100} = 56.25 \times \frac{1}{100} = 0.5625$

3. **Calculates 45% of 900 men.**

Solution 45% of 900 men =?

We know: $\frac{45}{100} \times 900 = 405$

4. **Find $13\frac{1}{4}\%$ of Rs. 400?**

Solution: $\frac{53}{4}\% \times 400 \quad \frac{53}{4 \times 100} \times 400$ =53

5. **Find $13\frac{1}{4}$ % of Rs. 40000.**

Solution: $13\frac{1}{4}\%$ 40000 $\frac{53}{4 \times 100} \times 40000 \qquad = 5300$

6. **Rs. 250 is what percentage of Rs. 10,000?**

$\% = \frac{Part}{Total} \times 100$

Solution: $= \frac{250}{10000} \times 100 = 2.5\%$

7. **200 is 10% of what number?**

Solution: Part = 200

% =10%

Total = ?

$\% = \frac{Part}{Total} \times 100$

$10 = \frac{200}{x} \times 100$

By Rearranging

Ans: $x = \frac{200}{10} \times 100 = 2000$

8. **120% of what number is 200?**

Solution: Part = 200

% = 120

Total = ?

$\% = \frac{Part}{Total} \times$

$120 = \frac{200}{Total} \times 100$

$Total = \frac{200}{120} \times 100$

$Total = \frac{200}{120} \times 100$

Ans: $Total = 166.66$

9. **250 is what percentage of 10000?**

Solution: Part = 250

Total = 10,000

% = ?

$\% = \frac{250}{10000} \times 100$

Ans: % = 2.5%

EXERCISE

1. **The decimal fraction of $1\frac{2}{9}\%$ is?**

(a) 0.021 (b) 0.012

(c) 0.12 (d) 0.21

2. **The common fraction of $21\frac{3}{7}\%$ is?**

(a) $\frac{3}{13}$ (b) $\frac{13}{3}$

(c) $\frac{14}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{14}$

3. **The 75% of $\frac{5}{2}$ is?**

(a) $\frac{15}{4}$ (b) $\frac{13}{12}$

(c) $\frac{15}{8}$ (d) $\frac{12}{7}$

4. **The 88% of Rs. 510 is?**

(a) Rs.435.6 (b) Rs.430.5

(c) Rs.450.3 (d) Rs.448.8

5. The quantity of 15% of it is 300 is?
   (a) 1500 (b) 2000
   (c) 3000 (d) 4000

6. The quantity of 63% is 78, and then quantity is?
   (a) 238.2 (b) 412.2
   (c) 12.3 (d) 123.8

7. The 45% of Sohail's salary is Rs. 10500, and then his salary is?
   (a) 2245 (b) 21421
   (c) 23333 (d) None of these

8. In annual examination, Aslam obtain 750 marks Total marks were 850, find percentage:
   (a) 82.2% (b) 81.2%
   (c) 88.2% (d) 80.2%

9. If Hakim Shah's monthly income is Rs. 35000 and he spends Rs. 22500, then percentage of saving is?
   (a) 35.7% (b) 36.5%
   (c) 33.4% (d) 34.5%

10. The profit percent in a trade is 8% find the profit against the investments (C.P) is Rs. 10,000.
    (a) 800 (b) 820
    (c) 850 (d) None of these

11. If Sohail bought 4 dozen eggs at the rate of Rs.40 per dozen and he sell all at the rate of Rs.60 per dozen, then profit is?
    (a) Rs.70 (b) Rs.75
    (c) Rs.80 (d) Rs.85

12. Find the list price of sewing machine, if it's reduce price is Rs. 5220 and he sell all at the rate of Rs. 60 per dozen, then profile is?
    (a) Rs.8050 (b) Rs. 5800
    (c) Rs. 8550 (d) Rs. 5850

Answers

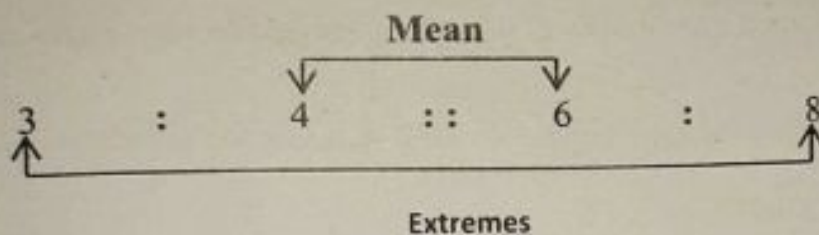
1. b	2. d	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. d
7. c	8. c	9. a	10. a	11. c	12. c

Ratio Proportion

Ratio:

When we compare two things or find a quantitative relation between two quantities.

Ratio deals with 2 or more quantities

Proportion: The proportion is the equality of two ratios. For Example 3:4 = 6:8

Extremes

3 : 4 :: 6 : 8

24 = 24 (Product of extremes = products of means)

Kinds of Proportion:

1) **Direct Proportion:** Direct proportion is that when one quantity increases, other one quantity also increases. Or

When one quantity decreases, other one quantity also decreases.

Example 1: A bus Travel 180km in four hours, then the distance travel in six hours.

$\Rightarrow 4:6 :: 180:x$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times x = 6 \times 180$$
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6 \times 180}{4} = 6 \times 45 = 270\ km$$

Example 2: A car covered the distance of 1560km, when its speed is 45 km/h. If the speed of the car is 60km/h. What is distance covering it?

$\Rightarrow 45:60 :: 1560:x$

$\Rightarrow 45 \times x = 60 \times 1560$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{60 \times 1560}{45} = \frac{60 \times 312}{9} = 20 \times 104$

$\Rightarrow x = 2080\ km$

Example 3: Two dozen pencils cost Rs. 72, then the cast of 50 pencils is:

$\Rightarrow 50:24 :: x:72$

$\Rightarrow 24 \times x = 50 \times 72$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{50 \times 72}{24} = \frac{50 \times 3}{1} = 150$

Example 4: Prize of one dozen bananas is Rs. 30. Find the price of 100 bananas.

$x : 30 :: 100 : 12 \qquad 12x = 30 \times 100$

$12x = 3000 \qquad x = \frac{3000}{12} = 250$

Example 5: A Shopkeeper earned a profit of Rs 27 for selling goods of Rs.= 360. Find the profit on selling goods of Rs 100.

$x : 27 :: 100 : 360 \qquad 360x = 27 \times 100$

$360x = 2700 \qquad x = 2700/360$ =7.5

Example 6: If 25kg of rice costs Rs 250, find the cost of 45 kg rice.

$45 : 45 :: 250 : x$

$25x = 45 \times 250 \qquad = 25x = 11250$

$x = \frac{11250}{25} \qquad = 450$

Inverse Proportion: Inverse proportion is that when one quantity increase and other one quantity decrease

Or

When one quantity decreases and other one quantity increases.

Example 1:

Labour	:	Days	::	Labour	:	Days
15		16	::	20		x

$x : \mathbf{16} :: \mathbf{15} : \mathbf{20}$ (Extreme and means multiply with each other)

$20x = 16 \times 15$

$x = \frac{16 \times 15}{20} = \frac{240}{20} = 12\ (x = 12\ days)$

Example 2: 5 Masons can build a house in 120 days. How many Masons will be required to build the same house in 75 days?

Mason	Days	Masons	Days
5	120	x	75

$75x = 5 \times 120$

$x = \frac{5 \times 120}{75} = \frac{600}{75} = 8\ (x = 8\ \text{Masons})$

1) 6 Men plough a field in 10 hours. How long will it take 4 men to do the work?

(a) **15 hours** (b) 10 hours

(c) 5 hours (d) 12 hours

2) It takes 14 taps to fill a swimming pool in 10 hours. How long will it take 5 tapes to fill the pool?

(a) 21 (b) 22

(c) 28 (d) 34

3) 8 machines can do a piece of work in 5 days. How long will it take 10 machines to do the work?

(a) 21 days **(b) 4 days**

(c) 20 days (d) 8 days

4) A bridge can be constructed by 130 men in 40 days. How long will it take 110 men to do the work?

(a) 47.27 (b) 41.22

(c) 52.34 (d) 62.21

5) 120 men are used to build huge building for 30 days. How long will it take 80 men to do the work?

(a) 35 days (b) 39 days

(c) 42 days **(d) 45 days**

6) 5 men can do a work in 50 days. How long will it take 3 men to complete the work?

(a) 83 days (b) 85 days

(c) 90 days (d) 120 days

7) 8 men can do a work in 60 days. How long will it take 6 men to do the work?

(a) 80 days (b) 90 days

(c) 120 days (d) 19 days

8) 15 men can do a work in 12 days. How long it will take 9 men to do the work?

(a) 14 days **(b) 20 days**

(c) 9 days (d) 19 days

9) $5:3::x:12$ find x.

(a) 10 (b) 15

(c) 20 (d) 36

10) $20:9::40:x$ Find x.

(a) 12 (b) 14

(c) 16 **(d) 18**

11) $x:30 :: 100:12$ find x.

(a) 200 **(b) 250**

(c) 300 (d) 350

12) If $\frac{1}{2}:x :: \frac{2}{3}:\frac{1}{3}$ is a proportion then find x?

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$

13) The mean proportion of 5, 20 is:

(a) ± 12 (b) ± 11

(c) ± 10 (d) ± 9

14) Find the extreme proportion of 9, 11?

(a) ± 33 (b) $\pm\sqrt{11}$

(c) $\pm 3\sqrt{11}$ (d) $\pm 9\sqrt{11}$

15) A bus travel 180km in four hours, then the distance traveled in six hours is:

(a) 260km (b) **270km**
(c) 200km (d) 210km

16) A Car covered the distance of 1560km, when its speed is 45 km/h. If the speed of the car is 60km/h. What is the distance of covered?
(a) 2060km (b) 1060km
(c) 1280km (d) **2080km**

17) Two dozen pencil cost Rs 72, then find the cost of 50 pencils is:
(a) Rs 140 (b) Rs 145
(c) **Rs 150** (d) Rs 155

Continued Ratio:

Continued Ratio: if two ratios containing A, B and C are A, B=x:y and B:C=4: then their continued ratio is.

Comparison of three quantities.

Example: we have a, b, c and a: b and b: c.

a : b
b : c

a:b:c

Example: a:b=1:2 b:c=2:3

a : b : c
1 : 2
2 : 3
2 : 4 : 6
1 : 2 : 3

Example:

a : b : c
2 : 3
4 : 6
~~8~~ : ~~12~~ : ~~18~~
4 : 6 : 9

Example: If there is 4 ratio then (trick)
Find A: B: C: D
A: B: 1:2, B: C: =3:4, C: D=5:6

A: B: C: D
1 :2 ② ②
③ 3 :4 ④
⑤ ⑤ 5: 6
15 : 30 : 40 : 48 Answer

Exercise: Find A: B: C if

i. A: B: =2:5 and B: C=5:4
ii. A: B= 3:7 and B:C=8:9
iii. A:B=10:11 and B:C=20:21

Exercise: Find the below.

(1) A: B=2:3, B: C=4:5
And C: D=7:10

(ii) A: B=4:3, B: C=5:7

And A: D=7:9.

Profit Sharing

Division Of A Quantity Into A Given Ratio.

Example: If a quantity is to be divided into a given ratio, then we use the following formula to find the part quantity or share:

$$\frac{\text{Component of ratio} \times \text{ total quantity}}{Sum \text{ of ratios}}$$

Example: The share of three partners is in the ratio 2:3:5.
Find the share of each in the loss of Rs. 10, 00,000.

Solution: Given Ratio=2 : 3: 5
Sum of rations= 2+3+5=10

Share of 1st Partner $= \frac{2}{10} \times 1000000$ =Rs.200000

Share of 2nd Partner $= \frac{3}{10} \times 10,00,000$ =Rs.30,00,00

Share of 3rd Partner $= \frac{5}{10} \times 10,00000$ =Rs.500,000

Example: Manzoor and Hakim Ali Shah invested Rs.3, 00,000 and Rs.5, 00,000 respectively and earned a profit of 2, 20,000 from business. Find the share of each in profit.

Solution:

Ratio	Manzoor	:	Hakim Ali Shah
	30, 00,000	:	5, 00,000
	3	:	5

Sum of ratio s=3+5=8
Profit=Rs.2, 20,000

Manzoor's Share $= \frac{3}{8} \times 22,0000$ =Rs.82,500 Answer

Hakim Shah's Share $= \frac{5}{8} \times 220,000$ =Rs.1,37,500 Answer

Example: Distribute Rs. 200,000 as profit in a business regarding three persons, if their share is in the ratio 3:2:5.

Given ratio

A	:	B	:	C
3	:	2	:	5

Sum of rations =3+2+5=10

$A's \text{ Share} = \frac{3}{10} \times 200000 = Rs.60000$ Answer

$B's \text{ Share} = \frac{2}{10} \times 200000 = Rs.40000$ Answer

$$C's \text{ Share} = \frac{5}{10} \times 200000 = Rs.100000 \text{ Answer}$$

Example: Distribute Rs. 720 as profit amongst three people, so that their shares are in the ratio 3: 4: 5

Solution: Profit=Rs. 720

Given Ratio=3:4:5

Sum of ratios=3+4+5=12

$$First \text{ Share} = \frac{3}{12} \times 720 = Rs.180 \text{ Answer}$$

$$\text{2nd Share} = \frac{4}{12} \times 720 = Rs.240 \text{ Answer}$$

$$\text{3rd Share} = \frac{5}{12} \times 720 = Rs.300 \text{ Answer}$$

Example: Three persons invested an amount of Rs. 3,000,000 in a business with shares ratio 2:3:7. They earned a profit or Rs. 600,000 if they are interested in wind up their business, what amount every share holder would get?

1st Partner =Rs.600, 000 Answer

2nd Partner =Rs.900000 Answer

3rd Partner =Rs.2100000 Answer

Example: Three member of a firm divide the profit Rs.67, 200 among themselves in the ratio 2:3:7. What is the biggest share of the profit?

Biggest Share Rs.39200 Answer

Example: If Hakim Shah, Manzoor and Abdullah earned 15% profit against an investment of Rs.750, 000.Find the profit of each if their shares are in the ration 2:3:5.

Solution: Investment=Rs.750, 000

Profit=15% of investment

$= \frac{15}{100} \times 750{,}000 = \text{Rs. } 112500$

Hakim Shah	Manzoor	Abdullah
2	3	5

Sum of rations=2+3+5=10

Hakim Shah's Share $= \frac{2}{10} \times 112500 = Rs.22500$

Manzoor's Share $= \frac{3}{10} \times 112500 = Rs.33750$

Abdullah's Share $= \frac{5}{10} \times 112500 = Rs.56250$ Answer

Mode, Median, Mean & Range

- **Mode:Mode is that value which occurs maximum number of times in set of data or most repeated numbers.**

Example1: {1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 8} most repeated =2 then mode =2.

Example2: {1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5} =most repeated =3, 4 then modes=3,4

Example3: {1, 2, 5} has no mode.

EXERCISE

Find Mode:

1. 14, 21, 27,14,28,29
2. 4, 5, 7,4,8,5,7,1,7
3. 24, 31, 27,24,38,39
4. 930,750,850,890,770,550,330
5. 120,121,120,125,119,118,124
6. The score of eleven players is 13, 18, 12, 17, 13, 12/
7. Good, Poor, Fair, Fair, Dull.
8. Following are the weights of ten students: -
   88,72,115,70,90,95,81,95,125.
9. 22,2,20,4,18,6,16,8,14,10,12,2.
10. 2.5, 3.5, 1.5, 4.5, 5.5, 5.0, 5.5, 2.5.

Median

- **Median: Median is the middle value of the data.**
- If the number of items (n) in a given data is odd, then the middle term will be the median, i.e$\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$ term.
- **It the number of items in a given is even, then mean of the two middle term will be the median.**
- First all given data arranged in ascending order.

Example1: Find median: 2,10,6,8,9,5,3,7,4.

Ascending order= 2,3,4,5,[6],7,8,9,10.

Example2: 65,55,89,56,35,14,56,55,87,45,92

Ascending order= 14, 35, 45, 55, 55, [56], 56, 65, 87, 89, 92.

- **Calculate all number if they are odd then 1 adds in it and divide with 2.**

$\frac{11+1}{2}=\frac{12}{2}=6$ So the sixth number is 56 & 56 is median.

Example3: 14, 3.5,35,55,55,56,56,65,87,89

Median $\frac{55+56}{2}=\frac{111}{2}=\boxed{55.5}$

EXERCISE

FIND MEDIAN

1. 17,19,11,5,3,7,9,13,15.
2. 45,5,15,20,35,40,10,25,30.
3. 22,2,20,4,18,6,16,8,14,10,12.
4. 35,21,49,77,45,27,33,55,63,81,99.
5. 39,78,91,75,104.
6. 4, 6,2,3,4,5,5,4.
7. 4, 5, 7,4,8,7.
8. 4, 8, 9,3,10.
9. 4, 5, 7.
10. 50, 0, 30, 12

Mean (Average)

- **Mean (Average):The mean (Average) is the most popular and well-known measure of central tendency.**

Mean= $\frac{\text{Sum of numbers}}{\text{Total Numbers}}$

Example1: Find mean of 2, 4, 6,9,12.

Solution= $\frac{2+4+6+9+12}{5}=\frac{33}{5}=\boxed{6.6}$

Example2: 84,90,72,60,74,50,40, and 52.

$=\frac{84+90+72+60+74+50+40+52}{8}=\frac{512}{8}=64$ mean (Average) $=\boxed{64}$

EXERCISE

Find Mean (Average).

1. 6,4,15,12,20,28,30,25,10,25.
2. 68,72,115,70,90,95,90,81,95,125.
3. 3, 8, 5,4,6,0,7,1,2.

4. 1.2, 2.4, 3.6, 4.8, 5.1, 6.3, 7.5, 8.7.

5. 11,13,15,7,9,1,3,5.

6. 11, 16, 13,17,10,15,18,14,12.

7. 4,16,32,8,40,12,20,28,24,36.

8. A student obtained 84, 90, 72, 60, 74, 50, 40 and 52 marks in 8 different subjects in annual examination for class VIII.

   Find his mean marks.

9. Babar Azam scored in T20 matches 40, 50,35,70,55, and 52 find average of score.

10. Ali obtained marks in paper 80, 75, 65,55,63,71. Find his average marks.

Range

Range: first arrange the data in ascending order.
Range= maximum value-Minimum value.

Example1: 12, 15,21,23,27,24,31,11.
Solution: 11, 12,15,21,23,24,27,31.
Range= $31-11=\boxed{20}$

Example2: 4, 8, 9,3,10
Solution: 3, 4, 8,9,10
Range= Highest value- lowest value
Range= $10-3=\boxed{7}$

FIND RANGE

1. The heartbeat of a child recorder 120,121,120,125,119,118,124, what is the range.
2. The following are the math marks of Hakim Shah in month of December 2013 find the range of the marks. 45,41,85,90,41,66,95,41.
3. A student obtained 40, 50 and 60 marks in English find the range?
4. 23, 50,38,63,75.
5. 77,75,72,68,67,65.
6. 50,30,12,24
7. 7,1,8,4,5.
8. 39,41,42,44,55.
9. 51,48,50,41,57.
10. 23,50,68,67,35.

Median

Order the set of numbers, the median is the middle number

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

1, 3, 3, 6, 8, 9

$\frac{3+6}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$

The median is 4.5

Median

Order the set of numbers, the median is the middle number

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

1, 3, 3, 6, 8, 9

The median is 4.5

Mode

The most common number

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

The mode is 3

Range

The difference between the highest number and lowest number

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6

$9 - 1 = 8$

The Range is 8

Laws Of Exponents

- **Rule No: 1** When Base is same but exponents are different, then product law is Applied.

Formula: $a^m.a^n = a^{m+n}$

Example:

$$2^3 \times 2^2 = 2^5$$

$$5^4 \times 5^3 = 5^7$$

Same rule will be applied on fractions.

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5$$

Rule No: 2 when bases are different but exponents are same then we multiply bases and power remains same.

Formula: $a^m.b^m = (ab)^m$

Example:

$$2^5 \times 4^5 = 8^5$$

$$4^2 \times 3^2 = 12^2$$

Same rule will be applied on fractions.

$$\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{12}{35}\right)^3$$

Rule No: 3 when there is double power on a base, power will multiply with each other.

Formula: $(a^b)^c = a^{b.c}$

- $(5^2)^3 = 5^6$
- $(3^4)^2 = 3^8$

Rule No: 4 to divide when two bases are same with different powers write the base and subtract exponents.

Formula: $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$

Example:

→ $\frac{5^4}{5^2} = 5^{4-2} = 5^2$

→ $\frac{x^6}{x^3} = x^{6-3} = x^3$

→ $\frac{2^3}{2^7} = 2^{3-7} = 2^{-4}$

→ $\frac{5^2}{5^2} = 5^{2-2} = 5^0 = 1$

Rule No: 5 if a factor in the numerator or denominator ismoved across the fraction bar, the sign of the exponent is changed.

Formula: $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$

Example:

→ $5^{-2} = \frac{1}{5^2}$

→ $x^{-3} = \frac{1}{x^3}$

Rule No: 6 Numerator will be changed into denominator if power is in minus.

Formula: $(\frac{a}{b})^{-1} = \frac{b}{a}$

Example:

→ $(\frac{2}{5})^{-1} = \frac{5}{2}$

→ $(\frac{x}{y})^{-2} = (\frac{y}{x})^2$

Properties Of Powers

Product

$$a^m.a^n = a^{m+n}$$

Power

$$(a^b)^c = a^{b.c}$$

QUOTIENT

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

NEGATIVE EXPONENT

$$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$$

Inverse

$$(\frac{a}{b})^{-1} = \frac{b}{a}$$

Inverse of inverse

$$\frac{1}{a^{-1}} = a$$

EXPONENTS

1. $2^5 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$

2 کو 5 سے نہیں، 2 کو 2 کے ساتھ 5 بار ضرب دینی ہے۔

2. $3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$

3. $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^5$

5 بار ضرب دینی ہے۔

$$\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^5 = \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{7} \qquad = \frac{243}{16807}$$

4. $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{5^2}{6^2} = \frac{5 \times 5}{6 \times 6} = \frac{25}{36}$ Answer

5. $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 \div \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{6-2} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$

6. $(-5)^4 \div (-3)^4 = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^4$

7. $(5^2)^3 = 5^6$ Answer

8. $\left\{\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^2\right\}^3 = \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^6 = \frac{5^6}{8^6}$ Answer

Find value of "x"

9. $(7^2)^x = 7^8$

$(7^2)^x = (7^{2\times4}$

$(\cancel{7^2})^x = (\cancel{7^2})^4$

$x=4$

10. $\left\{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3\right\}^x = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{12}$

$\left\{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3\right\}^x = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3\times4}$

$\left\{\cancel{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3}\right\}^x = \left\{\cancel{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3}\right\}^4$

$x = 4$ Answer

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

i. $5^3 =$

ii. $\left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^4 =$

iii. $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 =$

iv. $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 =$

v. $\left(3^2\right)^4 =$

vi. $\frac{5^4}{3^3} \times \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)^3 =$

vii. $(-3)^8 \div (-5)^8 =$

viii. $\left\{\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2\right\}^4 =$

ix. $\frac{1}{2^5} =$

x. $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-7} =$

xi. $\left\{\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^{3}\right\}^{x} = \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^{9} =$

xii. $\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{4} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} =$

xiii. $\left(a^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{2} \times \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{3} =$

xiv. $\frac{\left(a^{2}b^{-1}\right)^{2}}{a^{3}b^{-5}} = ?$

xv. $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-2} \div \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{3} \times \left(\frac{27}{10}\right)^{-1} =$

FIND THE VALUE OF "X"

1. $\frac{x+3}{2} = 5$
2. $6^{x} = 36$
3. $2^{5} \times 2^{3} = 2^{x}$
4. $\frac{4x-5}{7} = 5$
5. $a^{x} \div a^{4} = a^{3}$
6. $a^{3x} \div a^{2x} = a^{4}$
7. $3x-1=2x+6$
8. $25x^{2}=625$
9. $\left\{\left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^{x}\right\} = \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^{10}$
10. $6^{x} = 1$

Number Series

Number Series:

Addition and subtraction

Example1:

$$2^{+3}, 5^{+5}, 10^{+7}, 17^{+9}, 26^{+11}, 37^{+13}, 50^{+15} \quad 65$$

2. 3 , 15 , 35 , 63 , ??

$$3,^{+12}, 15^{+20}, 35^{+28}, 63^{+36}\ (99)$$

Subtraction:

1. 71 , 59 , 48 , 38 , 29 , ??

Sol: $$71,^{-12}, 59^{-11}, 48^{-10}, 38^{-9}, 29^{-8},\ (21)$$

2. 89 , 55 , 34 , 21 ?? 8 , 5 , 3

Sol: $$89,^{-55}, 55^{-34}, 34^{-21}, 21^{-13}\ (13)^{8}\ 8^{-5}, 5^{-3}, 3$$

Logic by: Subtracting 2nd no from 1st we getting 3rd no. respectively in series.

Multiplication and division:

Example1: 2 ,8, 16, 128, ?? | 16 ×128=2048

x x x

2 , 8 , 16 , 128 , (2048)

Logic by Multiplying:

1. Logic by Multiplying 1st with 2nd number we will get 3rd respectively:

Example2: 120 , 99 , 80 , 63 , 48, ??

120	99	80	63	48	(35)
↓	↓	↓	↓		↓
12×10	11×9	10×8	9×7	8×6	7×5

Other Method:

$$120,^{-21}, 99^{-19}, 80,^{-19}, 63,^{-15}, 48,^{-13},\ (35)$$ 48-13=35

Either of Logic: Logic that saves your time is best logic.

Example1: 240 , ?? , 120 , 40 , 10 , 2

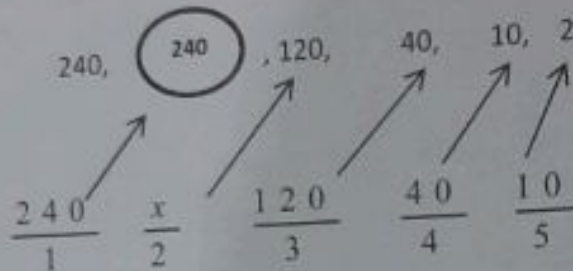
Other Method:

$120,^{-21},99^{-19},80,^{-19},63,^{-15},48,^{-13},$ (35) | 48-13=35 |

Either of Logic: Logic that saves your time is best logic.

Example1: 240 , ?? , 120 , 40 , 10 , 2

240, (240) , 120, 40, 10, 2

$\frac{240}{1}$ $\frac{x}{2}$ $\frac{120}{3}$ $\frac{40}{4}$ $\frac{10}{5}$

$\frac{x}{2} = 120$

$x = 240$

Other Method: (Multiplication)

1. 240 , ?? 120 , 40 , 10 , 2

240 , (240) 120 , 40 , 10 , 2

2×120 =240 3×40 4×10 5×2

Addition/ Subtraction/ Multiplication/ Division

Example1: 1,2,6,7,21,22,66,67,??

$1^{+1},2^{\times3},6^{+1},7^{\times3},21^{+1},22^{\times3},66^{+1}67^{\times3}$ 201

Both addition and Multiplication.

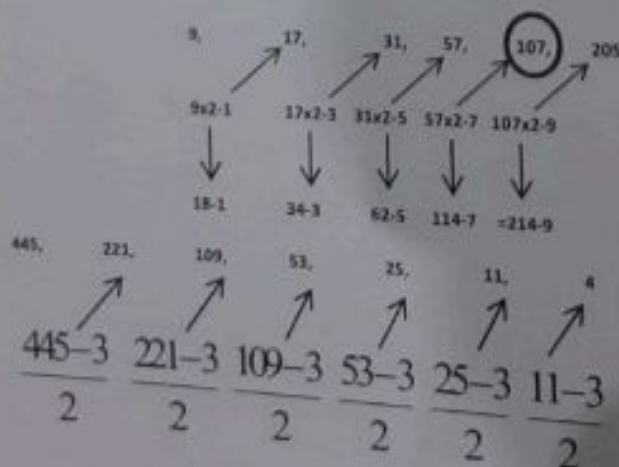
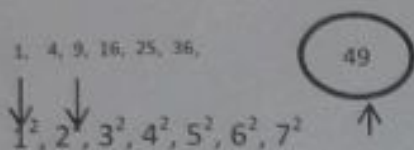
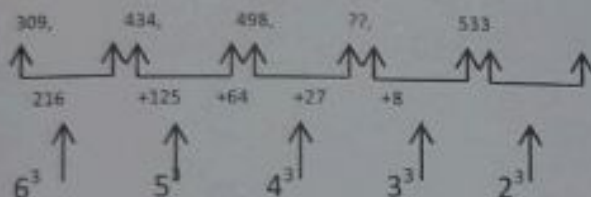
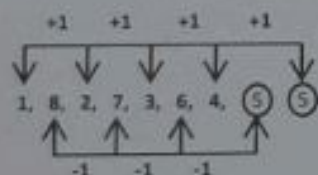
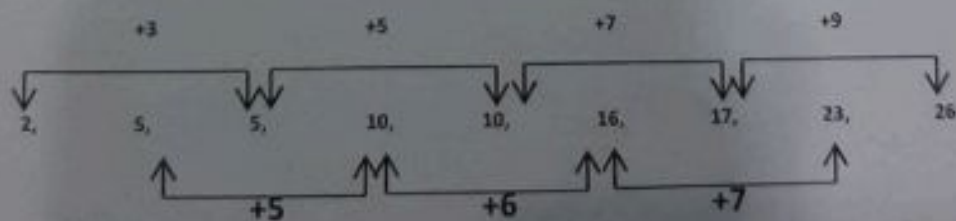
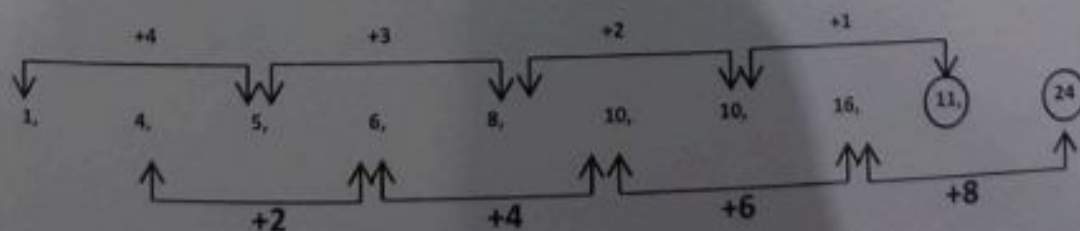
Example2: 9 , 17 , 31 , 57 , ?? , 205

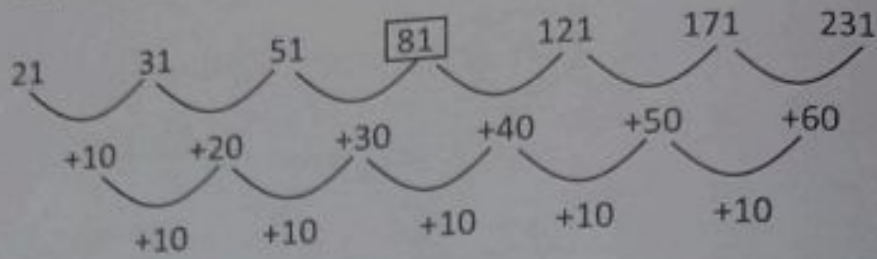
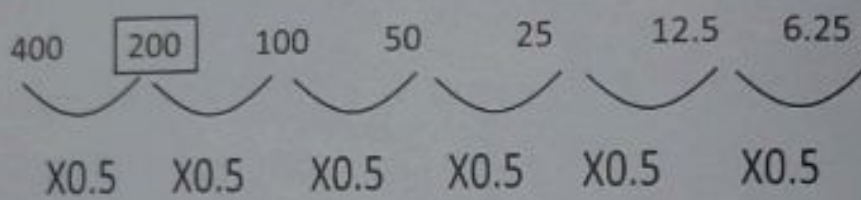
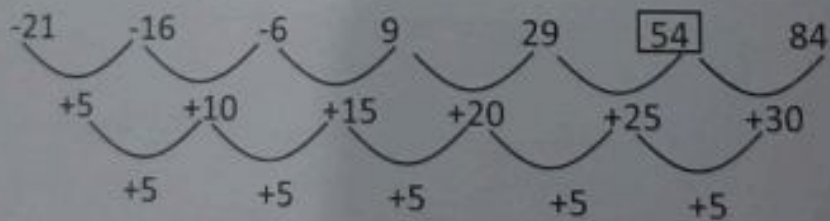
9, 17, 31, 57, (107,) 205

9x2-1 17x2-3 31x2-5 57x2-7 107x2-9

18-1 34-3 62-5 114-7 =214-9

445, 221, 109, 53, 25, 11, 4

$\frac{445-3}{2}$ $\frac{221-3}{2}$ $\frac{109-3}{2}$ $\frac{53-3}{2}$ $\frac{25-3}{2}$ $\frac{11-3}{2}$

137
Square Cube:
Example1: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, ??
1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36,
49
Example2: 93,
309,
434,
498,
??,
533
216
+125
+64
+27
+8
Alternate Sequence:
Example1: 1, 8, 2, 7, 3, 6, 4, ?, ?
+1
-1
Example2:
2, 5, 5, 10, 10, 16, ??, 23, ??
+3
+5
+7
+9
2,
5,
5,
10,
10,
16,
17,
23,
26
+6
Example3:
1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 10, 16, ??, ??
+4
+2
+1
1,
4,
5,
6,
8,
10,
10,
16,
11,
24
+4
+6
+8

SOME IMPORTANT EXAMPLES

Example1: 21, 31, 51, ?, 121, 171, 231

Example2: 400, ?, 100, 50, 25, 12. 5, 6.25

Example3: −21, −16, −6, 9, 29, ?, 84

Example4: 2, 11, 36, 85, ?, 287

Example5: 2, 14, 70, ?, 420

2 14 70 ? 420

×7 ×5 ×3 ×2

210

Example6: 1, 24, 70, ?, 231, 346

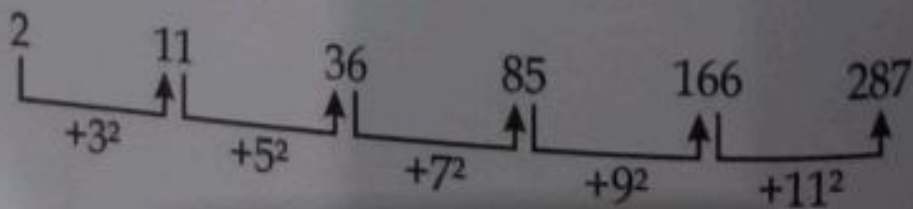
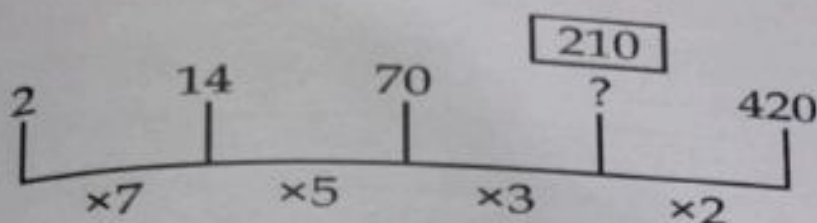
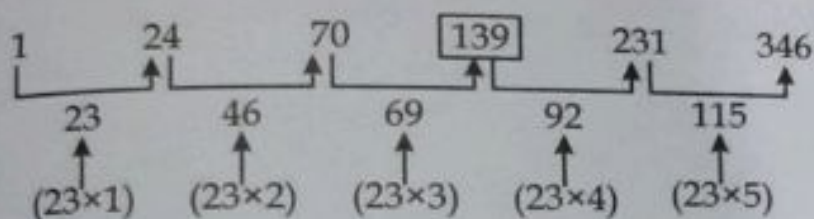
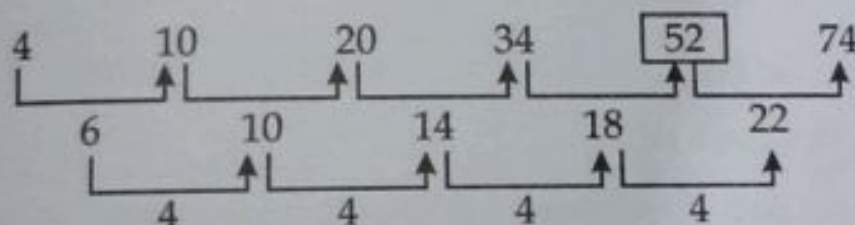
1 24 70 139 231 346

23 46 69 92 115

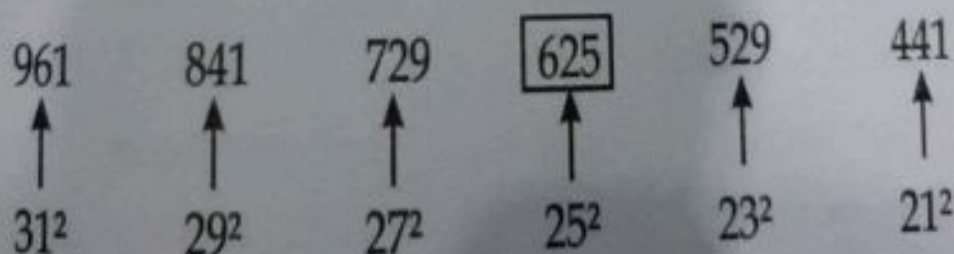
(23×1) (23×2) (23×3) (23×4) (23×5)

Example7: 4, 10, 20, 34, ?, 74

4 10 20 34 52 74

6 10 14 18 22

4 4 4 4

Example8: 961, 841, 729, ?, 529, 441

961 841 729 625 529 441

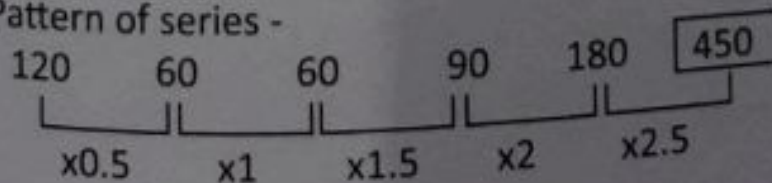
31^2 29^2 27^2 25^2 23^2 21^2

Example 9: 120, 60, 60, 90, 180, ?

Missing number = 450

Pattern of series -

120 60 60 90 180 450

x0.5 x1 x1.5 x2 x2.5

Example10: 112, ?, 166, 238, 382, 670

Missing number = 130

Pattern of series –

112 [130] 166 238 382 670

+18 +36 +72 +144 +288

×2 ×2 ×2 ×2

EXERCISE:

1. 72, 80, 71, 135, ?, 326

   a) 125 **b) 110** c) 90 d) 105 e) 95

2. 64, 65, 69, 78, ?, 119

   (a) 82 **(b) 94** (c) 87 (d) 91 (e) 58

3. 16, 81, 196, 361, 576, ?

   (a) 625 (b) 676 (c) 729 (d) 784 **(e) 841**

4. 2, 10 , 30, 68, 130, ?

   (a) 222 (b) 260 (c) 274 (d) 286 (e) 296

5. 80, 68, 62, 56, ?, 29

   a) 43 b) 44 c) 45 d) 46 **e) 47**

6. 764, ?, 881, 947, 1022, 1109

   a) 828 b) 825 c) 830 d) 817 **e) 821**

7. 5, 8, 13, 20, ? , 40

   (a) 23 **(b) 29** (c) 25 (d) 27 (e) 26

8. 6, ? , 20, 30, 42, 56

   (a) 8 (b) 15 (c) 13 **(d) 12** (e) 11

9. 5, 7, 10, 15, 22, ? , 46

   (a) 28 **(b) 33** (c) 31 (d) 37 (e) 39

10. 100, 150, 106, 155, 110, ?

   (a) 158 (b) 62 (c) 64 (d) 160 (e) 156

Scientific Notation

Scientific notation refers to expressing a number as a product of any number between 1 and 10 to the 10th power. Scientific notation is mostly used when dealing with large quantities or numbers containing many digits since it shortens the notation.

Examples:	*Original number*	=	*Scientific Notation*
	76300	=	7.63×10^{4}
	2,560,000	=	2.56×10^{6}
	0.000066	=	6.6×10^{-5}
	0.005	=	5×10^{-3}

To write a number in scientific notation:

If the number is in decimal notation, move the decimal point to the right of its original position and place it after the first non-zero digit. The exponent of 10 will be the number of places the original decimal point was moved, and it will be *negative* since it was moved to the right.

Examples: 0.0000643 = 6.43×10^{-5}

If the number to be changed to scientific notation is a whole number greater than 10, move the decimal point to the left of its original position and place it after the first digit. The exponent of 10 will be the number of places the original decimal point was moved, and it will be *positive* since it was moved to the left.

Examples: 125,000 = 1.25×10^{5}

SCIENTIFIC NOTATION – EXERCISES

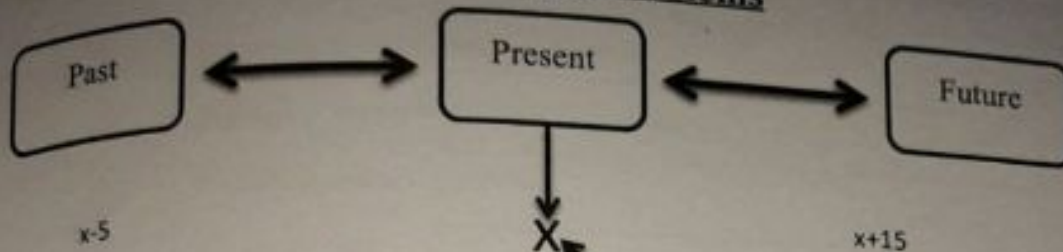
Express the following numbers in scientific notation:

1. 0.00125
2. 2,000,000,000
3. 796,000
4. 872
5. 90
6. 27×10^{3}
7. 281×10^{2}
8. 0.00179
9. 0.0000763
10. 367×10^{-3}

Scientific Notation – (Answers) To Exercises

1. $0.00125 = 1.25 \times 10^{-3}$
2. $2{,}000{,}000{,}000 = 2 \times 10^{9}$
3. $796{,}000 = 7.96 \times 10^{5}$
4. $872 = 8.72 \times 10^{2}$
5. $90 = 9 \times 10^{1}$
6. $27 \times 10^{3} = 2.7 \times 10^{4}$
7. $281 \times 10^{2} = 2.81 \times 10^{4}$
8. $0.00179 = 1.79 \times 10^{-3}$
9. $0.0000763 = 7.63 \times 10^{-5}$
10. $367 \times 10^{-3} = 3.67 \times 10^{-1}$

Age Problems

1. Naeem's age 5 years ago. **Always take present age as x- after 15years later**

⇨ n" times age => n" times age will be nxx.

Problem1: Aslam age after 15 years will be 5 times his age, 5 years back, what present age of Aslam?

Present age is x.

Future age   x+15

Old age is x-5

Now create on equation- n times.

X+15=5(x-5)	5x-x=15+25
X+15=5x-25	4x=40
	X=10

2. A sister is 8 years older than her brother. After 3 years the sister age will be twice of her brother.

=> What are their ages now?

Form equation

Age Now	Age after 3 years
Brother x	x+3
Sister x+8	x+8+3

After 3 years the sister age will be twice of her brother.

$$x+8+3=2(x+3)$$
$$x+11=2x+6$$
$$2x-x=11-6 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=5} \rightarrow \text{Brother's age}$$

Sister age

=x+8

=5+8

=13 years.

Example3: Father is 21years older than son, 5 years ago dad was 4 times as of his son, what are their ages now?

Age Now	5 years ago,
Son age x	x-5
Dad's age x+21	x+21-5

5 years ago, dad was 4 times as of his son.

x4(x-5)

x+16= 4x-20

20+16=4x-x.

36=3x

x=12

age of the dad is.

x+21=>12+21

=33 years

Example4: **The age of the baby will be 5 times after 20 years. What is the present age of the baby?**

Solution:

Let

The present age of the baby=x-Years.

After 20 years.

The age of the baby=(x+20) years

$$x+-20=20$$
$$5x-x=20$$
$$4x=20$$
$$x=\frac{20}{4}$$
$$x=5$$

Hence: the present age of the baby is 5 years.

Exampe5: **The present age of the father is 3 times that of his daughter but after 22 years, he will be only twice that of his daughter. Find their present ages.**

Solution: Let

The present age of the daughter = x years.

The present age of the father =3x years.

After 22 years

The age of the daughter=(x+22) years

The age of the father = (3x+22) years

According to the statement

$3x+22=2(x+22)$

$3x+22=2x+44$

$3x-2x=44-22$

$x=22$

Hence:

The present age of the father daughter =22 years

The present age of the father =3(22) years

=66 years.

Example6: The sum and difference of two numbers 38 and 22 respectively. Find the numbers.

Solution: Let

First Number=x

Second number =y

Sum of two numbers i

$x+y=38$............ (1)

Different of two numbers is

$x-y=22$..............(2)

by solving equation (i) & (ii)

$x+y=38$

$x-y=22$

$2x=60$

$$x=\frac{60}{2}$$

Putting the value of "x" in equation (1), we get

30+y=38

Y=38-30

Y=8

Hence: first no. is 30 and second is 8.

Example7: seven years back the age of a father was 5 times the age of his son. It will be twice after 14 years. Find their present age.

Solution (Hint):

The present age of son is x years

The present age of father is x years

7 years back

The age of the son=(y-7) years

y-7=5(x-7)=>y-7=5x-35=>5x-y=28.......(i)

After 14 years

The age of the son=(x+14) years

The age of the father=(y+14) years

7+14=2(x+14)

Y+14=2(x+14)

Y+14=2x+28

2 x-y=-14........... (ii)

By solving equation (i) & (ii)

The present age of son is 14 years

The present age of father is 42 years

Example8: ages of the father and son his son are in the ration 10:3 eight years after their ages will be in the ration 12:5 find their present ages.

Solution (Hint): $\frac{(10x+8)}{(3x+8)}=\frac{12}{5}$

The present age of father is 10x=10(4)=40 years

The present age of son is 3x=3(4)=12 years

Introduction to Algebra

Constant: If the value of a quantity remains unchanged (fixed), then it is called a constant.

Example: 0, ±1, ±2, ±3, ±4, ±5..................

Operation: Mathematical operation is called operation.

Example: (+,−,×,÷).

Variable: The letters used to denote numbers in algebra are called variable.

Example: x+5 and y+3 (x and y are the variables)

Coefficient: The number appearing as multiple of a variable used in algebraic term is called coefficient.

Example: 5x,2y,-z,6a (5,2,-1,6 are the coefficient)

Polynomial: A polynomial means expression having two or more variables.

Example: 1. 2x+3y is a polynomial.

2. $3x^2+2x+5$

3. y^2-2y+4

ROMAN NUMBERS: 1 – 1000

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

1.

2.	1	I
3.	2	II
4.	3	III
5.	4	IV
6.	5	V
7.	6	VI
8.	7	VII
9.	8	VIII
10.	9	IX
11.	10	X

11	XI
20	XX
30	XXX
40	XL
50	L
60	LX
70	LXX
80	LXXX
90	XC
100	C

200	CC
300	CCC
400	CD
500	D
600	DC
700	DCC
800	DCCC
900	CM
1000	M
1001	MI

Linear Equation

Problems:

1. $4(3x-2)=7(2-5x)-5x$

Solution:

$12x-8=14-35x-5x$

$12x-8=814-40x$

$12x+40x=14+8$

$52x=40x=14+8$

$52x=22$

$x=\frac{22}{52}=\frac{11}{26}$

$S.S\{-7\}$

2. $x-2[3x-2(x+1)]+5=16$

Solution:

$x-2[3x-2x-2]+5=16$

x-2[x-2]+5 =16

x-2x+4+5=16

-x+9=16

9-16=x

x=-7

Hence, $S.S.=\left\{\frac{11}{12}\right\}$

3. $100-7[3x-3(4-3)]=x$

Solution:

$100-7[3x-3]=x$

$100-21x+21=x$

$121=x+21x$

$121=22x$

$x=\frac{121}{22}$

$x=\frac{11}{2}$

Hence, $S.S.=\left\{\frac{11}{2}\right\}$

$$[2(3x-4)-(4x-2)]-4(x+10)=14x-20$$

4.

$$[6x-8-4x+2]-4(x+10)=14x-20$$
$$(2x-6)-4(x+10)=14x-20$$
$$2x-6-4x-40=14x-20$$
$$-2x-46=14x-20$$
$$-2x-14x=46-20$$
$$-16x=26$$
$$x=\frac{-26}{16}$$
$$x=\frac{-13}{8}$$

Hence, $S.S.=\left\{\frac{-13}{8}\right\}$

5. **Find the two consecutive integers whose sum is 99.**

Solution: **Let the first integer is x, then the second will become (x+1).**

$$x+(x+1)=99$$
$$x+x+1=99$$

Logically,

$$2x=99-1$$
$$2x=98$$
$$x=49$$

Hence, $(x+1)=(49+1)=50$

Thus, the two rquired integers are 49 and 50.

6. **A tank can be filled by pump in 20 hours, and by small pump it fills in 80 hours. How long it take to fill the tank by both pumps together?**

Solution:

$$\frac{x}{20}+\frac{x}{80}=1$$

Multiplying each term by 80.

$$80\times\frac{x}{20}+\frac{80x}{80}=80\times1$$
$$4x+x=80$$
$$5x=80$$
$$x=16$$

7. **The sum of three consecutive numbers is 27. Find the numbers.**

Solution:

$(x+1)(x+2) and (x+3$

$(x+1)+(x+2)+(x+3)=27$

$x+1+x+2+x+3=27$

$3x+6=27$

$3x=27-6=21$

$x=7$

The required three integers are:

First integer=(x+1)=(7+1)=8

Second Integer=(x+2)=(7+2)=9

Third integer=(x+3)=(7+3)=10

8. **Find the number if 10 is added to the number and the result is multiplied by 5 and then 20 is subtracted the result is 100.**

Solution: **Let the required number is x.**

Hence, [5(x+10)-20]=100

5x+50=100+20

5x+50=120

5x=120-50

5x=70

x=14

9. **Find the number if 7 are subtracted and result multiplied by 12 giving a result 6 times the number.**

Solution:

Let teh required number is x.

Hence, 12(x-7)=6x

12x-84=6x

12x-6x=84

6x=84

x=14

Thus, the requied number is 14.

10. **The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 186. What are the numbers?**

Solution: **Let the three even consecutive numbers are:**

$(x+2), (x+4)$ *and* $(x+6)$

=> $(x+2)+(x+4)+(x+6)=186$

$x+2+x+4+x+6=186$

$3x+12=186$

$3x=174$

$x=58$

First even number is $x + 2 = 58 + 2 = 60$
2[nd] even number is $x + 4 = 58 + 4 = 62$
3[rd] even number is $x + 6 = 58 + 6 = 64$
Three consecutives even numbers 60, 62 and 64 whose sum is 186.

EXERCISE

1. *If a+b=4 and ab=3 then a^2+b^2=?*
   (a) 16 (b) 12
   (c) 11 **(d) 10**

2. *If a-b=-3 and ab=-5 then a^2+b^2=?*
   (a) 1 (b) -3
   (c) -1 (d) -2

3. *If a+b=9 and a-b=3 then a^2+b^2=?*
   (a) 35 (b) 30
   (c) 45 (d) 36

4. *If a+b=4 and a-b=3 then ab=?*
   (a) 25/4 (b) 23/4
   (d) 25/8 (d) none of these

5. *If a+b=-1 and a-b=3 then a^2-b^2=?*
   (a) 1 **(b) -3**
   (c) 3 (d) -2

6. *If a+b=4 and a^2-b^2=-20 then a-b=?*
   (a) -3 (b) 5
   (c) -4 **(d) -5**

7. *Factor of x^2-5x+6 are?*
   (a) (x-2)(x+3) **(b) (x-2)(x-3)**
   (c) (x-1)(x-5) (d) (a-1)(x+6)

8. *Factor of $2a^2$-5a-3 is?*
   (a) (a-1)(2a+3) (b) (3a-1)(a+2)
   (c) (a+3)(2a-1) **(d) (a-3)(2a+1)**

9. *Factor of $4a^2$-12xy-$7y^2$ is?*
   (a) (x+7y)(4x-7y) (b) (x+y)(4x-7y)
   (c) (2x+y)(2x-7y) (d) (2x+7y)(2x-y1)

Types Of Polynomial Expressions:

There are four kinds of polynomial expression.

i. **Monomial:** A polynomial consisting of one term only is called monomial.
e.g $2x$, $3x^5, 3xyz^2$ are monomials.

ii. **Binomial:** A polynomial consisting of two terms only is called Binomial.
e.g $2x + 1, 3x + 2xy, 3xy - z^2$.

iii. **Trinomial:** A polynomial consisting of three terms is called trinomial.
e.g $2x + y + 1, 3x^5 + 3y - 1, 3x - yz + yz^2$

iv. **Multinomial:** A polynomial consisting of two or more terms is called multinomial.
e.g $2x^2 + 3x + y + 4$, $3x + 2z + 3y + 8$

Some important Algebraic Formulae.

i. $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
ii. $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
iii. $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$
iv. $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$
v. $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$ OR $a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a-b)$
vi. $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
vii. $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
viii. $(a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca$
ix. $(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 2(a^2 - b^2)$
x. $(a+b) - (a-b)^2 = 4ab$.

Addition of Polynomial:

1. $x^2 - 2x + 4, x + 2, x^2 - 2$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2-2x+4 \\ +\quad x+2 \\ x^2\quad -2 \\ \hline 2x^2-x+4 \end{array}$$

Ans= $2x^2-x+4$

2. 3x+2y and 9x+y

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x+2y \\ +\quad 9x+y \\ \hline 12x+3y \end{array}$$

Ans: $12x+3y$

3. $(x^2-x+5)+(6x^2+2x-10)$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2-x+5 \\ +6x^2+2x-10 \\ \hline 7x^2+x-5 \end{array}$$

Subtraction:

$(3x^2-8x+7)-(2x^2-6x+12)$

1.

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2-8x+7 \\ -2x^2\mp 6x\pm 12 \\ x^2-2x-5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtract: $a^3+2a^2b+3ab^2+b^3$ from $3a^3+6a^2b-5ab^2+b3$

Solution: $3a^3+6a^2b-5ab^2+b^3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3a^3+6a^2b-5ab^2+b^3 \\ 3a^3+6a^2b+3ab^2+b^3 \\ \hline -a^3\pm 2a^2b-8ab^2 \end{array}$$

Answer:

Subtract: $3x^4+5x^3+2x$ from $2x^4+2x^2+2x^3-2x+1$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4+2x^3+2x^2-2x+1 \\ -3x^4\pm 5x^3 \qquad \pm 2x \\ \hline -x^4-3x^3+2x^2-4x+1 \end{array}$$

Answer:

Multiplication Of Polynomials:

1. Multiply 2x-3 with 5x+6

Solution:

(Vertical Method)

(5x+6) (2x-3)

$$\begin{array}{l} \quad 5x+6 \\ \times \quad 2x-3 \\ 10x^2+12x \\ + \quad -15x^- 18 \\ \hline 10x^2-3x-18 \end{array}$$

2. $(3x^2+2x-4)(5x^2-3x+3)$

Solution:

(Horizontal Method.)

$$(2x-3)(5x+6)$$
$$=2x(5x+6)-3(5x+6)$$
$$=10x^2+12x-15x-18$$
$$=10x^2+12x-15x-18$$
$$=10x^2-3x-18$$ Answer

3. $(x^3-19x-30)(x+3)$

Solution:

$x(x^3-19x-30)+3(x^3-19x-30)$

$$x^4-\underline{19}x^2-\underline{30}x+\underline{3x}^3-\underline{57}x-90$$
$$x^4+3x^3-19x^2-87x-90$$ Answer:

Division Of Polynomials:

1. Divide (x^2+x-6) by $(x-2)$

Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
x+3 \\
x-2\overline{)\,x^2+x-6} \\
-x^2 \mp 2x \\
\hline
3x-6 \\
-3x \mp 6 \\
\hline
00
\end{array}
$$

$x+3\,Ans$

2. Divide $(2x^3-5x^2-8x+15)$ by $(x-3)$

Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2x^2+x-5 \\
x-3\overline{)\,2x^3-5x^2-8x+15} \\
-2x^3 \mp 6x^2 \\
\hline
x^2-8x+15 \\
-x^2 \mp 3x \\
\hline
-5x+15 \\
-5x \pm 15 \\
\hline
00
\end{array}
$$

Exercise

12. Divide $(27x^3+12x)$ by $3x^2$
13. Divide $(x^2+7x+10)$ by $(x+2)$
14. Divide (x^2+6x+9) by $(x+3)$
15. $(x^3-11x^2+26x+20)\div(x-5)$
16. $(x^3-8x^3+23x-28)\div(x^2-4x+7)$
17. $(7x+4)(-4x-5)$
18. $(-x+4)(2x-1)$
19. $(x^4+2x^2+1)(2x+1)$
20. $(3x+7-8)-(y+4-7x)$
21. $(2x+3)-(x-1)$

22. $(9x+5)-(4x-3)$

23. $(3x^3+4z2)+(3x^3-4z^2-9z)$

24. $(3x^2+7x-4)+(8x^2-6x+2)$

25. $(x^4+9x)+(x-x^2)$

26. $(x^4+9x)+(x-x^2)$

Geometry

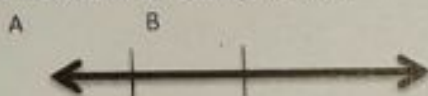
Line:

A point in geometry is a location. It has no size i.e. no width, no length and no depth.

A point is shown by a dot.

Collinear Points:

A line is defined as a line of points that extends infinitely in two directions; it has one dimension, length.

Points that are on the same line are called collinear points.

Intersecting Lines:

Two lines that meet at a point are called intersecting lines.

Line Segment:

A part of a line that has defined endpoints is called a line segment. A line segment as the segment between A and B above as written as:

$\overline{AB}$

Triangle:

Triangle is shapes with three sides.

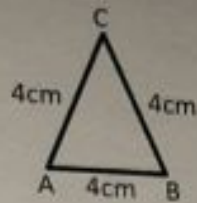
There are three types of Triangle based on the length of the sides:

Classification of triangle with respect to sides:

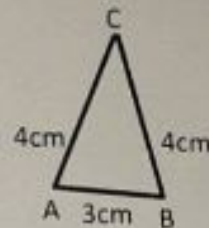
- There are **three kinds** of triangle with respect to measure of sides.

1. Equilateral Triangle:

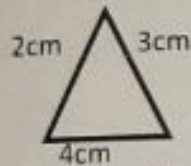
A Triangle is said to be an equilateral if all of its three sides are equal in length.

C
4cm 4cm
A 4cm B

2. Isosceles Triangle:

A Triangle is said to be an isosceles if two its sides are equal in length.

C
4cm 4cm
A 3cm B

3. Scalene Triangle

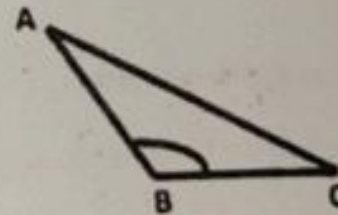
A triangle whose all three sides are different in length.

2cm 3cm
4cm

Classification of triangle with respect to Angles:

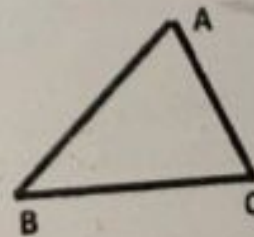
There are three kinds of triangle with respect to measure of angles.

Obtuse Triangle:

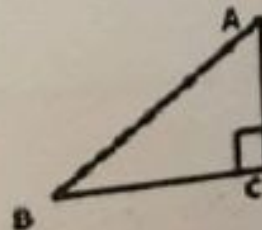
Triangle one angle greater than 90° and less than 180°.

A
B C

Acute Triangle:

Triangle having no angle greater than or equal to 90°.

A
B C

Right Triangle:

Triangle having one angle equal to 90°.

A
C
B

Perimeter and Area

Perimeter: is the length of Boundary of a plane closed figure.

Perimeter of Rectangle: $2(L \times B)$ Length Breadth

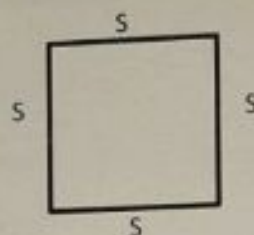
Perimeter of a Square: 4×Side

And side of a square: $\frac{\text{Perimeter}}{4}$

The sum of measures of all sides of a square is its perimeter.

Perimeter = Sum of all sides.

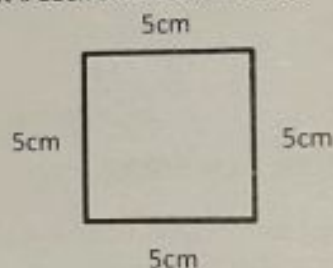
Perimeter = S + S + S + S

= 4S

Perimeter of Square = 4× side.

Example: - Find the perimeter of a square that's each side is 5cm along:

Solution: Side = 5cm

4× Side

4×5= 20cm

Remember that: Side of square = $\frac{\text{Perimeter}}{4}$

Example: Find the perimeter of rectangle whose length and breadth are 12cm and 8cm respectively.

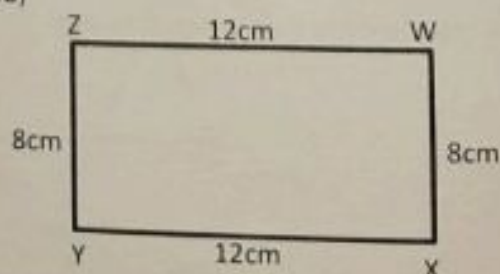
Solution: 1=12

B=8cm

Perimeter of rectangle 2 (1×b)

= 2 (12+8)

= 2 (20)

= 40cm

Example: Find the length of rectangle whose breath is 6cm and its perimeter is 28cm.

Solution:

L=?

B= 6cm

Perimeter of rectangle =28cm

Perimeter of rectangle= 2(l+b)

Therefore 28=2 (l+b)

$\frac{28}{2} = L + 6$

14 = L+6

L=14-6

Required length is 8 cm.

Area: Area is the measured of surface of plane closed figure.

- ⇨ Area of rectangle = (L×B) square unit.
- ⇨ Area of square = (Side × Side) square unit.
- ⇨ Area of parallelogram = (Base × Altitude) square unit.
- ⇨ Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ × (Base × Altitude) square unit.
- ⇨ Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}$ ×(Sum of parallel) side × altitude) square unit.

EXERCISE

1. Find the perimeter and area of:

i) Rectangle with sides 5 cm, 2.5cm, 5cm and 2.5cm. (Ans: 15 cm, 12.5 sq. cm)

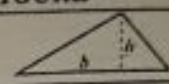
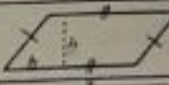
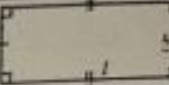
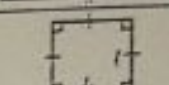
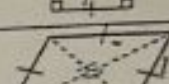
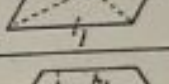
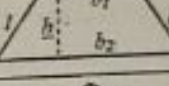
ii) Square with each side 5 cm. (Ans: 20 cm, 25 sq. cm)

2. Find the side of square whose perimeter is:

i) 48 cm (Ans: 12 cm) ii) 50 cm (Ans: 12.5 cm)

3. Find the length of rectangle whose perimeters is 100 m and breadth is 20 m.

(Ans: 30 cm)

4. Find the area of rectangle whose adjacent sides are 6.2 cm and 8.5 cm long.

(Ans: 52.7 sq. cm)

5. Find the length of a plot of width 15 m whose area is 615 sq. m

(Ans: 41 m)

6. Find the area of the floor of a room which is covered by 650 tiles, each tile has area of 0.5 sq. m.

(Ans: 325 sq. m)

Area and Perimeter of Different plane figures:

	AREA	PERIMETER	FIGURE
Triangle	$\frac{1}{2}\times$ base $\times$ altitude $=\frac{1}{2}\times b\times h$	$a+b+c$	
Parallelogram	base $\times$ height $=b\times h$	$2(a+b)$	
Rectangle	length $\times$ breadth $=l\times b$	$2(a+b)$	
Square	$(\text{length})^2=l^2$	$4l$	
Rhombus	base $\times$ height $=b\times h$ or $\frac{1}{2}$(Product of diagonals)	$4l$	
Trapezoid	$\frac{1}{2}\times$ height(sum of bases) $=\frac{1}{2}\times h(b_1+b_2)$	b_1+b_2+2l	
Pentagon	$A_1+A_2+A_3+A_4+A_5$	$a+b+c+d+e$	
Kite		$2(a+b)$	

Circumference, Area and Volume

Circumference:

- Circumference is the length of the boundary of a circle.

  Circumference C= $2\pi r$ or C=πd

- Ratio between circumference and diameter of a circle is denoted by π i.e $\frac{\text{Circumference of the circle}}{\text{Diameter of the circle}}=\frac{22}{7}=3.14=\pi$.
- Area of a circle is the area of the circular region that is the number of square units inside the circle. A = πr^2 square units.
- The surface area of a cylinder consists of three parts; two equal circular surfaces and a third curved surface. Total surface area of cylinder.

  $=\pi r^2+\pi r^2+2\pi rh=2\pi r^2+2\pi rh=2\pi r(r+h)$
- Volume of a cylinder = Area of the circular region × Height of the cylinder.

  V = $\pi r^2\times h$

  V = πr^2h cubic units

Example 1:- A circle has a radius of 38 mm. Find (a) its diameter, (b) its circumference.
$\left(Take \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

Solution:

(a) Diameter = 2× Radius

= 2 × 35 mm

= 70 mm

Its diameter is 70 mm.

(b) Circumference = π × Diameter

$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{70mm}{1}$

$= \frac{22 \times 70^{10}}{7} = 2,20$ mm

Its circumference is 220 mm.

Example 2: The length of the diameter of a circle is 14 cm. find the circumference of the circle?

Solution: The of the diameter = 14 cm and $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ thus, the circumference of the circle $= \pi \times d$.

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 14 = \frac{22 \times 14^{2}}{7_{1}} = 44 \text{ cm}$$

Example 3: Find the diameter and radius of the circle, when its circumference is 99 cm.

Solution: We know that:

Circumference = π × d

or C = π d

or $\frac{C}{\pi} = d$

So,

Diameter $= d = \frac{C}{\pi} = \frac{99}{\frac{22}{7}} = \frac{99 \times 7}{22}$

or $d = \frac{9_{99} \times 7}{\frac{22}{2}} = \frac{63}{2} = 31.5$ cm

and radius $= r = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{63/2}{2} = \frac{63}{4} = 15.75$ cm

EXERCISE

A. Find the circumference of the circle when its diameter is:

(1) d=28 cm (Ans: 88 cm) (2) d= 35 cm (Ans: 110 cm)

(3) d=42 mm (Ans: 132 mm) (4) d = 56 mm (Ans: 176 mm)

B. Find the circumference of the circle when its radius is:

(1) 10.5 cm (Ans: 66 cm) (2) 28 cm (Ans: 176 cm)

(3) 38.5 cm (Ans: 242 cm) (4) 49 cm (Ans: 308 cm)

C. **Find the radius of the circle when its circumference is:**

(1) 22 cm (Ans: 3.5 cm) (2) 66 cm (Ans: 10.5 cm)

(3) 88 cm (Ans: 14 cm) (4) 110 cm (Ans: 17.5 cm)

D. **Find the diameter of the circle, when its circumference is:**

(1) 44 cm (Ans: 14 cm) (2) 154 cm (Ans 49 cm)

(3) 242 mm (Ans: 77 mm) (4) 264 mm (Ans: 84 mm)

Math Mix Plate

1. Which of the following is equal to (78-79) 10?

(a) 727 (b) 782
(c) 7170 (d) None of above.

2. Which of the following ratios is the Largest?

(a) 21:29 (b) 17:25
(c) 14:23 (d) 7:15

3. 0.8 expressed as a fraction is?

(a) $\frac{10}{8}$ (b) $\frac{8}{10}$ Correct
(c) $\frac{15}{10}$ (d) $\frac{20}{7}$

4. 0.7683+0369+0.05+0.8=?

(a) 0.8065 (b) 1.9873
(c) 0.81110 (d) None

5. 3.1469+6.837+? =15

(a) 24.9839 (b) 5.7634
(c) 5.0161 (d) None

6. A boy earns Rs. 20.56 on Monday, Monday Rs. 32.90 on Tuesday, and Rs. 20.78 on Wednesday. He spends half of all that the earned during the three days. How much has he left?

(a) Rs.35.00 (b) Rs.36.15
(c) Rs.37.12 (d) Rs.37.50

7. 9999+8888+777+? =19700.

(a) 36 (b) 16
(c) 64 (d) 26

8. How many numbers up to 100 are divisible by 7?

(a) 14 (b) 107
(c) 93 (d) 100

9. 95.50-45.25=?

(a) 46.95 (b) 43.75
(c) 60.00 (d) 50.25

10. Ubedullah saves Rs. 4.56 the first month, Rs 3.82 the second month and Rs. 5.06 the third month. How much did he save altogether?

(a) 13.44 (b) 13.00
(c) 12.50 (d) 12.00

11. If 314 employees filed 6594 papers in 10 minutes what is the number filed per minute by on average employee?

(a) 2.5 (b) 2.1
(c) 2.4 (d) 2

12. Cost of one dozen pencils is Rs. 66 Find the cost of 28 pencils,
    (a) Rs. 150
    (b) Rs. 152
    (c) Rs. 154
    (d) Rs. 160

13. Simplify $x^3 . x^5$ then?
    (a) x^8
    (b) x^2
    (c) x
    (d) $2x^8$

14. 2x+1=3 then x=?
    (a) 1
    (b) 2
    (c) 3
    (d) 4

15. Find $\sqrt{169}$
    (a) 13
    (b) 15
    (c) 12
    (d) 11

16. Provide the missing numbers?

3	2	5
7	4	11
9	7	

    (a) x 2
    (b) 21
    (c) 15
    (d) 16

17. A man starts climbs a hill, every minute he ascends 20 yards but slips 5 yards. How long will he take to ascend a point 80 yards high?
    (a) x 5 minutes
    (b) 5 minutes and 20 second
    (c) 6 minutes
    (d) 8 minutes

18. State the number which when multiplied by it exceeds half a century by a dozen plus two.
    (a) 4
    (b) 6
    (c) 8
    (d) 10

19. If 52-36=97
    46-78=1510
    53-62=?
    (a) 112
    (b) 1560
    (c) 88
    (d) 99

20. 4 Students obtained 352 marks in mathematics. Find the average marks of each student.
    (a) 80
    (b) 76
    (c) 88
    (d) 70

21. The perimeter of a square garden is 10 km. find its area?
    (a) 5 km
    (b) 5.6 km^2
    (c) 5.25 km^2
    (d) 6.25 km^2

22. Cost of one dozen knives is Rs. 180. Find the cost of one knife.
    (a) 10
    (b) 15
    (c) 20
    (d) 25

23. Cost of 6 handkerchiefs is Rs. 90. Find the cost of 2 dozen handkerchiefs.
(a) Rs. 340 (b) Rs. 350
(c) Rs. 360 (d) Rs. 370

24. Farooq recites $1\frac{1}{2}$ para in a day of the Holy Quran In how many days he will complete the Holy Quran.
(a) 20 days (b) 30 days
(c) 15 days (d) 10 days

25. Find the number whose 94% is 1175.
(a) 750 (b) 850
(c) 1250 (d) 1500

26. $x^9 \div x^5$
(a) x^4 (b) x^5
(c) x^6 (d) x^7

27. $a^7b^5 \times a^3b^2$
(a) a^3b^4 (b) a^5b^4
(c) a^3b^3 (d) $a^{10}b^7$

28. Solve y + 4=6.
(a) 10 (b) 8
(c) 6 (d) 2

29. Spot out the stranger in the following group and write its serial number?
(a) Cart (b) aero plane
(c) Scooter (d) motorcar

30. Simplify $a^5 \div a^3$.
(a) a^8 (b) a^{15}
(c) $2a^8$ (d) a^2

31. If x-5= 19 then x=?
(a) 24 (b) 14
(c) 19 (d) NOT

32. $\frac{100000}{10} \times 10^2$
(a) 10^5 (b) 10^6
(c) 10^7 (d) 10^8

33. $10^{15} \times X^0 =$
(a) 10^{15x} (b) 10^{150}
(c) 10^{15} (d) $10x^{15}$

34. Convert 8% into decimal fraction.
(a) 0.008 (b) 0.0008
(c) 0.8 (d) 0.08

35. The written price of a coat is Rs. 275 if 15% rebate is given on the written price, what will a customer pay?
(a) 233.75 (b) 245
(c) 238.50 (d) 230.5

36. Total number of students in a school is 1200. If 65% students belong to rural areas, find the number of students from urban areas.
(a) 420 (b) 330
(c) 402 (d) 425

37. If x is west of y and y is north of z; towards which directions of x is z?
(a) East (b) south east
(c) South west (d) north east

38. What comes between 16 and 4 in this series 6561 256 81 16 ______?
(a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 21 (d) 7

39. A clock seen through a mirror reads quarter past three.
(a) quarter to 9 (b) 15 past 9
(c) 15 to 3 (d) None

40. I am sixth in a queue numbering from either end. How many are there in the queue?
(a) 11 (b) 9
(c) 7 (d) 13

41. A is the father of B, but B is not A's son what is the relationship of B to A.
(a) Daughter (b) Father
(c) Mother (d) none

42. "Horse Power" is a standard unit of power equal to.
(a) 370 watts (b) 460 watts
(c) 646 watts (d) 746 watts

43. At 13 o' clock noon Pakistan standard time, the time in London (U.K) shall be.....?
(a) 4.00pm (b) 7am
(c) 5pm (d) 4am

44. If $x + y = 10$ and $x - y = 4$ then x^2 =?
(a) 16 (b) 25
(c) 36 (d) 49

45. 1 meter=................?
(a) 500cm (b) 50cm
(c) 100cm (d) 1000cm

46. If $3x-4 = 11$ what is the value of $(3x-4)^2$?
(a) 22 (b) 15
(c) 116 (d) 121

47. If the average (arithmetic mean) of 3a and 4b is less than 50 and is twice b, what is the largest possible integer value of a?

(a) 9
(b) 10
(c) 11
(d) 19

48. Cost of 2-dozen eggs is Rs. 75. Find the cost of 6- dozen eggs.
(a) 225
(b) 215
(c) 150
(d) 230

49. A boy had twice as many sums wrong as right if he had 24 sums in all how many of them were wrong?
(a) 18
(b) 20
(c) 16
(d) 8

50. One meter is equal to
(a) 10^2 Millimeter
(b) 10^3 Millimeter
(c) 10^4 Millimeter
(d) 10^5 Millimeter

51. Divide the largest of this number by the difference of two smaller numbers then answer will be?
(a) 7
(b) 15
(c) 5
(d) 25

52. What number comes next? 3 8 14 21 29 38?
(a) 48
(b) 49
(c) 50
(d) 55

53. If prayer is to 593749 then what stand for year?
(a) 5939
(b) 7349
(c) 7439
(d) 3479

54. $\frac{12}{5} = ?$
(a) 2.4
(b) 2.6
(c) 2.8
(d) 2.9

55. Multiply 3.678 with 2.45?
(a) 90.111
(b) 901.11
(c) 9.0111
(d) 9011.1

56. How many pieces can be cut from a cloth of length 35.5m each of length 1.5m?
(a) 23.66
(b) 2.36
(c) 236.6
(d) 0.2366

57. Simplify $17 \times 6 \div 3 + 4 \times 2$?
(a) 40
(b) 42
(c) 44
(d) 46

58. A cube with all the sides painted was divided into small cubes of equal measurement. The side of a small cube is exactly one fourth as that the big cube. Therefore, the number of small cubes with only one side painted is?
(a) 64
(b) 36
(c) 24
(d) 12

59. In a School, ratio between male and female teachers is 5: 9 respectively. If females are 27, how many male are there?

(a) 15
(b) 12
(c) 19
(d) 23

60. $2x+2x+2x=12$ then $x=?$
(a) 4
(b) 2
(c) 8
(d) 6

61. *if* $x=2$, $2x-1=?$
(a) 3
(b) 2
(c) 5
(d) 7

62. A man standing in a row, counted from one end of the row he is at 5th but when counted from the other end he is at 12th position, how many men are there in the row?
(a) 18
(b) 22
(c) 16
(d) 20

63. In a class of 1-5 children, boys outnumber the girls by 15. How many girls are there in the class?
(a) 5
(b) 20
(c) 10
(d) None

64. The old man's son is my son's unable what is the old man to me?
(a) Brother
(b) Father
(c) Uncle
(d) None

65. Reaching a party day before yesterday I found myself two days late. If day after tomorrow is Friday on what day was the party scheduled to be held?
(a) Sunday
(b) Monday
(c) Saturday
(d) Thursday

66. I drove south for 6 km, then turned left and drove for 2km, and then turned right and drove for 4 km, again turned right and drove 2 km, how far am I from my starting point?
(a) 2 km
(b) 4 km
(c) 10 km
(d) 12 km

67. The price of a dozen eggs is 55, what is the price of 7 eggs?
(a) Rs. 32
(b) Rs. 25
(c) Rs. 14
(d) Rs. 37

68. Salaries of A, B and C are in the ratio 1:2:3. Salary of B and C together is Rs. 60000. By what percent is salary of C more than that of A?
(a) 200
(b) 600
(c) 100
(d) 300

69. The length of a rectangle is increase by 60% by what percent would the width have to be decreased to maintain the same area?
(a) 37.5%
(b) 60%
(c) 76%
(d) None of these

70. The price of a table is Rs. 400 more than that of a chair. If 6 tables and 6 chairs together cost Rs. 4800, by what percent is the price of the chair less than that of the table?
(a) 200
(b) 400
(c) 100
(d) None of these

71. The length and breadth of a square are increased by 40% and 30% respectively. The area of the resulting rectangle exceeds the area of the square by?
(a) Rs. 32
(b) Rs. 25
(c) Rs. 14
(d) Rs. 37

72. The length of a rectangle is increased by 20% and the width is decreased by 20% the area decreases by?
(a) 0.8%
(b) 1.2%
(c) 4%
(d) 8%

73. In a market survey, 20% opted for product a where 60% opted for product B. the remaining individuals were not certain. If the difference between those who opted for product B and those who were uncertain was 720, how many individuals were covered in the survey?
(a) 1800
(b) 1440
(c) 3600
(d) Data inadequate

74. 1,4,9,16,25,x
(a) 35
(b) 36
(c) 48
(d) 49

75. 20,19,17,x,10,5
(a) 12
(b) 13
(c) 14
(d) 15

76. 2,3,5,7,11,x,17
(a) 12
(b) 13
(c) 14
(d) 15

77. 6,11,21,36,56,
(a) 42
(b) 51
(c) 81
(d) 91

78. 1,6,13,22,33
(a) 44
(b) 45
(c) 46
(d) 47

79. 3, 9, 27, 81,x
(a) 324
(b) 243
(c) 210
(d) 162

80. 1,9,17,33,49,73,x
(a) 97
(b) 98
(c) 99
(d) 100

81. 2,5,9,20,27,x
(a) 14
(b) 16
(c) 18
(d) 24

82. 5,9,17,29,45,
(a) 60
(b) 65
(c) 68
(d) 70

83. 3,7,15,31,63,
(a) 92
(b) 115
(c) 127
(d) 131

84. U,O,I,?,A
(a) E
(b) C
(c) S
(d) G

85. Y,W,U,S,Q,?,?
(a) N,J
(b) M,L
(c) J,R
(d) O,M

86. A,B,D,G,?
(a) M
(b) L
(c) K
(d) H

87. Z,U,Q,?,L
(a) I
(b) K
(c) M
(d) N

88. A,C,F,H,?,M
(a) L
(b) K
(c) J
(d) H

89. A father is four times as old as his son, after 20years ago, the products of their ages was 52, then the age of man is?
(a) 46
(b) 40
(c) 43
(d) 45

90. A man is now 5 times as old as his son. Four years ago, the product of their ages was 52, and then the age of man is?
(a) 34
(b) 35
(c) 32
(d) 30

91. A father is five times as old as his son. After 7 years he will be thrice as old as his son, and then the age of his son is?
(a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 8
(d) 10

92. $\sqrt{1296} =$
(a) 28
(b) 36
(c) $18\sqrt{3}$
(d) $18\sqrt{2}$

93. Find the value of $\sqrt{5861241}$?
(a) 2421
(b) 2429
(c) 2321
(d) 2311

94. Find $\sqrt{0.0529} =$
(a) 0.32
(b) 0.032
(c) 0.23
(d) 0.023

95. The square root of 817.96 is?

(a) 28.6 (b) 26.3
(c) 27.3 (d) 28.4

96. $\sqrt{129.96} =$

(a) 10.2 (b) 10.3
(c) 11.2 (d) 11.4

97. $16^x = 4$.

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) d

98. $x^5 = 32$

(a) 4 (b) -2
(c) 2 (d) 3

99. $(a^{x+1})^3 = a^{12}$

(a) -3 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

100. The fourth proportion of 11, 17, 22 is?

(a) 33 (b) 34
(c) 35 (d) 36

101. if $\frac{3}{4}$ Of a work is completed in four days. How many days are required to complete the work?

(a) $2\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $5\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $4\frac{1}{3}$

102. An aero plane flying at a speed of 250 km/h takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to complete a journey. At what speed can it complete the same journey in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

(a) 300 km/h (b) 350 km/h
(c) 150 km/h (d) 250 km/h

103. A train covers a distance of 720 km in 6 hours, and then the average speed of train per hour is?

(a) 160 km/h (b) 260 km/h
(c) 330 km/h (d) 120 km/h

104. Nazeer is 10 years and six months old and his brother and his brother Sunny 8 years and nine months old, then the ratio of their ages?

(a) 6:5 (b) 5:6
(c) 6:7 (d) 21:4

105. Manzoor spent Rs. 115.2 out of his pocket money of Rs. 432. The ratio between his expenditure and pocket money is?
(a) 13.12
(b) 4:15
(c) 8:3
(d) 4:13

106. If the radius of sphere is r, then the ratio of surface area and volume of the sphere is?
(a) r:2
(b) 3:r
(c) 2:r
(d) None of these

107. If A:B=2:5, B:C=4:3 then continued ratio is?
(a) 8:20:15
(b) 12:13:4
(c) 20:12:9
(d) 8:12:9

108. If A:B=2:5, A:C =4:3 then continued ratio A:B:C=?
(a) 6:10:6
(b) 6:10:3
(c) 8:2:9
(d) Both A&B

109. If A:C=2:5, B:C=4:3 then continued ratio is?
(a) 6:10:7
(b) 6:20:15
(c) 3:10:5
(d) 6:5:4

1110. If A:B-5:5, B:C=4:3 and C:D=2:1 then continued ratio A:B:C:D=?
(a) 10:40:30:15
(b) 16:20:30:15
(c) 16:40:30:15
(d) 13:40:3:15

111. The number, whose 17% is 51, is?
(a) 200
(b) 100
(c) 300
(d) 210

112. A car washer can wash 8 cars in 18 minutes. At this rate how many cars can be washed, in three hours?
(a) 13
(b) 40
(c) 80
(d) 125

113. There are four numbers. Average of the first three is 15 and that of the last three is 16. If the last number is 19 find the first number?
(a) 16
(b) 18
(c) 20
(d) 21

114. 10 men can complete a job in 14 days. How long will it take 4 men to finish the same job if they work? At the same rate?
(a) 33 days
(b) 35 days
(c) 37 days
(d) 39 days

115. A man takes 50 minutes to cover a certain distance at a speed of 6km/h if he walks with a speed of 10 k/hr. he covers the same distance?
(a) 1Hour
(b) 20 Minutes
(c) 30 Minutes
(d) 10 Minutes

116. A man pays 10% of his income as income tax if his income tax amounts to Rs. 1500, what is his income?

(a) Rs. 13000
(b) Rs. 15000
(c) Rs. 17000
(d) Rs. 19000

117. A can do a piece of work in 10 days and B can do it in 15 days. The number days required by them to finish it, working together is?
(a) 8
(b) 7
(c) 6
(d) 4

118. A carton contains 10 boxes, each box containing one dozen cubes. How many cartons are needed to fill 960 cubes?
(a) 7
(b) 8
(c) 9
(d) 12

119. 16 men build a house in 10 days. How much time will it take 9 men to do this work?
(a) 25days
(b) 20 days
(c) 30 days
(d) 32days

120. Manzoor Ahmed spends Rs. 400 in getting a good table and sells it at Rs. 600. Find the percentage of Profit?
(a) 90%
(b) 45%
(c) 50%
(d) 80%

121. Ali spends Rs.500 to get a good shirt and sells it at Rs. 800. Find the percentage of profit?
(a) 59%
(b) 60%
(c) 63%
(d) 40%

122. Insert the missing number 5? 14 10 10 97
(a) 18
(b) 16
(c) 14
(d) 12

123. Insert missing number 7 14 10 12 14 9
(a) 19
(b) 17
(c) 14
(d) 15

124. Hakim Shah reads 60 pages of a book on the first day. This was 20% more than the number of pages he read on the second day. Given that he read 1/6 of the book on the second day, find the number of pages in the book he had read.
(a) 300
(b) 290
(c) 325
(d) 345

125. Insert the missing number 172. 84 40 18?
(a) 7
(b) 10
(c) 12
(d) 16

126. 20 men can construct a building in 40 days. How long will it take 10 men to do this work?
(a) 50 days
(b) 60 days
(c) 70 days
(d) 80 days

127. A man saves Rs.500 which is 15% of his annual income. How much does he earn in one year?
(a) 3542.50
(b) 3333.33
(c) 3132.30
(d) 3075.75

128. Ubedullah bought a TV Rs. 8000 and sold it Rs. 7000. How much loss did he get?

(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 2000
(c) Rs. 3000 (d) Rs. 4000

129. Insert the Missing number 1 3 2 ________ 3 7?
(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 5 (d) 6

130. The scientific notation of number 2480000 is?
(a) 2.48×10^{-4} (b) 2.48×10^{4}
(c) 2.48×10^{-6} **(d) 2.48×10^{6}**

131. The scientific notation of number 0.000000025 is?
(a) 2.5×10^{7} (b) 2.5×10^{8}
(c) 2.5×10^{-8} (d) 2.5×10^{-7}

132. The scientific notation of number 25100000.1 is?
(a) 2.51×10^{7} (b) 2.51×10^{-7}
(c) 2.5×10^{-8} (d) 2.5×10^{-7}

133. Simplify the numbers in the scientific notation 8524.11×10^{-6}.
(a) 8.52×10^{-3} (b) 8.52×10^{9}
(c) 8.52×10^{4} (d) None of These

134. Simplify the numbers in the scientific notation 0.0000078×10^{12}
(a) $3.79x^{19}$ (b) 3.79×10^{-7}
(c) 3.79×10^{4} **(d) 7.8×10^{6}**

135. Measure of the angles of a triangle is in the ratio 3:4:5. Find the measures?
(a) $40^\circ, 60^\circ, 80^\circ$ (b) $50^\circ, 60^\circ, 70^\circ$
(c) $45^\circ, 60^\circ, 75^\circ$ (d) $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$

136. Find two number whose sum is 28 and the difference is 4 ____________?
(a) 12,16 (b) 18,10
(c) 15,13 (d) 14,12

137. What is the Sum of First 70 even Numbers?
(a) 4970 (b) 4950
(c) 4900 (d) 4980

138. 40 is subtracted from 60% of a number, the result is 50. Find the number?
(a) 150 (b) 140
(c) 130 (d) 110

139. 85% of a number is added to 24, the result is the same number. Find the number?
(a) 150 (b) 140
(c) 130 **(d) 160**

140. 60% of a number is added to 120, the result is the same number. Find the number?
(a) 300 (b) 200
(c) 400 (d) 500

141. 25% of 30% of 45% is equal to__________?

(a) 0.03375 (b) 0.3375
(c) 3.375 (d) 33.75

142. 40% of a number is more than 20% of 650 by 190. Find the number?

(a) 600 (b) 700
(c) 800 (d) 900

143. How much is 80% of 40 is greater than 4/5 of 25?

(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 12

144. How much 60% of 50 are greater than 40% of 30?

(a) 18 (b) 13
(c) 15 (d) 20

145. After decreasing 24% in the price of an article costs Rs.912. Find the actual cost of an article?

(a) 1400 (b) 1300
(c) 1200 (d) 1100

146. If y exceeds x by 20%, then x is less than y by_______?

(a) 16% (b) 16 1/3 %
(c) 16 2/3 % (d) 16 3/5 %

147. What percent of 120 are 90?

(a) 25% (b) 50 %
(c) 75 % (d) 33 %

148. Today is khadija's birthday. After one year, she will become two times as she was ten years ago. Current age of Khadija?

(a) 19 (b) 20
(c) 21 (d) 22

149. P and Q can complete a work in 15 days and 10 days respectively. They started the work together and then Q left after 2 days. P alone completed the remaining work. The work was finished in__________days.

(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 22 (d) 20

150. A and B can finish a work 30 days if they work together. They worked together for 20 days and then B left. A finished the remaining works in another 20 days. In how many days an alone can finish the work?

(a) 70 (b) 50
(c) 40 (d) 60

151. A is thrice as good as B in work. A is able to finish a job in 60 days less than B. They can finish the work in__________days if they work together.

(a) 18 days (b) 22 ½ days
(c) 24 days (d) 26 days

152. Two taps X and Y can fill a tank in 10 hrs. and 15 hrs.Respectively. If the both taps are opened together, the tank will be full in__________?

(a) 3 hrs (b) 4 hrs

(c) 5 hrs

(d) 6 hrs

153. A, B and C together earn Rs.150 per day while A and C together earn Rs.94 and B and C together earn Rs.76. The daily earning of C is:________?

(a) 10 Rs
(b) 15 Rs
(c) 20 Rs
(d) 25 Rs

154. If 3 men or 4 women can construct a wall in 43 days, then the number of days that 7 men and 5 women take to construct it is:

(a) 12 Days
(b) 14 Days
(c) 16 Days
(d) 18 Days

155. If 6 men can make 10 sofas in 2 days, then 8 men can make 8 sofas in________?

(a) 1.8 Days
(b) 1.5 Days
(c) 1.2 Days
(d) 1 Day

156. If 10 workers can make 10 tables in 10 days, then how many days would it take for 5 workers to make 5 tables?

(a) 1
(b) 5
(c) 10
(d) 25

157. If 6 men take 9 days to complete a work, how many men can complete the work in 3 days?

(a) 2 men
(b) 12 men
(c) 9 men
(d) 18 men

158. Assume that 20 cows and 40 goats can be kept for 10 days for Rs.460. If the cost of keeping 5 goats is the same as the cost of keeping 1 cow, what will be the cost for keeping 50 cows and 30 goats for 12 days?

(a) Rs.1104
(b) Rs.1000
(c) Rs.934
(d) Rs.1210

159. P takes twice as much time as Q or thrice as much time as R to finish a piece of work. They can finish the work in 2 days if work together. How much time will Q take to do the work alone?

(a) 7
(b) 8
(c) 9
(d) 6

160. 3 men and 7 women can complete a work in 10 days. But 4 men and 6 women need 8 days to complete the same work. In how many days will 10 women complete the same work?

(a) 50
(b) 30
(c) 40
(d) 13

161. P, Q and R can do a work in 20, 30 and 60 days respectively. How many days does it need to complete the work if P does the work and he is assisted by Q and R on every third day?

(a) 10 Days
(b) 14 Days
(c) 15 Days
(d) 9 Days

162. A tank can be filled by a pipe in 20 min. and by another pipe in 60 min. Both the pipes are kept open for 10 min. and then the first pipe is shut off. After this, the tank will be completely filled in________?

(a) 10 min
(b) 20 min
(c) 30 min
(d) 40 min

163. A is thrice as good a work man as B and takes 10 days less to do a piece of work than B takes. B can do the work in:________?

(a) 15 Days
(b) 14 Days

(c) 16 Days (d) 30 Days

164. 8 children and 12 men complete a certain piece of work in 9 days. If each child takes twice the time taken by a man to finish the work, in how many days will 12 men finish the same work?

(a) 6 Days (b) 8 Days
(c) 10 Days (d) 12 Days

165. 15 men can build a 500m long wall in 30 days. In how many days can 30 men build a 1.2 km long wall?

(a) 48 Days (b) 24 Days
(c) 40 Days (d) 36 Days

166. If 28 men can finish a work in 15 days, 21 men can finish the same work in__________?

(a) 24 Days (b) 14 Days
(c) 15 Days (d) 20 Days

167. C takes 6 days to complete half of a work and D takes 5 days to complete 1/3rd of the same work. They take turns to complete the task. If C works for the first 4 days, in how many days will D complete the rest of the work without the help of C?

(a) 10 Days (b) 12 Days
(c) 8 Days (d) 9 Days

168. P, Q and R together earn Rs.1620 in 9 days. P and R can earn Rs.600 in 5 days. Q and R in 7 days can earn Rs.910. How much amount does R can earn per day?

(a) Rs.40 (b) Rs.70
(c) Rs.90 (d) Rs.100

169. P and Q can complete a work in 20 days and 12 days respectively. P alone started the work and Q joined him after 4 days till the completion of the work. How long did the work last?

(a) 5 Days (b) 10 Days
(c) 15 Days (d) 12 Days

170. P can finish a work in 18 days. Q can finish the same work in 15 days. Q worked for 10 days and left the job. How many days does P alone need to finish the remaining work?

(a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 2

171. P can lay railway track between two stations in 16 days. Q can do the same job in 12 days. With the help of R, they complete the job in 4 days. How much davs does it take for R alone to complete the work?

(a) 9(3/5) days (b) 9(1/5) days
(c) 9(2/5) days (d) 10 days

172. we pipe X and Y fill a tank in 15 hrs. and 20 hrs. Respectively, while a third pipe 'Z' can empty the full tank in 25 hrs. All the three pipes are opened in the beginning. After 10 hrs. Z is closed. In how much time, will the tank be full?

(a) 12 hrs (b) 14 hrs
(c) 16 hrs (d) 18 hrs

173. 8 men can dig a pit in 20 days. If a man works half as much again as a boy, then 4 men and 9 boys can dig a similar pit in: __________?

(a) 12 days (b) 16 days
(c) 18 days (d) 20 days

174. Efficiency of Rashid and Danish are in the ratio 5:8. If Danish takes 51 days less than Rashid to complete the work, find the time taken by Rashid to complete the work.
(a) 85 days
(b) 126 days
(c) 118 days
(d) 136 days

175. If 12 men work 8 hours a day to complete a work in 10 days, how many men working 12 hours a day can complete the work in 5 days?
(a) 16
(b) 4
(c) 12
(d) 8

176. If daily wages of a man is double to that of a woman, how many men should work for 25 days to earn Rs.14400? Given that wages for 40 women for 30 days are Rs.21600.
(a) 15
(b) 16
(c) 14
(d) 13

177. Mansoor-Ul-Haque and Aaqib are working on a special assignment. Mansoor-Ul-Haque needs 6 hours to type 32 pages on a computer and Aaqib needs 5 hours to type 40 pages. If both of them work together on two different computers, how much time is needed to type an assignment of 110 pages?
(a) 7 hour 15 minutes
(b) 7 hour 30 minutes
(c) 8 hour 15 minutes
(d) 8 hour 30 minutes

178. Machine P can print one lakh books in 8 hours. Machine Q can print the same number of books in 10 hours while machine R can print the same in 12 hours. All the machines started printing at 9 A.M. Machine P is stopped at 11 A.M. and the remaining two machines complete work. Approximately at what time will the printing of one lakh books be completed?
(a) 3pm
(b) 2pm
(c) 1:00pm
(d) 11am

179. P is able to do a piece of work in 15 days and Q can do the same work in 20 days. If they can work together for 4 days, what is the fraction of work left?
(a) 8/15
(b) 7/15
(c) 11/15
(d) 2/11

180. Two pipes P and Q can fill a cistern in 12 min. and 15 min. respectively but a third pipe 'R' can empty the full tank in 6 min. P and Q are kept open for 5 min. in the beginning and then 'R' is also opened. In what time is the cistern emptied?
(a) 30 min
(b) 35 min
(c) 40 min
(d) 45 min

181. A and B can together do a piece of work in 15 days. B alone can do it in 20 days. In how many days can A alone do it?
(a) 40 Days
(b) 50 Days
(c) 60 Days
(d) 70 Days

182. Aliwaris and M. Farhad can complete a task in 30 days. Aliwaris leaves after 20 days and M. Farhad alone completes it in another 25 days. How many days does Aliwaris alone take to complete the entire task?
(a) 50
(b) 75
(c) 60
(d) 45

183. P can do a work in 24 days. Q can do the same work in 9 days and R can do the same in 12 days. Q and R start the work and leave after 3 days. P finishes the remaining work in________days.

(a) 10 (b) 9
(c) 11 (d) 12

184. Kamal will complete work in 20 days. If Suresh is 25% more efficient than Kamal, he can complete the work in________days.

(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 15 (d) 11

185. A completes 80% of a work in 20 days. Then B also joins and A and B together finish the remaining work in 3 days. How long does it need for B if he alone completes the work?

(a) 37 ½ days (b) 22 days
(c) 31 days (d) 22 days

186. 12 buckets of water fill a tank when the capacity of each bucket is 13.5 liters. How many buckets will be needed to fill the same tank, if the capacity of each bucket is 9 liters?

(a) 14 (b) 15
(c) 16 (d) 18

187. A leak in the lower portion of a tank can empty the full tank in 9 hrs. An inlet pipe fills water at the rate of 10 lit. a minute. When the tank is full, the inlet is opened and due to leak, the tank is empty in 16 hrs. How many liters does the cistern hold?

(a) 12,342 liters. (b) 12,444 liters
(c) 12,566 liters. (d) None of these

188. A can do (1/3) of a work in 5 days and B can do (2/5) of the work in 10 days. In how many days both A and B together can do the work?

(a) 75/8 days (b) 44/6 days
(c) 48/5 days (d) none of these

189. A alone can finish a work in X days. B alone can finish the same work in X+5 days. Together, they take 6 days to complete the work. Find X

(a) 12 (b) 08
(c) 10 (d) 09

190. Running at the same constant rate, 6 identical machines can produce a total of 270 bottles per minute. At this rate, how many bottles could 10 such machines produce in 4 minutes?

(a) 2700 (b) 1080
(c) 450 (d) 1800

191. 10 men can complete a work in 7 days. But 10 women need 14 days to complete the same work. How many days will 5 men and 10 women need to complete the work?

(a) 7 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 4

192. A tap can fill a tank in 32 min. and another can empty it in 16 min. If the tank is already half full and both the tanks are opened together, the tank will be________?

(a) 12 min (b) 14 min
(c) 16 min (d) 20 min

183. P can do a work in 24 days. Q can do the same work in 9 days and R can do the same in 12 days. Q and R start the work and leave after 3 days. P finishes the remaining work in________days.
(a) 10 (b) 9
(c) 11 (d) 12

184. Kamal will complete work in 20 days. If Suresh is 25% more efficient than Kamal, he can complete the work in________days.
(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 15 (d) 11

185. A completes 80% of a work in 20 days. Then B also joins and A and B together finish the remaining work in 3 days. How long does it need for B if he alone completes the work?
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186. 12 buckets of water fill a tank when the capacity of each bucket is 13.5 liters. How many buckets will be needed to fill the same tank, if the capacity of each bucket is 9 liters?
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(c) 450 (d) 1800

191. 10 men can complete a work in 7 days. But 10 women need 14 days to complete the same work. How many days will 5 men and 10 women need to complete the work?
(a) 7 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 4

192. A tap can fill a tank in 32 min. and another can empty it in 16 min. If the tank is already half full and both the tanks are opened together, the tank will be________?
(a) 12 min (b) 14 min
(c) 16 min (d) 20 min

193. Twelve men can do a work in twenty days while twenty women can finish the same work in sixteen days. Find the ratio between the capacity of a man and a woman.

(a) 3:4 (b) 5:4
(c) 4:3 (d) 5:3

194. If 10 bulls can plough 20 identical fields in 3 days working 10 hours a day, then in how many days can 30 bulls plough 32 same identical fields working 8 hours a day?

(a) 2 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 12

195. 6 men and 8 women can complete a work in 10 days. 26 men and 48 women can finish the same work in 2 days. 15 men and 20 women can do the same work in_______days.

(a) 4 days (b) 6 days
(c) 2 days (d) 8 days

196. Calculate the following: 2+2/2=?

(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 1

197. If a person purchased a bicycle in 500 Rs. and sold it for 800 Rs. What is the percentage of profit?

(a) 20% (b) 30%
(c) 40% (d) None of these

198. A man bought a flat for Rs. 8, 20, 000. He borrowed 55% of his money from a bank. How much money did he borrow from the bank?

(a) 451000 (b) 452000
(c) 453000 (d) 454000

199. What is the value of y if 30y=60?

(a) 2 (b) 1/2
(c) 3 (d) 1/3

200. What is the value of x if 2x+9x=11?

(a) 1 (b) 11
(c) 2 (d) 22

(PAKISTAN STUDY)

Dams of Pakistan

1TARBELA DAM (تربیلا ڈیم)

1. Biggest Dam of Pakistan
2. KPK →Indus River (Topi Swabi)
3. Construction Began:
4. Opening Date:
5. Height of Dam:

2MANGLA DAM (منگلا ڈیم)

1. 2 TH Largest Dam (World)
2. Constructed in:
3. Location: Jehlum River [AJK, Mirpur]
4. Height:

3MIRANI DAM (میرانی ڈیم)

1. On River: Dasht(دشت)
2. Location: Kech (Balochistan)
3. Height:
4. Commencement Date: July
5. Completion Date: July Opened October
6. Initial Allocation:

4WARSAK DAM (ورسک ڈیم)

1. River on Which Situated: Kabul
2. Location: Peshawar
3. Height:
4. Length:

5SABAKZAI DAM (سبک زئی ڈیم)

1. River on which situated: ZHOB
2. Location: Balochistan
3. Construction completed Inauguration:
4. Inauguration by: Gen Pervez Mushraf

6KALABAGH DAM (کالا باغ ڈیم)

1. Location: Mianwali (Punjab)
2. Disputed Dam
3. Upto now, we have not made any progress in such policy formulation because of our consensus on Kalabagh Dam Project

7. DIAMER BASHA DAM) دیامیر بھاشا ڈیم

1) On Indus River, near Chilas (KPK)
2) Height of the Dam. 272 Meters
3) Completion Date: 9 Years after Commencement:

7. MOHMAND DAM) مہمند ڈیم

1) On Swat (Swat) River, Mohmand Tribal Distt: KPK
2) Height of th DAM: 213m (700ft)
3) Completion Date: May 2025
4) Mohamand Dam is a promising project that will not only generate electricity but will also store water to irrigate land.

Before 1857

1. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by **Muhammad Qasim.**
2. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in **712 A.D.**
3. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrive in Subcontinent and established and controlled the Indus valley as for north a **Multan**
4. In the 11th Century the Turkish rulers of India from the **Northwest**.
5. **Mahmood Ghaznavi** was made Ghandara Portions of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire.
6. **Lahore city was** Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture.
7. **Second Battle of Tarain** was fought in 1192 A.D
8. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim commander entered India as conqueror in **712**
9. Taimur in invaded India during the reign of **Nasiruddin Mehmud**
10. Seventeenth attack of Sultan Mahmood Ghazni on India was taking place in **1027 Against Juts.**
11. Somnat Temple was destroyed by Mahmood Ghazni in **1026. (16th Attack)**
12. Sultan Mohammed Ghauri defeated **Prithvi Raj**
13. First Islamic state was established **in India in 1206**
14. The slave Dynasty was founded India in **1206**. **(1206 To 1290)**
15. Qutubuddin Aibak became the first ruler of Islamic State of India in **1206**
16. Qutubuddin Aibak died during playing **Polo**
17. **Razia Sultana** was the first woman ruler of **Delhi**.
18. Qutubuddin Aibak died in **1210**
19. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in **1290**
20. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in **1290**
21. Khilji Dynasty was ended in **1320.**
22. The Tuglaq Dynasty was founded in India in **1320-1414**
23. Saddat Dynasty was founded in India in **1414-1451.**
24. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of **Babar**
25. Saddat **OR** Sayyid Dynasty in India ended in **1451**
26. First Battle of Panipat fought in **1526**
27. Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in **1526**
28. Babar came to India originally from **Ferghana**
29. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor in **1540 To 1545 died from Gun Power Explosion.**
30. Second battle of Panipat fought in **1556**
31. Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Jahangir in **1619.**

32. Shah Waliullah was born in **1703.**
33. Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in **1632 To 1648.**
34. Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was completed in **1673.**
35. The Peacock throne was made for **Shahjahan.**
36. Death of Aurungzeb was in **1707.**
37. Battle of Plassey was fought in **1757**
38. Third Battle of Panipat was fought in **1761.**
39. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in **1786.**
40. Death of Tipu Sultan was in **1799.**
41. Fourth Mysore War in **1798-1799.**
42. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on **1817**
43. Sher Shah's real name was **Farid.**
44. Din-e-Illahi was founded by Akbar in **1582.**
45. East India Company established in **1600.**
46. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in **1831.**
47. Hazrat Mujadid Alif Sani was born in **1564.**
48. Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi in **1555.**
49. Battle of Haldighati was fought in **1576.**
50. British Government sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh in **1846 (Amritsar Treaty)**
51. East India Company occupied Punjab in **1849.**
52. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of **Muhammed Shah.**
53. The coin *rupia* was first issued by **Sher Shah Suri.**
54. **Haji Shariat Ullah** was the founder of Faraizi Movement.
55. The tomb of Babar is at **Kabul.**
56. The first census was conducted in India at the time of **Lord Mayo.**
57. **Vasco da Gama** was **coming to India 1498.**
58. Mujahideen Movement was launched by under the leadership of **Syed Ahmed Shaheed.**
59. Syed Ahmad Shaheed along with Shah Ismail was martyred in **1831.**
60. The founder of Mughal Empire was **Babar.**
61. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in **1545**
62. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi Sultans, the Lodhis, at the first battle of Panipat in **1526.**
63. In 1530 Babar was succeeded **Humayun.**
64. **Humayun** returned from exile in Persia and regained the **throne in 1555.**
65. Akbar the great pattern of **Mughal Art Literature.**

66. Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akhbar's son, Jahangir and grandson **Shah Jahan**
67. The British began to come in subcontinent in **17th** century.
68. **Independence War** was fought **in 1857.**
69. The revenue minister in the decade of **Akbar was (Raja Todar Mal)**
70. Indian Railway started operation in **1853**
71. Battle of Plassey was fought between **Siraj-ud-Daulah and Lord Clive**
72. Durand Line Treaty was signed by a British man Durand and King of Afghanistan **Abdul Rehman.**

After 1857

1. Where, during the war of independence, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was working: **Bijnaur.**
2. In which book Sir Syed Ahmed khan mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity: **Tabyin-ul-Kalam**
3. Who wrote Loyal Mohammedans of India: **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?**
4. In 1859 Sir Syed started a school at: **Bijnaur**
5. In 1862 Sir Syed opened a school at: **Ghazipur**
6. Where sir Syed founded a scientific society in 1864: **Ghazipur**
7. The function of scientific society was: **Translation of scientific work in Urdu**
8. When M.A.O High School was elevated to the status of college: **1877**
9. When Aligarh College was upgraded to the status as university: **1920**
10. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised the Muslim to: **Not to Join it.**
11. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate: **Education & Economics**
12. In Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq Sir Syed described ethical aspects of the: **Muslim's Culture**
13. For the protection of Urdu Sir Syed founded: **Anjuman-e-Tarakki-e-Urdu**
14. In his earlier Sir Syed was in favor of: **Hindu Muslim Unity.**
15. Two Nation Theory was introduced by: **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
16. When Indian patriotic Association was found? **1888 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**
17. Who founded the Indian Patriotic Association? **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
18. Which act opened the door for the election of politicians to the imperial as well as provincial councils: **Indian Council Act, 1892**
19. Who started educational mission for Muslims in Bangal? **Nawab Abdul Latif**
20. Which organization of the Muslims regarded India as Dar-ul-Islam? **Muhammadan Literary Society**
21. Which movement Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded? **Brahma Samaj.**
22. What was the aim of Brahma Samaj? **Reforms in Hinduism**
23. As a reaction of foreign influence which Hindu organization came into existence? **The Arya Samaj**
24. The Arya Samaj was anti: **Sikh, Christian, Muslim**
25. Who founded Arya Samaj? **Dayananda Saraswati.**
26. When Arya Samaj was founded in: **1875**
27. Arya Samaj targeted mainly: **Islam & Christianity**
28. Which Hindu movement called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "Stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam? **Arya Samaj**
29. Who was the founder of Shuddi movement? **Dayananda Saraswati.**
30. The aim of Shuddi movement was the conversion of non-Hindus in Hindus, particularly: **Anglo-Indians of Hindu Origin**
31. Indian Association is considered as the forerunner of the: **Indian National Congress.**

32. When the Central National Muhammadan Association was founded? **1877**
33. The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by: **Syed Amir Ali**
34. When the Vernacular Press Act passed? **1878**
35. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on: **Indian Languages press Only**
36. Lord Ripon's Government repealed the Vernacular Press Act in: **1882**
37. When Indian National Congress was founded? **1885**
38. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of: **A.O. Hume**
39. Who was A.O. Hume: **A retired member of Civil Service**
40. Where Urdu Defense Association was found? **Luckhnow**
41. Who was the president of Urdu Defense? **Mohsin-ul-Mulk**
42. When Sir Syed expressed that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations for the first time? **1867**
43. When Muslims League demanded constitutional reforms in India: **1927 (Dehli Proposals)**
44. Which province is called Bab-ul-Islam? **Sindh**
45. When the elections were held under Act, 1935: **1936-37**
46. How many percentage of seats Congress win in election 1936-37? **less than 50 percent**
47. As a result of election 1936-37, out of eleven provinces congress formed ministries in: **seven**
48. When Congress formed ministries in provinces of India? **1937**
49. Who presented Lahore resolution on 23 March 1940? **A.K.Fazl-ul-Haq**
50. Lahore Resolution is also known as: **Pakistan Resolution**
51. Who was the first Muslim Leader of U.P which declared his support for the Lahore resolution in 1940? **Chaudhari Khaliq-uz-Zaman**
52. When Bengal was divided into two provinces? **16 October 1905.**
53. Who divided Bengal into two provinces? **Viceroy Lord Curzon**
54. Name the city which was the Centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal: **Calcutta**
55. Which was the song adopted by Hindus in anti-partition of Bengal movement? **Vande Mahtaram**
56. Which movement the anti-Partition of Bengal started: **Vidashi movement**
57. Who agitated for the annulment of the portion of Bengal? **Hindus & Congress**
58. The partition of Bengal was annulled during the era of Lord Harding in: **1911**
59. When the delegation of Muslim Leaders (Simla Deputation) met Viceroy? **1906**
60. Who led the Simla Deputation? **Sir Agha Khan.**
61. Simla Deputation also demanded the separate electorate for the Muslims: **With separate constituencies.**
62. When Muslim left the Congress and felt for their own Political party? **at the time of Simla deputation**
63. Who convened a meeting of the Muslim Leaders after the meeting of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India? **Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan**

64. Who was the President of the meeting which thought for separate political party for Muslims? **Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk**
65. For political party of Muslims, Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan proposed the name: **All India Muslim Confederacy**
66. When All India Muslim League was formed? **30 December, 1906**
67. Who was the first president of All India Muslim League? **Agha Khan**
68. Who was the first secretary of All India Muslim League? **Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk**
69. When the demand of separate electorate by Muslim League? **1909**
70. The demand of separate electorate was incorporated: **Minto-Morley Reforms**
71. What was the purpose of Hindus Mahasbha? **Elimination of the Muslims**
72. When Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India? **1913**
73. At which point Congress and Muslim League came close? **Lucknow Pact 1916**
74. Who was called the "True Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"? **Quaid-e-Azam**
75. When Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutionals reforms: **1916**
76. The agreement of constitutional reforms reached by Muslim and Congress are called: **Luckhnow Pact**
77. In which agreement Congress agreed separate electorate for Muslims? **Lackhnow Pact**
78. When Islamia College, Peshawar was founded? **1913**
79. When Khilafat Day was observed in sub-Continent? **27 October, 1919**
80. Who called of non-cooperation movement? **Gandhi**
81. After which incidence Gandhi called off non-cooperation movement? **Chauri Chaura**
82. Under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms: **Bicameral**
83. Under the Act of 1919 Muslims were given the right of separate electorate. Which nation was also given this right under this act? **Sikh**
84. All Muslims of India strongly supported Khilafat Movement and Hindus: **Supported**
85. Cooperation movement for: **Indian independence, Restoration of Caliphate.**
86. Under Gandhi Congress adopted the non-cooperation 'Programmed in a special session and it was confirmed latter at Nagpur session in: **December 1920**
87. Who was the major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation program? **Quaid-i-Azam**
88. In which act the system of Diarchy was introduced fir time in India? **Government of India Act, 1919**
89. Name the Hindu militant organization which started at Banaras in 1923: **Hindu Mahasabha**
90. Who was the leader of Mahasabha? **Pandit Madan Moham Malaviya**
91. Who recommended the constitutional problem of India should be discussed at a Round Table Conference? **Simon Commission**
92. When the First-round table conference was held in London? **1930**
93. When all-Parties Muslim Conference was Held? **31 December 1928-1st January, 1929**
94. Who was the chairman of all parties Muslim Conference? **Agha Khan**

95. The second-round table conference was held in: **1931-32**
96. After the second-round table conference the British Government announced: **Communal Award**
97. When Communal Award was announced: **1932**
98. Who said about the Act of 1935, "Thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable"? **Quaid-i-Azam**
99. Who was the last viceroy of Indo-Pak Subcontinent? **Lord Mountbatten**
100. In the election of 1945,1946, seats in central Legislature Muslim League won: **All seats**
101. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament? **4 July 1947**
102. When the Indian Independence Bill became an Act? **18 July 1947**
103. When Pakistan Muslim League was founded in 1947, its first President was? **Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman**
104. Who participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930-1932)? **Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz**
105. The Radcliffe Award was announced on: **17th August 1947**
106. The Membership of Pakistan in the UNO was opposed by: **Afghanistan**
107. Who was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905? **Lord Curzon**
108. Who was not a member of the 1st Cabinet of Pakistan? **Jogindar Nan Mandal**
109. Who coined the name of all India Muslim League? **Sir Muhammad Shafi**
110. Who was the first viceroy of India? **Lord Canning**
111. Who was the first president of Pakistan Muslim League: **Sir Agha Khan III**
112. Khilafat Movement was ended with the abolition of Khilafat in: **1924**
113. All India Muslim League was joined by Jinnah at Agra in: **1913**
114. How many members were in the first constituent Assembly: **79**
115. Jalian Wala Bagh Incident took place in the year: **1919**
116. The Princely States in India at the time of Independence: **562**

Constitutional Development In Pakistan

- First elected President of Pakistan was: **Field Martial Ayub Khan.**
- Quaid-i-Azam elected as the first president of Constituents assembly on: **11th August 1947.**
- First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on: **10th August 1947**
- How many members were there in the constituent Assembly when it was set up: **69**
- Members were later added to the Constituent Assembly: **10**
- Qauid-i-Azam addresses the Constituent Assembly for the first time: **11th August 1947.**
- The first president of the Constituent assembly was: **Quaid-i-Azam.**

- The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on: **Indian act, 1935 (amended), Indian Independence Act, 1947.**
- The first governor and general of Pakistan: **Quaid-i-Azam**
- The second Governor-General of Pakistan: **Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din**
- The constituent assembly passed the Objective resolution: **12th March 1949**
- The Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din: **17th April 1953.**
- The 1st Constituent Assembly lasted: **7 Years (1947 – 1954)**
- Name the person who took over after dismissal of Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din: **Muhammad Ali Bogra.**
- The Federal Assembly Dissolved on 24th October, 1954 by: **Ghulam Muhammad**
- Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in: **16th October 1951.**
- First census was held in Pakistan: **1951.**
- The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was: **Federal:**
- Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister in: **1955**
- One unit was created the year of: **1955**
- Sikandar Mirza became the first president of Pakistan in : **1956**
- Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved Assemblies on: **7th October 1958.**
- The Constitution of 1962 was enforced on: **8th June, 1962**
- Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza on: **7th October, 1958.**
- Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan on: **27th October 1958**
- The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in: **1956**
- Fourth constituent assembly is brought into existence by Ayub Khan:**1966**
- Pakistan people's party was formed by Z.A Bhutto in: **1967**
- Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan in: **1969.**
- Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan in:**1969**
- First General elections were held in: **1970.**
- The Constitution of 1973 enforced on: **14th August 1973.**
- The Constitution system of Zakat and Ushar was introduced in the country: **1973**
- The Constitution it was made the responsibility of the Government to make arrangements for religious education: **1973**
- A New province Baluchistan was established in: **1970**
- One unit was dissolved on: **1st July 1970**
- East Pakistan was separated on: **16th December 1971**
- First Amendment was taking place in constitution of 1973 in: **1974.**
- In which constitution Islam was declared religion of the state? **Constitution of 1973.**
- Which amendment declared the status of Qadianis and Ahamadis as minority on: **September 17, 1974.**

- When the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq? **5th July 1977.**
- After the death of Zia-ul-Haq on 17th August, 1988 who was made the President of Pakistan? **Ghulam Ishaq Khan**
- Former Prime Minster of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali was executed: **4th April 1979.**
- Who dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990? **Ghulam Ishaq Khan.**
- Benazir became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan in: **1988**
- The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second on November 5, 1996 by: **Farooq Ahmed Leghari.**
- Pakistan exploded its nuclear its nuclear device at Chaghi on: **28 May 1998.**
- When Parvaiz Mushraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif? **12th October 1999.**
- Under which amendment enforcement of Shariat Bill has been announced and was passed by the National Assembly on August 28, 1998? **15th amendment.**
- Under which amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years? **16th amendment.**
- Nawaz Sharif elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan: **6th November 1990.**
- Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari elected as the President in: **1994.**
- Who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan as a result of October 1990 elections? **Nawaz Sharif.**
- Pakistan became the member of WTO: **1995**
- Nawaz Sharif took oath of office as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time on: **17th February 1997.**
- Through 13th amendment Articles 58 (2b) and 112 (2) (b) were deleted from the constitution: **1st April 1997**
- General elections for 11th Constituent Assembly were held on: **2nd February 1997**
- Under which amendment made on April 1, 1997 president could not dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the Prime Minister? **13th amendment**
- General Musharraf assumed the office as 10th President of Pakistan: **20th June 2001**
- Which amendment passed on December 31, 2003 restored 58 (2) (b)? **17th**
- Through the LFO the senate seats were increased from 87 to: **100**
- 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on: **8th April 2010**
- 18th amendment was passed by Senate on: **15th April 2010**
- 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on: **19th April 2010**
- In the 18th amendment N.W.F.O was renamed as: **Khyber Pakhtunkhawa**
- Out of 342 members of the National Assembly how many voted in favour of the 18th amendment? **292**
- Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed are: **Appoint the head of the Election Commission**

- ✓ How many amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan? **25**
- ✓ When Ayub Khan took overpower in 1958, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was: **Malik Feroz Khan Noon.**

Constitution of 1956:

- Constitution of 1956 was passed from National Assembly on: **29th February 1956**
- The first Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on: **March 23 1956**
- There were **234 Articles** of **1956 Constitution.**
- There were **13 Parts** of Constitution.
- There were **6 Schedules.**
- In the Constitution of 1956, the name of country was adopted as: **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
- **Urdu and Bengali** were declared National Languages.
- **Parliamentary form** of government was introduced in the **Constitution of 1956.**
- **The President** was the **Head of the State.**
- **President** was to be elected for **5 years.**
- **The Prime Minister** was **Leader of the House** and the head of the **cabinet.**
- **The National Assembly** consisted of **300 members** equally divided among the two wings of the country.
- **In Constitution of 1956 Direct** election method was adopted:
- **Sikandar Mirza** imposed martial law on **October 7, 1958** and **abrogated the constitution.**
- General Muhammad Ayub Khan was appointed as: **Chief Martial Law Administrator.**
- On **October 27, 1958 General Ayub Khan** took over as **president.**
- **West Pakistan** was established as One Unit on **October 14 1955.**
- In formation of **1st Constitution Chaudhary Muhammad Ali** play a important role.
- **The Constitution of 1956** prevails for **2 years.**

Constitution of 1962:

- **Constitution of 1962** was made on **28 February, 1962.**
- The Constitution of 1962 **promulgated (Enforced)** on: **8 June 1962**
- The constitution of 1962 had **250 Articles.**
- The Constitution of 1962 had **12 Parts.**
- The Constitution of 1962 had **3 Schedules.**
- **The Executive Head** of the country was **President.**
- The Constitution could be amended by **2/3 majority.**
- President was elected by **indirect method.**
- **Ayub Khan** handed over power to **Yahya Khan** on **March 25, 1969.**
- **Legal Framework Order (LFO)** was issued by **Yahya Khan** on **March 30 1970.**
- According to the **LFO,** there was to be **Federal System.**
- **The Primary function** of **LFO** was to provide set-up for **Elections.**
- **One Unit** was abolished on **July 1, 1970.**
- Elections were held on **December 7, 1970.**
- According to Constitution of 1962, minimum age limit for **President-ship was: 35 years.**
- According to the constitution of 1962 **Supreme Court** was the highest court of the country.
- As per Constitution of 1962 **age limit for Judge of Supreme Court** was: **65 Years**
- Constitution of 1962 was abrogated on **March 1969.**
- Constitution of 1962 remained for **7 years.**
- Constitution of 1962 was abrogated by **General Yahya Khan.**

Constitution of 1973:

- Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on **12th April, 1973.**
- The Constitution of 1973 was enforced on **August 14, 1973.**

- The Constitution of 1973 consists of **280 Articles.**
- It consists of **12 Chapters.**
- It consists of **7 Schedules.**
- The Constitution of 1973 **provides Parliamentary** form of government.
- Article 41 provides that the President is the **"Head of the State".**
- The tenure of the **President** will be **5 years.**
- Constitution of can amended by **2/3 majority.**
- The Constitution of set up **Bicameral legislature.**
- The Upper House is **Senate.**
- The senate consists of **104 members. Originally 45, raised 63 in 1977 and to 87 in 1985 Gen Parvez Mushraf raised membership to 100 through LFO 2002 18th Amendment to 104 than 96 after Fata merged now 96.**
- The term of the members of **Senate** is **6 years.**
- **The National Assembly** consists of **342 members.**
- According to the 1973 constitution the president must be a Muslim. Who elected him? **National Assembly & Senate**
- Who elects the Prime Minister according to the constitution of 1973? **National Assemble**
- What age was specified for a person, in the constitution of 1973, who wants to be the Member of Parliament? **Not less than 25 years.**
- In which Constitution Urdu is recognized as the National Language? **1973**

Pak India War, 1965

- India made a cowardly attack on Lahore which resulted as war between two countries. When this war broke out? **6th September 1965**
- In April 1965, Pakistan and India were locked in a localized skirmish. Where did the clash take place? **Kutch Border**
- On September 6, which Pakistani leader declared "We are at war with India"? **Field Marshal Ayub Khan**
- General Muhammad Musa was the commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Army. Who was his counterpart in the Pakistan Air Force? **Air Marshal Nur Khan**
- Who was the Chief of Army Staff of India in Indo-Pakistan war of 1965? **Joyanto Nath Chaudri.**
- Who was the Indian Prime Minister when the war was fought? **Lal Bahadur Shastri**
- Where was the Jan 10, 1966, peace agreement between Pakistan and India signed? **Tashkent**
- In which country Tashkent conference was held? **Uzbekistan**
- Who called upon Indian and Pakistani leader to sign the pact? **Aleksey Kosygin**
- **Tashkent** accord consisted of **9 points.**
- When Tashkent agreement was signed? **January 1966**
- Tashkent conference continued from **4th January to 10th January 1966.**
- Who participated Tashkent Pact as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan? **Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**
- Who was the hero of Pak India 1965 war? **Major Raja Aziz Bhatti.**
- How much Pakistani Tanks was used in Indo-Pakistani war of 1965? **756 Tanks**
- Indi-Pak war of 1965 lasted for? **17 Days**
- Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan annually on **6th September.**
- Defense day is also known as **Yaum-e-Difa**

Neighboring Countries

China

- The People's Republic of China was formed in: **1949**
- **Pakistan & China** relationship became very friendly in the **1960s.**
- When was the border agreement signed between Pakistan & China? **1963**
- When the first trade agreement between China & Pakistan was signed? **1963**
- With whose co-operation was the **Gawadar Port** Built? **China**
- Pakistan-China economic Corridor is a proposal to create an Economic Corridor from **Gawadar in Baluchistan to Kashgar** in the **Western Chinese province of Sinklang.**
- When China and Pakistan signed an agreement on **China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)** plan? **21 April 2015.**
- On 21st April 2015 China, Pakistan signed an agreement on economic corridor plan worth **46 Billion US Dollars.** What is the name of economic corridor? **China Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC). (20 April, 2015)**
- The Economic Corridor is considered central to China-Pakistan relations and will run from Gawadar to Kashgar with length of : **3,000 km**

India

- How many wars have been fought to date by Pakistan and India on the Kashmir issue? **3**
- Which agreement took place between India and Pakistan in 1960? **Indus Basin Water Treaty.**
- When was the **Simla Agreement** signed between Pakistan and India? **July 2, 1972**

Iran

- Which was the first country to recognize Pakistan an independent state? **Iran**
- When did the Shah of Iran Visit Pakistan for the first time? **1950**
- The members of the Regional Co-operation for development **(RCD)** included? **Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey.**
- When Pakistan and Iran signed a cultural agreement for the promotion of exchange of students, teachers, scholars and artists between the two countries. **1965**
- Which of the organization was replaced with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)? **RCD**
- Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey established Economic Cooperation (ECO) for promoting technical, cultural and economic cooperation among the member states in? **1985**
- The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of? **3 Years.**
- ECO has its headquarters in **Tehran, Iran.**

Afghanistan

- Which country opposed Pakistan's Membership in UN? **Afghanistan**
- Pakistan became the member of UN on: **30th September 1947.**
- When Pakistan recognized and established full diplomatic relations with the government of Mujahedeen in Afghanistan? **1992**

Uzbekistan

- When Republic of Uzbekistan declared independence from the Soviet Union? **1st September 1991**
- The first treaty on aviation between Pakistan and Uzbekistan was signed in Karachi in: **1992**
- Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan became the members of UNO in? **1992**
- Currency of Uzbekistan is: **Uzbekistan Som**
- Capital of Uzbekistan is: **Tashkent**
- Official Religion of Uzbekistan is: **Islam**
- Total Population of Uzbekistan in 2013 is: **3,018,500**

- The official sport of Uzbekistan is: **Football**
- The official language of Uzbekistan is: **Uzbek**

Turkmenistan

- PIA and NBP have opened their offices in Ashkabad, the capital of? **Turkmenistan**
- When Pakistan signed an agreement with Turkmenistan for the purchase of natural gas? **1991**
- Currency of Turkmenistan is : **Turkmen new manat**
- Total Population of Turkmen istan in 2014 is? **5,171,94**
- The literacy Rate of Turkmenistan in 1999 is? **98% (99.7% in 2014)**
- The Capital of Turkmenistan is: **Ashkabad**
- The Official Sports of Turkmenistan is? **Football**
- Calling Code of Turkmenistan is? **+993**
- Independence Day of Turkmenistan from Soviet Union is? **27 October 1991**
- The largest Desert of Turkmenistan is? **Karakum**
- The Official Religion of Turkmenistan is? **Islam**
- The Official language of Turkmenistan is? **Turkmen**

Kazakhstan:

- Largest country of the Muslim world is: **KazaKhstan**
- Capital City of Kazakhstan is? **Astana**
- Official Currency of Kazakhstan is called? **Tenge**
- The most popular sport of Kazakhstan is: **Football**
- Main Religion in Kazakhstan is? **Islam**
- The official language Kazakhstan is? **Kazakh, Russian**
- Largest City of Kazakhstan is? **Ekibastuz**

Kyrgyzstan

- When Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement for the promotion and expansion of economic and cultural ties? **1991**
- Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan first exchanged diplomatic missions is: **1994**
- Official Currency of Kyrgyzstan is called: **Som**
- Capital and largest city of Kyrgyzstan is: **Bishkek**
- The most popular sport in Kyrgyzstan is: **Football**
- Main Religion is: **Islam**
- The official language of Kyrgyzstan is: **Kyrgyz, Russian**

Tajikistan

- Among the Central Asian Republics **Tajikistan** is Pakistan's closest neighbor.
- When Tajikistan offered Pakistan the supply of electric power? **1992**
- The Capital of Tajikistan is: **Dushanbe**
- Currency of Tajikistan is: **Somoni**
- Official Religion of Tajikistan is: **Islam**
- Independence Day of Tajikistan from Soviet Union is: **9 September 1991**
- The official sport of Tajikistan is: **Football**
- The official language of Tajikistan is: **Tajik**

Pakistan's Relations with the Muslim World

Saudi Arabia:

- The Faisal Mosque and the International Islamic University in Islamabad were built, with the financial support of: **Saud Arabia**
- Capital and Largest City, of Saudi Arabia is: **Riyadh**
- International calling code of Saudi Arabia is: **+966**
- Saudi Arabia's busiest airport at Jeddah is used heavily during the Hajj season is: **King Abdul Aziz International Airport**
- The total area of Saudi Arabia is: 2.15 million km^2
- Main Religion in Saudi Arabia is: **Islam**
- Official currency of Saudi Arabia is: **Riyal**
- The official language of Saudi Arabia is: **Arabic**
- When was Saudi Arabia proclaimed as a kingdom: **1932**

Turkey:

- When a treaty of friendship was signed between Pakistan and Turkey in: **1951**
- Total Area of Turkey is: **783,562 km^2**
- Currency of Turkey is: **Turkish Lira**
- Total Population of Turkey in 2013 is: **76,667,864**
- Which country was attacked by Turkey in 1974? **Cyprus**
- Official sport of Turkey is: **Football**
- The official language of Turkey is: **Turkish**
- Official religion of Turkey is: **Islam**
- The largest city of Turkey is: **Istanbul**
- The Capital of Turkey is: **Ankara**
- The literacy Rate of Turkey in 2014 was: **94%(96.7 in 2019)**
- Calling code of Turkey is: **+90**

Azerbaijan:

- When Azerbaijan became independent? **October 18, 1991**
- When the agreement was signed between Pakistan & Azerbaijan for the promotion of co-operation in the field of health? **1994**
- The official and National language in Azerbaijan is: **Azerbaijani**
- Main Religion in Azerbaijan is: **Islam**
- The Capital City of Azerbaijan is: **Baku**
- Official currency of Azerbaijan is: **Manat**
- Total Area of Azerbaijan is: **86,600 km^2**

Relations with Great Powers

United States of America:

- Pakistan became a member of CENTO in: **1955 (Dissolved in 1979)**
- Which of the following set of countries was the founder of CENTO? **UK, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq (Members)**
- USA was not among the founders of CENTO but later on joined in: **1958**
- When did Turkey, Iran and Pakistan resulting in the dissolution of the organization? **1979**

- South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established with its head office Bangkok, Thailand in: **1954**
- SEATO was established with a purpose of: **To block further communist gains in Southeast Asia.**
- When did Pakistan withdraw from the SEATO? **1973**
- The largest city of United States of America is: **New York**
- The official Sport of United State of America is: **Baseball**
- Currency of United State of America is: **US Dollar**
- Calling Code of United State of America is: **+1**
- The official Religion of United State of America is: **Christianity**
- Independence Day of Unite State from Great Britain is: **4 July 1776**
- How many official languages are used in United State of America is: **7**

United Kingdom:

- In 1971 an agreement was signed between United Kingdom and Pakistan under which Britain committed itself to giving Pakistan economic aid of 250,000 pound for the construction of: **Mangla Dam**
- When British wrote off Pakistan's debt amounting to 64,000,000 pounds: **1979**
- When British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Pakistan and announced aid to the Afghan Refugees in Pakistan? **1981**
- Official Currency of United Kingdom is: **Pound sterling**
- Capital and largest city of England is: **London**
- Total Population of United Kingdom in 2013 is: **64,100,000**
- The official language of England is: **English**
- International calling code of UK is: **+44**

Japan:

- Diplomatic ties between Pakistan and Japan were established in: **April, 1952**
- Official currency of Japan is called: **Yen**
- Which sport is considered Japans national sport? **Sumo**
- Main religion in Japan is: **Buddhism**
- Capital and Largest City of Japan: **Tokyo**
- The National language of Japan is: **Japanese**
- International calling code of Japan is: **+81**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

- Bilateral relation between Russian Federation and Pakistan Commenced in: **May1 1948**
- International calling code of Russia is: **+7**
- Which is the national animal of Russia: **Bear**
- Official currency of Russia is called: **Russian Ruble**
- Main religion in Russia is: **Christianity**
- Capital and largest city of Russia is: **Moscow**

Viceroys Of India From (1858 To 1947)

- Lord Canning 1858 to 1862.
- Lord Elgin 1862 to 1863
- Lord Lawrence 1864 to 1869
- Lord Mayo 1869 to 1872
- Lord Northbrook 1872 to 1876
- Lord Lytton 1876 to 1880
- Lord Ripon 1880 to 1884
- Lord Dufferin 1884 to 1884
- Lord Lansdowne 1888 to 1894
- Lord Elgin II 1894 to 1899
- Lord Curzan 1899 to 1905
- Lord Minto II 1905 to 1910
- Lord Harding II 1910 to 1916
- Lord Chelmsford 1916 to 1921
- Lord Reading 1921 to 1926
- Lord Irwin 1926 to 1931
- Lord Willingdon 1931 to 1936
- Lord Linlithgow 1936 to 1943
- Lord Wavell 1943 to 1947
- Lord Mountbatten 1947 to 1948

Pre-Partition Era

War Of Independence 1857

- The Revolt of 1857 was a prolonged period of armed uprising as well as rebellions Northern and Central India against British occupation.
- The revolt was started on May 10, 1857 in Meeruth.
- The English called the revolt of 1857 as the "Devil's Wind".
- On January 1, 1857, the use of British –made Enfield rifles were started in India.
- Henry Laurence was the commissioner of Oudh.
- Tatya Tope collaborated with Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi to seize Gwalio.
- Tatya Tope was hanged to death on April 18, 1859 at Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh.
- The Last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah II, also known as Zafar, died in a British prison in Myanmar (Burma) on November 7, 1862.
- After the war, governor general post was changed as viceroy of India.

Urdu-Hindi Controversy (1867)

- In 1871, the Lt. Governor of Bengal G. Campbell banned Urdu in the provinces.
- Hindus demanded Hindi to be the official language.
- Muslims wanted Urdu to be the official language.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave his Two Nation theory in response to the Urdu-Hindi Controversy.

URDU-HINDI CONTROVERSY (1867)

- Urdu replaced Persian as an official Language in 1837.
- Anti-Urdu Agitation by Hindus
- Urdu Defense association, Nawaz Mohsin ul Mulk, 2 May, 1900.

- Lord Curzon was the viceroy of India at the time of partition of Bengal.
- Surindar Nath Banarjee opposed the partition of Bengal.
- On July, 1905, Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into two parts.
- Nawab Salimullah Khan was the leader of East Bengal's Muslim's at the time of partition.
- The S wadeshi Movement was officially proclaimed on August 7, 1905 at the Calcutta Town Hall, in Bengal.
- Nawab Samiullah Khan left politics after the decision of cancellation of Partition of Bengal.

Simla Deputation (1906)

- Sir Aga Khan led the Simla deputation on October 1, 1906.
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was the architect of Simla deputation.
- The draft of Simla deputation was written by Syed Ali Bilgrami.
- There were 35 Muslims Leaders in the Simla deputation delegation.

All India Muslim Leagues (AIML)

- On December 30 1906, the annual meeting of Muhammadan educational conference was held at Dhaka under the chairmanship of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.
- The foundation of All-India Muslim League was laid in Dhaka.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar drafted the constitution of Muslim League, "The Green Book".
- The first annual session of the All-India Muslim League was held in Karachi on December 29, 1907.

- Quaid-i-Azam joined AIML in 1913.

Minto Morley Reforms (1909)

- Minto Morley reforms also known as Indian Council Act of, enacted in 1909 by the British Parliaments.
- The main component of which directly introduced the elective principle to membership in the imperial and local legislative councils in India.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

- Muslim League and Congress held its first joint session in December 1916 in Lucknow.
- The Congress party agreed to the right to separate electorate for the Muslims first and last time in the history of subcontinent.
- In the Luckhow Pact, one third seats were reserved for Muslims in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- A weightage formula was proposed.
- The chief architect of the Luckhnow pact was Quaid-i-Azam.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on April 13, 1919.
- Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India when Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.
- Jalianwala Bagh tragedy occurred when people gathered peacefully in Amritsar against Rowlett Act (1919).
- O"Dwyar ordered the firing of Jallianwala Bagh.

Montague Chelmsford Reforms (1919)

- Lord Chelmsford succeeded Lord Harding as the Viceroy of India.
- Edwin Montague and Lord Chelmsford published a report on Indian constitutional reforms in 1918.
- Montague Chelmsford report was enacted on December 23, 1919.
- Powers were divided between the center and the provinces.
- Montague Chelmsford reforms introduced the system of **diarchy**.
- Congress rejected Montague Chelmsford Reforms.

1919 KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- **To maintain the Turkish Caliphate**.
- 2. To protect the Holy Places of the Muslims.
- 3. To maintain the unity of the Ottoman Empire.
- **Led by Ali brothers (Ali Brothers, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali).**
- **Gandhi supported and suggested for non - corporation.**

Khilafat Movement (1919)

- Khilafat Movement truly reflected Hindu -Muslim unity.
- The Khilafat Movement was launched in October, 1919.
- The Khilafa t delegation left for England in 1920 under the leadership of Maulana Mohammad Jauhar and met the Prime Minister Lloyd George.
- Gandhi was elected president of the First All-India Khilafat Conference in November 23 1919.
- Gandhi called off the non-cooperation movement after the Chaura Chauri incident.
- Hijrat movement was the byproduct of Khilafat movement.

Simon Commission (1927)

- In 1927, Lord Irwin was Viceroy of India.

- The commission consisted of seven members –four Conservatives, two Labourites, and one Liberal-under the joint chairmanship of the distinguished Liberal Lawyer, Sir John Simon, and Clement Attlee, the future prime minister.
- The Chairman of Simon commission was Sir John Simon.
- Muslim League demanded constitutional reforms in India in 1927.
- Indians boycotted the Simon Commission.

Nehru Report (1928)

- Nehru Report was prepared by a committee of the All-Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal Nehru acting as secretary.
- According to this report, India should be given Dom inion Status with the parliamentary form of government.
- There will be no separate electorate for minorities. It claimed "since spate electorate should be introduced."
- Judiciary should be independent from the Executive.

Quaid-I-Azam 14 Point (1929)

- On March 28, 1929, Quaid -i-Azam termed the Nehru Report as a Hindu document and presented his 14 points which are as follow:
- Any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the NWFP.
- Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
- Muslim League made it clear that no constitutional solution will be acceptable to

them unless and until it in cooperates the fourteen point.

Allahabad Address (1930)

- Allahabad address delivered in 1930.
- In his Allahabad address, Allama Iqbal suggested to create a separate Muslim state in the northwest of India.
- Allama Iqbal said, 'I should like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India.'

Round Table Conferences (1930-1932)

- The main purpose of round table conferences was a series of meetings in three sessions called by the British government to consider the future constitution of India.
- The First Round Table Conference was announced in response to second civil disobe dience movement in 1930.
- The First Round Table Conference was held between November 1930 and January 1931 in London.
- The first session had 74 representatives.
- Congress boycotted the first Round Table Conference.
- On March 5, 1931 the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.
- The 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India.

- The second Round Table Conference was held in London from September 7, 1931 to December 1, 1931.
- Ramsay Macdonald was the British prime minister at the time of second Round Table Conference.
- After the failure of the second Round Table Conference, MacDonald announced the "Communal Award" on August 16, 1932.
- The third Round Table Conference held between November 17, 1932 and December 24, 1932.

Government Of India Act (1935)

- The Government of Indian Act was passed by the British parliament in 1935.
- The Act proclaimed a bicameral Legislature.
- The provinces were given more authority and powers, and for the first time the province was made separate entities.
- It abolished system of diarchy in the provinces and introduced it is center. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres.
- The whole country was divided into 11 provinces.
- The Government of Indian Act, 1935 provided for the creation of Sindh and Orissa.
- Burma was separated from India in 1937.

Indian Provincial Elections (1937)

- The elections under the act of 1935 were held in the winter of 1936 to 1937.
- Congress won the absolute majority in the five provinces.
- Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in several provinces.
- Total Muslim constituencies were 491.Congress could any capture 26 from 491 Muslim constituencies.
- Congress quit ministries in 1939.
- The Muslim League observed 'Day of Deliverance' on December 22, 1939.
- Muslims observed deliverance day at the end of Congress ministries.

Lahore Resolution (1940)

- The Lahore Resolution also known as Pakistan Resolution was written and prepared by Muhammad Zafarullah Khan.
- The Pakistan Resolution was presented by A.K. Fazlul Huq on March 23, 1940.
- The Pakistan Resolution was adopted by the All-India Muslim League in Minto Park (now called Iqbal Park), Lahore.

Cripps Mission (1942)

- The Cripps Mission was sent by the British government to India in March 1942 to obtain Indian cooperation for the British war efforts in the World War II.
- Cripps arrived in Delhi on March 22, 1942 and had series of meetings with the leading Indian politicians including Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Kalam Azad, Quaid-i-Azam, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, A.K Fazlul Haq, and Dr. Ambedkar, V.D. Savarkar and Tej Bahadur Sapru, etc.
- Quaid-i-Azam considered these proposals as "unsatisfactory" and was of the view that the acceptance of the Cripps proposals would "take the Muslims to the gallows."

Wavell Plan (1945)

- Lord Wavell succeeded Lord Ling Lithgow as governor general in October, 1943.
- He broadcast to the people of India the proposals of the British government to resolve deadlock in India on June 14, which is called Wavell Plan.
- If this plan worked, similar councils would be formed in all provinces comprising of local leaders.

Simla Conference (1945)

- The conference began in Simla Wavel called for a conference on June 25, 1945 and lasted till July 14, 1945.
- In Simla conference, Muslim League was represented by Quaid-i-Azam Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din, Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Sir Muhamamd Asadullah, and Hussain Imam.
- Congress represented by Maulana Azad.
- In Simla Conference, Quaid-i-Azam made it clear that only Pakistan is acceptable general elections were demanded.
- Wavel announced the failure of his efforts on July 14.

Elections (1945-46)

- Elections for the Central Legislature and provincial assemblies were held.
- Muslim League won all 30 seats reserved for Muslims for the Central Legislative Assembly.
- Muslim League celebrated January 11, 1946 as the day of Victory.

Cabinet Mission (1946)

- On February 19, 1946, Lord Pethick -Lawrence, Secretary of State for India announced the Cabinet mission under three cabinet ministers.
- The Three Cabinet ministers were Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander.
- The Mission arrived in Delhi on March 24 and left on June 29.
- The plan introduced the concept of grouping or sections.

Partition Plan (1947)

- Nehru and Mountbatten met in Shimla on May 10, 1947.
- The partition plan was presented Nehru, Patel, Jinnah Liaquat Ali Khan and Baldeve Singh.
- On June 3, 1947, British prime minister Clement Attlee introduced a bill in the House of Commons calling for the independence and partition of India and Pakistan.
- The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on August 10, 1947 at Sindh Assembly building, Karachi.
- On August 11, 1947 Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected unanimously as the president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.

The final phase of partition of India: Quaid-i-Azam and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan with Viceroy Lord Mountbatten and Congress leaders during their meeting on June 2, 1947

Indian Independence Act, 1947

- The Indian Independence Act, 1947 which was based on the Mountbatten plan of June 3, was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947. (Received royal assent on 18 July 1947)
- The Act ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign nation with effect from August 15, 1947.
- It divided India into two dominions of India and Pakistan.

Post Partition Era
Constitutionals Development of Pakistan

- Liaquat Ali Khan presented Objectives Resolution on March 7, 1949.
- It was adopted on March 12, 1949.
- There were 13 features of the Objectives Resolution.
- Constitution of Pakistan should be farmed by the Constituent Assembly.
- State should exercise its powers through the chosen representatives.
- Muslims shall live their lives according the teaching of Quran and Sunnah.
- There should be federal from of government with the maximum autonomy for the Units.
- Independence of Judiciary should be guaranteed.

Bogra Formula (1953)

- Muhammad Ali Bogra was the third prime minister.
- Bogra Formula was presented by Muhammad Ali Bogra on October 7, 1953.
- The third draft was also known as the Bogra Formula.
- The salient features of Bogra formula were seven.

Current Affairs of Pakistan

- ★ Prime Minister: **Imran Khan (22nd)**
- ★ President: **Arif Alvi (13th)**
- ★ Speaker National Assembly: **Asad Qaisar**
- ★ Deputy Speaker National Assembly: **Muhammad Qasim Suri**
- ★ Opposition Leader National Assembly: **Mian Shahbaz Sharif**
- ★ Leader of the House National Assembly: **Imran Khan**
- ★ Chairman of Senate: **Sadiq Sanjrani**
- ★ Deputy Chairman of Senate: **Mirza Muhammad Afridi**
- ★ Senate Leader: **Shahzad Waseem**
- ★ Opposition Leader of Senate: **Yousuf Raza Gillani**
- ★ Defense Minister of Pakistan: **Parvez Khattak**
- ★ Foreign Minister of Pakitan: **Shah Mahmood Qureshi**
- ★ Finance Minister of Pakistan: **Shoukat Tareen**
- ★ Federal Education Minister: **Shafqat Mahmood**
- ★ Aviation Division Secretary: **Hassan Nasir Jami**
- ★ Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit Baltistan: **Ali Amin Gandapur**
- ★ Current Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Head of Prime Minister's Public Affairs and Grievances Wing: **Ali Muhammad Khan**
- ★ Minister of Narcotics Control: **Ijaz Ahmed Shah**
- ★ Minister of Science & Technology: **Shibli Faraz**
- ★ Information Technology and Telecommunication: **Syed Amin-ul-Haque**
- ★ Inter Provincial Coordination: **Fahmida Mirza**
- ★ Law & Justice: **Farogh Naseem**
- ★ Religious Affairs and Inter Faith Harmony: **Noor-ul-Haq Qadri**
- ★ State and Frontier Religions and Chairperson of Parliamentary Special Committee on Kashmir: Shehryar **Khan Afridi**
- ★ Railway Minister: **Azam Khan Swati**
- ★ Interior Minister: **Sheikh Rasheed**
- ★ Information & Broadcasting: **Fawad Chaudhary**
- ★ Chief Justice of Pakistan: **Justice Gulzar Ahmed**
- ★ Chief of Army Staff: **General Qamar Javed Bajwa**
- ★ Chief of Air Staff: **Marshal Zaheer Ahmed Babar**
- ★ Chief of Naval Staff: **Amjad Khan Niazi**
- ★ Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee: **General Nadeem Raza**
- ★ Director General of Inter Service Public Relations: **(DG ISPR) Major General Babar Iftikhar**
- ★ Current DG (ISI): **Lt. General Nadeem Ahmed Anjum**
- ★ Chairman of NAB: **Justice (R) Javed Iqbal**
- ★ Chairman of FBR: **Dr Mohammad Ashfque Ahmed**
- ★ Chairman of SBP: **Raza Baqir**
- ★ Governor of AJK: **Sultan Mehmood Chaudhary**
- ★ PM of AJK: **Sardar Abdul Qayoom Khan Niazi**
- ★ CM Gilgit: **Khalid Khursheed Khan**
- ★ CM Punjab: **Usman Khan Buzdar**
- ★ Governor Punjab: **Muhammad Sarwar**
- ★ Speaker of Punjab Assembly: **Choudhary Parvaiz Illahi**

- ★ Deputy Speaker of Punjab Assembly: **Mohammad Mazari**
- ★ CM Sindh: **Syed Murad Ali Shah**
- ★ Governor Sindh: **Imran Ismail**
- ★ Speaker of Sindh Assembly: **Agha Siraj Durrani**
- ★ Deputy Speaker of Sindh Assembly: **Rehana Laghari**
- ★ CM of KPK: **Mahmood Khan**
- ★ Governor of KPK: **Shah Farman**
- ★ Speaker of KPK Assembly: **Mushtaque Ahmed Ghani**
- ★ Deputy Speaker of KPK Assembly: **Mahmood Jan**
- ★ CM Balochistan: **Mir Abdul Qudoos Bizenjo**
- ★ Governor of Balochistan: **Amanullah Khan Yasinzai**
- ★ Speaker Balochistan Assembly: **Jan Mohammad Khan Jamali**
- ★ Deputy Speaker of Balochistan: **Sardar Babar Musakhel**
- ★ Current I.G of Islamabad: **Muhammad Ahsan Younas**
- ★ Current I.G of National Highways & Motorway Police: **Inam Ghani**
- ★ Current I.G of Railway Police: **Faisal Shakir**
- ★ Current I.G of Azad Kashmir: **Sohail Habib Tajik**
- ★ Current I.G of Punjab: **Rao Sardar Ali Khan**
- ★ Current I.G of KPK: **Moazzam Jan Ansari**
- ★ Current I.G of Balochistan: **Muhammad Tahir Rai**
- ★ IGP of Gilgit Baltistan: **Muhammad Saeed Wazir**
- ★ Current Special Assistant to PM on Information Broadcasting and National Heritage: **Dr Sania Nishtar**
- ★ Current Federal Minister for Planning Development and Reform in Pakistan: **Asad Umar**
- ★ Current Federal Minister of Energy Division: **Hammad Azhar**
- ★ Current Special Assistant to PM on Youth Affairs: **Usman Dar**
- ★ Current Minister of State for Climate Change: **Zartaj Gul**
- ★ Current Adviser to PM on Accountability: **Mirza Shahzad Akbar**
- ★ Current Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs: **Ali Haider Zaidi**
- ★ Current Federal Minister for Water Resources: **Monis Illahi**
- ★ Current Federal Minister for Human Rights: **Shireen Mazari**
- ★ Current Chief Justice of Lahore High Court: **Justice Muhammad Ameer Bhatti**
- ★ Current Chief Justice of Islamabad High Court. **Justice Athar Minallah.**

Current Affairs

- ★ Which of the following Pakistani Test cricketer has been named in FIR of minor girl's mistreatment in Islamabad? **Yasir Shah**
- ★ Which political party has won the greatest number of seats in the first phase of local government elections held in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in December 2021? **JUI-F**
- ★ Who won the Ufone 4G Football Cup 2021 in Peshawar? **Chitral**
- ★ **Pakistan** Hosted OIC-led International Meeting on Afghanistan.
- ★ Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) summit held in **Islamabad.**
- ★ Pakistan reported its first confirmed case of the Omicron variant of Covid-19 on **13 December 2021.**
- ★ PM Imran khan on **8 December 2021** launched the Naya Pakistan Card Initiative.
- ★ **Shoaib Malik** was the most searched athlete in Google by Pakistanis in 2021.
- ★ Pakistan's first plastic road inaugurated in **Islamabad.**

* PM Imran khan announced **Tamgha-e-Shujaat** civil award for worker who tried to save Sri Lankan man from mob.
* **3.9** is the GDP growth of Pakistan in 2021.
* **Samsung** renowned Mobile company is going to start its production in Pakistan.
* The rank of Pakistan in "TRACE Global Bribery Risk ranking 2021" **150 out of 194 countries. (1 Denmark 194 North Korea)**
* **KSA** recently lifted ban on direct flights from Pakistan from 1st December 2021.
* **PIA** becomes first international airline to operate direct flights to Fujairah.
* **Imran Khan** Won the Mohammad Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Creative Sports Award 2021.
* **82** is the rank of India in "TRACE Global Bribery Risk ranking 2021".
* **Mansoor Khan** is the Current Ambassador of Pakistan to Afghanistan.
* **33** bills were passed by the joint session of Parliament on 17 November 2021.
* Final Of T'20 World Cup 2021 Was Between **Australia and New Zealand.**
* Leading Wicket Taker In the T'20 World Cup 2021 was **Wanindu Hasaranga (Sri Lanka)**
* **Joss Buttler** Was The Only Player In World Cup 2021 Who Made a Hundred.
* **On 9 November 2021** Nobel laureate Malala Yousafzai got married with Asser Malik.
* **Australian Cricket team** will visit Pakistan in 2022 in the month of March and April for the first time since 1998.
* Pakistani bank was hit by cyber-attack that disrupted its services? **National Bank of Pakistan (NBP)**
* City of Pakistan is ranked for Poor Air Quality in the World? **Lahore**
* Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) celebrated Independence Day on November 1 2021? **74th**
* Pakistan ranks out of 139 countries in Rule of Law Index 2021? **130**
* Pakistan has won T-20 match against India with how many wickets? **10 Wickets.**
* Which city hosted G7 Foreign Ministers meeting in December 2021? **Liver Pool**
* Who is the Current Executive Director of United Nations Children's Fund Unicef? **Catherine Russell**
* How many Olympic Gold medals won by Pakistan Hockey team? **3**
* OIC appointed special envoy for Afghanistan in his extraordinary session at Pakistan? **Tariq Ali Bakheet.**
* Who is the Current Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)? **Hissein Ibrahim Taha**
* UAE is the federation of how many states? **7**
* Which country's embroidery added to UNESCO cultural heritage list? **Palestine**
* What was the most Googled in the movies and TV category in Pakistan 2021? **Squid Game**
* The seventh edition of the HBL Pakistan Super League will start from: **27 Jan, 2022**
* Recently Sri Lankan manager is murdered in which city over alleged blaspheme? **Sialkot**
* Head of Taliban government in Afghanistan is: **Mullah Haibatullah Akhunzada**

Some Famous Personalities
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in?

a) 1814 AD b) 1815 AD c) 1816 AD d) **1817 AD**

Where was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan born?

(a) Agra
(b) Madras

Bengal
(d) **Delhi**

His father's name was?
(a) **Syed Muhammad Muttaqi**
(b) Syed Muhammad Nadvi
(c) Syed Muhammad Ibrahim

Who was the first leader expounding the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations?
(a) Quaid-e-Zaman
(b) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
(c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(d) Mahmood-ul-Hassan

Sir Syed Ahmed founded "Scientific Society" in the year of?
(a) 1857 AD
(b) **1864 AD**
(c) 1862 AD
(d) 1866 AD

Where Sir Syed Ahmed khan set up a Scientific Society?
(a) **Ghazi Pur**
(b) Delhi
(c) Bengal
(d) Madras

Scientific Society translated the modern work from:
(a) Urdu to English
(b) **English to Urdu**
(c) Arabic to English
(d) Persian to Urdu

Scientific Society published a journal:
(a) **1866 AD**
(b) 1872 AD
(c) 1886
(d) 1888

When Sir Syed Ahmed Khan went to England?
(a) 1867 AD
(b) **1869 AD**
(c) 1871 AD
(d) 1873 AD

How many year/years sir Syed Ahmed Khan stayed in England?
(a) 1 Year
(b) **2 Years**
(c) 3 Years
(d) 4 Years

M.A.O School was established at:
(a) Mumbai
(b) Delhi
(c) Bengal

Aligarh

When M.A.O was established?
(a) 1871 AD
(b) 1873 AD
(c) 1875 AD
(d) 1879 AD

When M.A.O was upgraded to college?
(a) 1877 AD
(b) 1879 AD
(c) 1883 AD
(d) 1887 AD

M.A.O College was inaugurated by?
(a) Lord Minto
(b) Lord William
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Lord Lytton

When M.A.O become University?
(a) 1920 AD
(b) 1922 AD
(c) 1924 AD
(d) 1926 AD

Who wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI-BAGHAWAT -HIND?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) MulanaShabeer
(d) None of these

When Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote RISALA-I-ASBABI BAGHAWAT -HIND?
(a) 1852 AD
(b) 1854 AD
(c) 1856 AD
(d) 1859 AD

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan found "Patriotic Association" to:
(a) Counter Policies of Deoband Movement.
(b) Counter anti Islam moves by the British.
(c) Counter Anti-Muslim Propaganda of Hindus.
(d) Counter Policies of Nadvatul Islam Ulema

The Muslim institution which was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to create political awareness among the Muslims was:
(a) Indian national Congress
(b) Patriotic Association
(c) Muhammadan Educational Conference
(d) All India Muslim League

All India Muslim Leagues the Issue which made Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was?

(a) Issue of Muslim University
(b) Ilbert Bill
(c) Hindi-Urdu controversy
(d) Partition of Bengal

Urdu Hindi controversy started in.
(a) 1857 AD
(b) 1867 AD
(c) 1877 AD
(d) 1887 AD

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was elevated to position of Chief Judge.
(a) 1846 AD
(b) 1866 AD
(c) 1856 AD
(d) 1876 AD

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan received the title of knight.
(a) 1880 AD
(b) 1888 AD
(c) 1892 AD
(d) 1876 AD

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired as Judge in:
(a) 1874 AD
(b) 1876 AD
(c) 1892 AD
(d) 1896 AD

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Set up School at?
(a) Delhi
(b) Mumbai
(c) Murad Abad
(d) Bengal

When Sir Syed Ahmed Khan up school at Murad Abad?
(a) 1859 AD
(b) 1861 AD
(c) 1867 AD
(d) 1869 AD

In 1863 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a school in which city?
(a) Madras
(b) Mumbai
(c) Murad Abad
(d) Ghazi Pur

Who wrote magazine Tehzibul-Akhlaq?
(a) Mulana Said Hussain
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Allama Iqbal

Who founded AMJUMAN-I-TEHREEK-URDU?

(a) Mulana Said Hussain
(b) SirSyed Ahmed Khan
(c) Allama Iqbal
(d) Maulavi Abdul Haq

Who introduce two nation theories in sub-continent?

(a) Mulana Said Hussain
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Allama Iqbal
(d) Maulavi Abdul Haq

When Sir Syed Ahmed Khan use the word two nations?

(a) 1862 AD
(b) 1864 AD
(c) 1866 AD
(d) 1867 AD

When Sir Syed Ahmed Khan died?

(a) 1892 AD
(b) 1894 AD
(c) 1896 AD
(d) 1898 AD

Allama Muhammad Iqbal

Allama Iqbal was born in:

(a) Lahore
(b) Sialkot
(c) Faisal Abad
(d) Sargoda

Allama Iqbal was on November 9:

(a) 1873 AD
(b) 1875 AD
(c) 1877 AD
(d) 1899 AD

What was the name of Allama Iqbal's father?

(a) Shaikh Noor Muhammad
(b) Ghulam Ali
(c) Shaikh Imtiaz Ali
(d) Shaikh Nawab Ud Din

He went to Government College, Lahore for studies in.

(a) 1894 AD
(b) 1895 AD
(c) 1896 AD
(d) 1899 AD

He passed his M.A from Punjab University.

(a) 1894 AD
(b) 1895 AD
(c) 1896 AD

(a) 1899 AD

He was appointed professor of ....at the oriental College in 1899.
(a) Persian
(b) Arabic
(c) English
(d) Urdu

He got a degree of law from.
(a) England
(b) Munich
(c) New York
(d) Washington

He was awarded a PH.D degree by University.
(a) Harvard
(b) Munich
(c) Oxford
(d) Cambridge

Allama Iqbal was awarded PH.D degree for his work on Philosophy.
(a) Eastern
(b) Western
(c) Persian
(d) Russian

He was elected a member of the Punjab Legislative council in.
(a) 1924 AD
(b) 1925 AD
(c) 1926 AD
(d) 1927 AD

He was elected... of the Punjab branch of the All India Muslim League.
(a) President
(b) Vice President
(c) General secretary
(d) Treasurers

He presided over the Allahabad meeting of the all India Muslim League in....
(a) 1926 AD
(b) 1928 AD
(c) 1929 AD
(d) 1930 AD

Allama Iqbal made a definite demand for a separate Muslim State in......
(a) Lahore
(b) Allahabad
(c) Aligarh
(d) New Delhi

The Muslims demanded Pakistan's in......
(a) 1930 AD
(b) 1940 AD
(c) 1941 AD

(a) 1942 AD

Allama Iqbal died on April 21........
(a) 1934 AD
(b) 1935 AD
(c) 1937 AD
(d) 1938 AD

Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Jinnah was born on
(a) 11th September 1876
(b) 25th December 1876
(c) 25th December 1875
(d) None of above

Jinnah was born in .... city of sub-continent
(a) Lahore
(b) Karachi
(c) Bombay
(d) Delhi

Jinnah's father name is......
(a) Ponja Jinnah
(b) Ali Jinnah
(c) Ahmed Jinnah
(d) None of above

Jinnah was born at......
(a) Nazir Mansion, Karachi
(b) Lakhsmi Building Lahore
(c) Shamim Mansion Karachi
(d) Wazir Mansion, Karachi

Jinnah's father was a prosperous...
(a) Farmer
(b) Lawyer
(c) Businessman
(d) None of these

Muhammad Ali Jinnah received his early education at Sindh Madrasa and later at the .....
(a) Mission School, Karachi
(b) Mission School, Bombay
(c) Mission School Kolkata
(d) None of above

In..........Jinnah went to England for further studies.
(a) 1890
(b) 1891
(c) 1892
(d) 1893

Jinnah was trained as barrister at ....in London on June 1893.
(a) Lincoln's Inn
(b) Oxford University
(c) British College of Law
(d) None of above

Jinnah joined Congress in:
(a) 1904
(b) 1905
(c) 1906
(d) 1907

In.....Jinnah was elected to the imperial Legislative Council:
(a) 1907
(b) 1908
(c) 1909
(d) 1910 (Resigned in 1919)

In March ....Jinnah joined the All India Muslim Leagues:
(a) 1913
(b) 1914
(c) 1915
(d) 1916

In March...........Jinnah became the president of All India Muslim Leagues:
(a) 1913
(b) 1914
(c) 1915
(d) 1916

The ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity was:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) Gandhi
(d) None of above

On the occasion of independence Jinnah reached Karachi on.........
(a) 14th August 1947
(b) 12th August 1947
(c) 09th August 1947
(d) 07th August 1947

"The Hindus Worship cows whereas Muslim slaughter it" is quoted by?
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Gandhi
(d) None of these

"Pakistan started the moment the first non -Muslim was converted to Islam in India long before the Muslims established their rule. Throughout the ages Hindus had remained Hindus and Muslims had remained Muslims, and they had not merged their entities...that were the basis of Pakistan." These are the words of?
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan

(a) Fazal Haq
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

"Pakistan came into existence when first Muslim put his feet on the soil of subcontinent", a famous quote said by:

(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
(d) Allama Iqbal

Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing:

(a) Punjab Student Federation
(b) Muslim Students Federation
(c) Indian Muslims
(d) None of these.

Jinnah married Rattan Bai on.......

(a) 20th April 1918
(b) 19th April 1918
(c) 19th December 1918
(d) 20th December 1918

In 1919, Jinnah resigned from his membership of the Legislative Council as protest against the:

(a) Rowlett Act
(b) Nehru Report
(c) Reunion of Bengal In 1911
(d) None of above

The Nehru Report was published in.........., which severely criticized Muslim Community:

(a) 1925
(b) 1926
(c) 1927
(d) 1928

Jinnah left the congress in 1920, while opposing......

(a) Rowlett Act
(b) Nehru Report
(c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911
(d) Civil Disobedience Movement

In 1929, Jinnah presented his famous fourteen Points in response to:

(a) Rowlett Act
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) Reunion of Bengal in 1911
(d) Nehru Report

The annual session of Muslim League held in March 1940 was presided by.......

(a) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
(b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(d) None of above

In.... the demand for Pakistan was put forward for the first time in the annual session of Muslim League?
(a) March 1940
(b) April 1941
(c) April 1942
(d) April 1943

Jinnah died on ....?
(a) 21st April 1948
(b) 11th September 1948
(c) 23rd March 1948
(d) None of above

Jinnah helped in making............. Between the congress and the Muslim League?
(a) Lucknow Pact
(b) 14 Points
(c) Nehru Report
(d) None of above

In 1918, Jinnah married again. His second wife was..?
(a) Rattanbai
(b) Mitthibai
(c) Emabai
(d) None of above

Jinnah founded Dawn (News Paper) on October, 26.... ......
(a) 1940
(b) 1941
(c) 1942
(d) 1943

On....... The British announced plan for a united India?
(a) 16th April 1946
(b) 16th May 1946
(c) 16th June 1946
(d) 16th July 1946

Muhammad Ali Jinnah University is located in which city of Pakistan?
(a) Lahore
(b) Karachi
(c) Islamabad
(d) Peshawar

Pakistan is what type of State?
(a) Political
(b) Conceptual
(c) Ideological
(d) Economic

The factors form an ideology, are called?
(a) Elements
(b) Parts
(c) Means
(d) Source

How does an ideological Nation Live?
(a) Meaningful
(b) Purposeful
(c) Respectful
(d) Ethical

What was the aim of life of the Muslims of South Asia?
(a) Pakistan Ideology
(b) Economic Prosperity
(c) Pakistan Movement
(d) Islam

What was the basis of separate Muslim Nationality?
(a) Prayer
(b) Tauheed
(c) Social Justice
(d) Sovereignty

What are the principles of the establishment of the Islamic State?
(a) Political
(b) Economic
(c) Democratic
(d) Universal

One of the highways of.........is named after Muhammad Ali Jinnah?
(a) Istanbul
(b) Ankara
(c) Tehran
(d) Iran

Who was the last Mughal Emperor?
(a) Zaheer-ud-din Babar
(b) Jalal-ud-Din Akbar
(c) Aurang Zaib Alamgir
(d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

What was the name of Trade Company of English Merchants?
(a) East India Company
(b) British India Company
(c) Anglo India Company
(d) Royal India Company

Which party was founded in 1885?
(a) Muslim League
(b) **India National Congress**
(c) Muslim Student Federation
(d) Anjuman HImayat-e-Islam

Who founded Indian National Congress?
(a) The Hindus
(b) Gandhi
(c) A.O.Hume
(d) Lord Curzon

Which branch of All India Muslim Leagues introduced the resolution of Indian Partition in 1938?

(a) Punjab
(b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(c) <u>Sindh</u>
(d) Baluchistan

Who delivered the Allah Abad address in 1930?

(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) <u>Allama Iqbal</u>
(c) Quai-e-Zama
(d) Molvi Fazal-e-Haq

The collective thinking achievement of national aim was called?

(a) Pakistan
(b) Two nation theory
(c) <u>Pakistan Ideology</u>
(d) Idea

Pakistan Ideology at the same time was a .... character?

(a) Religious
(b) Political
(c) Economic
(d) <u>All of A,B,C</u>

Important Events

What is the other name of Lahore Resolution?

(a) <u>Pakistan Resolution</u>
(b) Muslim League Resolution
(c) Indo Pak Resolution
(d) None of these

The Pakistan resolution was passed in which city?

(a) Karachi
(b) Peshawar
(c) Faisal Abad
(d) <u>Lahore</u>

At which place in Lahore was Pakistan Resolution Session held?

(a) Jillani Park
(b) Jallo Park
(c) Jinnah Park
(d) <u>Minto Park</u>

What is the current name of Minto Park?

(a) <u>Iqbal Park</u>
(b) Jillani Park
(c) National Park
(d) Jinnah Park

27th session of All India Muslim League was held in Lahore from 22nd March to.......March 1940:

(a) 23rd
(b) 24th
(c) 25th
(d) 26th

Who presented Lahore resolution (Pakistan Resolution) on 23rd March, 1940?

(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Quaid-e-Azam
(d) Molvi Fazal-Haq

Lahore resolution was approved on ....March 1940?

(a) 22nd
(b) 23rd
(c) 24th
(d) 25th

Who supported Lahore resolution from N.W.F.P?

(a) Maulana Zafar Ali
(b) Dr. M. Alum
(c) Aurangzeb Khan
(d) Maulana Abdul Hameed

Who Supported Lahore resolution from Punjab?

(a) Muhammad Ismail
(b) Maulana Zafar Ali
(c) Qazi Muhammad Isa
(d) M. Ali Johar.

What is the official name of Pakistan Day?

(a) Youm-e-Inqilaab
(b) Youm-e-Azadi
(c) Youm-e-Pakistan
(d) Youm-e-Bunyyad

The Minar-e-Pakistan was built in?

(a) 1 year
(b) 5 years
(c) 3 years
(d) 8 years (23 March 1960 to 21 October 1968 completed by Naseerudin Murat Khan)

Cripps Mission (1942)

The Second World War started on 1st September ....

(a) 1937
(b) 1938
(c) 1939
(d) 1945

The British Govt appointed a delegation (Crips Mission) under whose chairmanship?

(a) **Stafford Cripps**
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Wavell
(d) Lord Attlee

Who was Sir Stafford Cripps?
(a) Prominent Member of house of Lords
(b) **Prominent Member of the War Cabinet of England**
(c) Ex Viceroy of India

When Cripps Mission visited India?
(a) 1939
(b) 1940
(c) 1941
(d) **1942**

In which Month Cripps Mission visited India?
(a) January
(b) **March**
(c) August
(d) September

How many Cabinet members formed the cabinet mission?
(a) Two
(b) **Three**
(c) Four
(d) Five

The C.R formula was sent to Quaid-e-Azam on8th April.....?
(a) 1939
(b) 1914
(c) 1857
(d) **1944**

C.R Formula (1944)

Who gave the C.R formula?
(a) **Raj Gopal Acharia**
(b) Jawahir Lal Nehru
(c) Gandhi
(d) M. Abdul Kalam Azad

Raj Gopal Acharia was known in the public as..?
(a) **Raja Gee**
(b) Rana Gee
(c) Maula Gee

Gandhi Jinnah Talk (1944)

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 failed due to ...?
(a) Opposition by Khaksars
(b) Red Shirts the Ahrar
(c) The Ahrar

(a) Two-Nation Theory

Which one of the following Muslim Leader was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmed
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

Gandhi-Jinnah Talk was held at the ....residence?
(a) Quaid's
(b) Gandhi's
(c) Raj Gopal Acharia
(d) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

How many sessions of Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944?
(a) Ten
(b) Twelve
(c) Fourteen

Shimla Conference (1945)

Shimla Conference was held in?
(a) 1945
(b) 1946
(c) 1947
(d) 1948

Who presented over the Shimla Conference in 1945?
(a) Lord Minto
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Mountain Batten

The Shimla Conference of 1945 failed due to?
(a) Arrogance of Congress Leaders
(b) Callousness by F.M. Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India.
(c) The Derogatory approach about Muslims by the Hindus press
(d) Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslims seats to be allocated to the Muslim League

General Election (1945-1946)

How many seats were specified for Muslims out of 100 in the Central Assembly?
(a) 20
(b) 25
(c) 30
(d) 35

How many seats were reserved for the Muslims in provisional Assemblies in 1945-1946 election?
(a) 490

(a) **495**
(b) 502
(c) 509

How many Muslims seats were secured by All India Muslim Leagues, in 1945-1946 Election of Provincial Legislatures?
(a) 396
(b) 425
(c) 441
(d) **439**

In the Provisional Assemblies Muslim League won……. seats.
(a) 80%
(b) **89%**
(c) 93%
(d) 96%

Muslim League got majority in all the provinces expect….?
(a) Sindh
(b) Punjab
(c) Mudras
(d) **N.W.F.P**

In 1946 Indian Provincial Elections, who was the president of Indian National Congress?
(a) **Abdul Kalam Azad**
(b) M. Ali Johar
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) None of These

At what age Abdul Kalam Azad served as youngest president of the Indian National Congress?
(a) 20
(b) 23
(c) 30
(d) **35**

An All-India Muslim Legislators convention was held in Delhi in April…?
(a) 1944
(b) 1945
(c) **1946**
(d) 1947

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

Cabinet Mission plan was announced in year?
(a) **February 1945**
(b) February 1946
(c) February 1947
(d) None

Who headed the Cabinet Mission 1946?
(a) A.V. Alexander

(a) Sir Stafford Cripps
(b) <u>Lord Pethick Lawrence</u>
(c) None of the above

Main terms of Cabinet Mission were?
(a) Rejection of Pakistan
(b) Grouping of Existing provisional assemblies in to three
(c) Full autonomy to provinces
(d) A common center with major control powers

When Jawahar Lal Nehru became president of Congress?
(a) 1926
(b) 1927
(c) 1928
(d) <u>1929</u>

On the reaction of Jawahir Lal Nehru speech the Muslim League called a meeting of Muslim League Council on.......?
(a) <u>29 July 1946</u>
(b) 29 August 1946
(c) 29 September 1946
(d) 29 October 1946

Who gave the call for "Direct Action Day"?
(a) Hindustan Socialist Republican association
(b) Hindu Mahasabha
(c) Indian National Army
(d) <u>Muslim League</u>

All India Muslim leagues observed the "Direct Action Day" (Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam) on.........?
(a) August 6, 1944
(b) August 6, 1945
(c) August 6, 1946
(d) <u>August 16, 1946</u>

<u>Formation Of Interim Government (1946-1947)</u>

Who wrote letters to Nehru and Jinnah on July 22, 1946 and invited them to join an "interim Coalition Government"?
(a) Lord Atle
(b) <u>Lord Wavell</u>
(c) Lord Mount Baton
(d) Lord Curzon

The Interim Government was formed in 1946. Who was the Prime Minister?
(a) Pandit Nehru
(b) F.M. Lord Wavell
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
(d) <u>Jawaharlal Nehru</u>

When Muslim League joined the Interim Government?
(a) <u>October 25, 1946</u>

(a) Jan 5, 1946
(b) August 3, 1946
(c) February 23, 1946

Who was appointed as Finance Minister in interim Government of 1946-1947?
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Chaudhri Muhammad Ali
(c) Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar
(d) Hussain Suharwardi

The Third June Plan (1947)

The 3rd June 1947 plan was announced by?
(a) M.A Jinnah
(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Wavell

In March 1947, Lord Wavell was replaced by the British Viceroy in India named?
(a) Lord Linlighgow
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Harding
(d) Lord Irwin

The 3rd June plan partitioned the subcontinent into?
(a) Two State
(b) Three State
(c) Four State
(d) Five State

According to the 3rd June plan the British rule in India was to end?
(a) 14th August 1947
(b) 13th August 1947
(c) 15th August 1947
(d) 16th August 1947

When the Muslim League session was held in Delhi in 1947?
(a) 9th June
(b) 10th June
(c) 10th July
(d) 12th July

When the Indian National Congress Committee Session held and accepted 3rd June plan?
(a) 9th June 1947
(b) 11th June 1947
(c) 15th June 1947
(d) 17th June 1947

Partition Of India and Establishment of Pakistan (1947)

Which provinces ware to be divided according to 3rd June plan?

(a) Bombay & Sindh
(b) Punjab & Bengal
(c) K.P.K & Baluchistan
(d) Calcutta and Madras

When did the Radcliff commission?

(a) Radcliff
(b) Lord Michal
(c) J.L. Nehru
(d) M. Abdul Kalam Azad

In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliff gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of?

(a) Sheikhupura, Kasur
(b) Gurdaspur, Pathankot, and Batala
(c) Ferozpur, Hoshia rpur, Anjala
(d) SHakargarh, Pakpattan, Okara

Quaid-e-Azam elected as president of assembly in the session of first constituent assembly of Pakistan on....?

(a) 11th August 1947
(b) 13th August 1947
(c) 15th August 1947
(d) 21st August 1947

On 14th August 1947 Pakistan emerged on the map of the worlds an Independent state as a result of?

(a) Govt. of India Act, 1935
(b) Simon Commission Report
(c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
(d) August Offer

Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan on?

(a) 11th August 1947
(b) 15th August 1947
(c) 17th August 1947
(d) 10th August 1947

The first PM of Pakisatn was?

(a) Khawaja Nizamuddin
(b) Liaqaut Ali khan
(c) M.A Bogra
(d) Abdul Rab Nawaz

British Colonization

Which European nation colonized India?
(a) France
(b) Russia
(c) England
(d) United State

The united East India Company refers to the company in India formed by the?
(a) Portuguese
(b) Dutch
(c) French
(d) British

Who Authorize British India Company to trade in The East?
(a) Queen Elizabeth IV
(b) Queen Elizabeth I
(c) Queen Elizabeth III
(d) Queen Elizabeth II

Who was the Mughal emperor when first British enter into the Mughal Court to secure royal patronage?
(a) Akbar I
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Babar
(d) Jahangir

Who among the following British diplomat sent by Emperor Jams I of England to Jahangir's court, with a plea for more concession for the company?
(a) Thomas Munro
(b) Thomas Roe
(c) Captain William Hawkins
(d) None of the above

When the British defeated Nawab Sirajuddula in the battle Plessey?
(a) 1757
(b) 1767
(c) 1857
(d) 1883

System of Government

1) Pakistan is an Islamic Democratic state. It has federal parliamentary form of government. There are Three Pillars of the government in Pakistan.

1) Legislature 2) Executive 3) Judiciary

- **Legislature:** An institution to frame laws.
- **Executive:** An institution to implement and enforce the laws.
- **Judiciary:** An institution to interpret the law.
- Head of the government is **Prime Minister.**
- A group of people that share common religion, language, race, norms, manners, customs and usages, habits and interests is called **Nation.**
- Head of the **state** is **President** and head of the province is **Governor.**

Parliament:- Parliament of our country is **law making institution.** It has two houses.

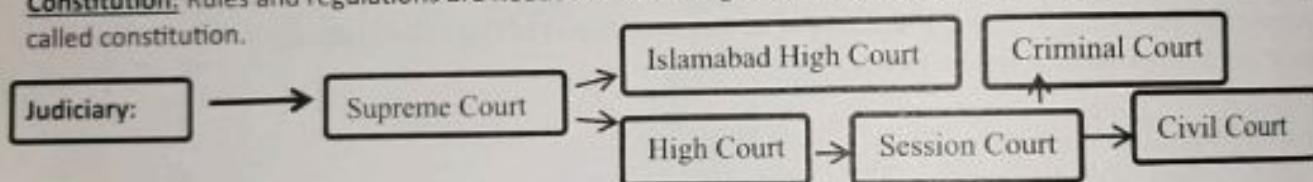
1. **Upper House (ایوان بالا)** : The upper house is called **Senate.**
2. **Lower House (ایوان زیریں)** : Lower house is called National **Assembly.**
   - ✓ **National Assembly:** There are **342 Member** of **National Assembly in Pakistan.**
   - ✓ National Assembly member are divided as under:
     - **General Seats:** **272**
     - **Female Seats:** **60**
     - **Minorities Seats:** **10**
   - ✓ **Senate:** It has current 100 members. They are selected by the members of provisional assembly. Each province is equally represented in the senate.

Details of the Senate Members

General Member of each Province: (23)	23×4=92
Members of Federal capital Islamabad (4)	4×1=4
Total	**96**

Executive: It is a branch of government that assures proper implementation of a law enacted by the parliament.

Constitution: Rules and regulations are needed to run the government. Set of those rules and regulations is called constitution.

Judiciary: → Supreme Court → Islamabad High Court; Supreme Court → High Court → Session Court → Civil Court; Session Court → Criminal Court

Exercise

1. The government of Pakistan has **3** pillars.
2. The annual budget of our country is passed by: **Legislature**
3. Head of State is: **President**
4. Head of Province is: **Governor**
5. Head office of the Supreme Court is in: **Islamabad**
6. Chief Justice is appointed by: **President**
7. How many seats of Minorities in Senate from each province? **1**
8. How many seats of Women in Senate from each province? **4**
9. There are **342** Members of National Assembly in Pakistan.
10. The constitution provides basic **Structure** of the senate.
11. The citizens are protected by **Law** from punishment.
12. Constitution protects from illegal confinement and **Detention.**
13. Respect of other's rights is the **Right** of every one.
14. To pay **Tax** is the basic duty of every citizen.
15. A group of people that share common religion, language, race, norms, manners, customs and usages, habits and interests is called **Nation.**
16. The branch of government that assures proper implementation of a low enacted the Parliament: **Executive**
17. There are **10** Minorities seats in National Assembly.
18. There are **60** female seats in National Assembly in Pakistan.

Pakistan's Physiography

1. Total length of land boundaries of the country is: **6,774 km**
2. When Ceasefire Line came into existence? **27 July, 1949**
3. When the Line of Control came into existence? **1972**
4. In which agreement the Ceasefire line was names as Line of Control? **Simla Agreement**
5. What is the length of Pakistan-Afghanistan border? **2252km**
6. The length of Pakistan-India border is: **1610 km**
7. The length of Pakistan-China border is: **595 km**
8. The length of Pakistan-Iran border is: **909.278 km**
9. The length of coastline of Pakistan is: **1046 km**
10. Area of Wakhan is under the control of: **Afghanistan**
11. The lowest point of Pakistan is: **Indian Ocean**
12. Highest point in Pakistan is: **Koh-i-Suleman**
13. K-2 is also called: **Godwin Austen**
14. What is the height of K-2? **8611 meter**
15. Which is the highest peak of Himalayan Ranges? **Nanga Parbat**
16. Name the area which separate Pakistan from Tajikistan: **Wakhan**
17. Total arable land of country is: **30.44 million Hectors (In 2015) 39.57% (In 2018) According to World Bank.**
18. The total area of irrigated land is: **171,100 sq km**
19. How many natural regions Pakistan can be divided? **Six**
20. The Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is: **Sinkiang**
21. Which range is called roof of the world? **Pamirs**
22. Which range links Pakistan with China? **Karakoram**
23. Which Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral? **Lowari Pass**
24. Name the Pass which links Chitral with Gilgit: **Shandur Pass**
25. Where the Chaghi Hills are located? **Pak-Afghan Border**
26. Pakistan's most prosperous agriculture region is: **Indus Plain**
27. The five tributaries of the Indus River in Punjab are Jehlum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej, and the: **Beas**
28. Land situated between streams is called: **Doab**
29. Manchar Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in: **South Asia**
30. What is the rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries? **33rd**
31. Which of following places is the hottest place in Pakistan? **Jacobabad**
32. Which is the rainiest place of Pakistan? **Murree**
33. How many districts are there in the Azad Kashmir? **8**
34. The largest district of Pakistan by area is: **Khuzdar**
35. The highest Mountain Pass of Pakistan is: **Muztagh**
36. Which Mountain range separate Pakistan from China? **Karakoram**
37. Which district of Punjab has the lowest population density? **Rajanpur**
38. Pakistan's shortest border is with: **China**

Punjab

1. Total Districts in Punjab: **36**
2. Total Divisions in Punjab: **09**
3. The area of Punjab is: **205344**
4. On which side of Pakistan Punjab is situated: **Northeast**
5. On the West of Punjab the area is: **NWFP**
6. Punjab means: **Land of Five Rivers**
7. Which river has replaced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers? **Indus**
8. Which province is called Bread Basket of Pakistan? **Punjab**
9. Cultural of Capital of Pakistan is: **Punjab**
10. Which area is cotton growing centre of the country? **Multan**
11. The Indus Civilization flourished at Harrapa and other sites as early as: **2500 BC**
12. Which was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500? **Taxila**
13. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in: **326 BC**
14. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its: **University**
15. Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located? **Mithankot**
16. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in: **Seraiki & Sindhi**
17. Fort Munro is located at: **Sulaiman Hills**
18. At which point the waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all com together? **Panjnad**
19. Uch is located near: **Panjnad**
20. Derawar fort is located near: **Bahawalpur**
21. How much old is Derawar Fort? **5000 years**
22. Where the Noor Mahal is located? **Bahawalpur**
23. Victoria Hospital is in: **Bahawalpur**
24. Which city is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blue-glazed tiles? **Multan**
25. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in: **Multan**
26. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam was: **Abdul Fateh**
27. The Tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is in: **Multan**
28. Which one is the largest hospital in Pakistan? **Nishtar Hospital**
29. In which city the Nishtar Hospital is situated ? **Multan**
30. The 3rd largest city of Pakistan is: **Faisalabad**
31. The Faisalabad is also known as: **Little Manchester**
32. The shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situated in: **Pakpattan (Died in) 1165**
33. Who built Lahore Fort? **Akbar**
34. Lahore fort was built in: **1560s**
35. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall? **Akbar**
36. How many gates were built in old Lahore city walls? **12**
37. Who built Badshahi Mosque? **Aurangzeb (Built in) 1674**
38. **Quaid-e-Azam Library** is the biggest public library in Pakistan.
39. The tomb Anarkali is situated: **Inside Punjab Secretariat**
40. The original name of Data Ganj Bakhsh is: **Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman**
41. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh died in: **1077**
42. Where the some hair of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and other relics of his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and son-in-law Hazrat Ali (RA) are kept? **Badshahi Mosque**
43. Where Allama Iqbal is buried? **Just out side the Badshahi Mosque.**
44. Where the tomb of Jehangir is situated? **Shahddra**
45. Shalimar Garden is located in: **Lahore & Built by: Shah Jehan**
46. Who died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo? **Qutub-ud-Din**
47. Qutub-ud-Din was died at Lahore in: **1210**
48. Where the Haran Minar is located? **Sheikhupura**
49. Where Jehangir's Fort is located? **Sheikhupura**
50. Where Guru Nanak was born? **Nankana Sahib**

51. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is: **Wagah**
52. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T Road) starts Calcutta and ends at: **Kabul**
53. The old name of G.T Road is: **Imperial Highway**
54. Who built GT Road? **Sher Shah Suri**
55. Which Pakistani City is famous for high quality sports equipment? **Sialkot**
56. Where the shrine of Shah Daula is situated? **Gujrat**
57. The Rohtas Fort is near: **Dina**
58. The Rohtas Fort was built in: **Sher Shah Suri**
59. The Rohtas Fort was built in: **1540-50**
60. When construction of Islamabad began? **1961**
61. Shah Faisal Mosque is located in: **Islamabad**
62. Name the biggest mosque in the world? **Shah Faisal Mosque of Pakistan.**
63. Who built Attock Fort? **Akbar**
64. Best version of Heer-Ranjha was written by: **Waris Shah**
65. Who wrote Sassi-Punnu? **Hashim Shah**
66. Yusuf-Zulekha was written by: **Ghulam Rasul**

Sindh

1. Total Districts in Sindh: **30**
2. Total Divisions in Sindh: **07**
3. The area of Sindh is: **140914**
4. The National Museum is located at: **Karachi**
5. Gaddani Beach is located in: **Sindh**
6. Banbhore is famous for: **Sassi Pannu**
7. Keti Bandar is a: **Coastal Area**
8. Keenjhar Lake is situated near: **Thatta**
9. Which is the world's largest graveyard? **Makli**
10. Ranikot Fort is situated in which district of Sindh? **Jamshoro**
11. University of Sindh is located at: **Jamshoro**
12. The Super Highway start from Karachi and ends at: **Hyderabad**
13. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called: **Kotri Barrage**
14. Marvi is a folk story of: **Sindh**
15. Which desert is called "Friendly Desert"? **Thar Desert**
16. Where the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is is situated? **Sehwan Sharif**
17. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is: **Manchar Lake**
18. Mohenjo-Daro means: **Mound of the Dead**
19. Indus Civilization is also known as: **Harrapan Civilization**
20. Mohenjo-Daro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the: **Upper Sindh**
21. Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodworking industry? **Hala**
22. What is Malakhra? **A Game**

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

1. Total Districts in KPK: **35**
2. Total Divisions in KPK: **07**
3. The area of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa is: **74,521 sq. km**
4. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa is the new name of NWFP. It changed on: **19th April 2010**
5. Who wrote Lords of Khyber? **Andre Singer**
6. The Durand Line is the border between: **Pakistan & Afghanistan**
7. Durand Line was agreed in: **1893**
8. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is in: **Peshawar**
9. Jamrud Fort is located near: **Peshawar**

10. Pakistan Forest Institution is located in: **Peshawar**
11. Which area is called 'Gun Factory of the Tribal' areas? **Darra Adam Khel**
12. Peshawar Means: **City of Flowers**
13. Warsak Dam is built on: **Kabul River**
14. The Gomal University is in: **Dera Ismail Khan**
15. Akbar Fort is situated in: **Hund**
16. Which valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"? **Kaghan**
17. The Malika Parbat is near: **Neelam Valley**
18. The Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated near: **Kaghan**
19. World's largest tribal society is: **Pathan**
20. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science and Technology is situated at: **Topi**

Baluchistan

1. Total Districts in Baluchistan: **35**
2. Total Divisions in Baluchistan: **07**
3. Total Area of Baluchistan: **347190 sq.km**
4. Which is the largest province of Pakistan by area: **Baluchistan**
5. The oldest inhabitants of Baluchistan are: **Brahuis**
6. Which one is the largest ethnic group in Baluchistan: **Baluch?**
7. Which area known as Pakistan's fruit garden? **Baluchistan**
8. When Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the greater earthquake**: 31 May 1935**
9. Hanna Lake is located near: **Quetta**
10. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948: Ziarat
11. In Ziarat Quaid-e-Azam stayed at: **Residency**
12. Which is the highest railway station in Asia: KanMehtarzai
13. The bagh is famous for: **Chromite mine**
14. The Bolan Pass is located in: **Baluchistan**
15. Which pass is located at Chaman: **Khojak Pass**
16. The length of Khojak tunnel is: **3.9 km**
17. Which is the longest tunnel in the subcontinents: **Khojak Tunnel?**
18. On five thousand rupees note which mosque is pictured: **Faisal Mosque**
19. Which is the oldest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2n of the world's: **Jonpur**

The Motorways of Pakistan

NAME	COURSE	LENGTH	LANES
M-1	Peshawar - Islamabad	155 km	6
M-2	Islamabad – Lahore	375 km	6
M-3	Lahore-Abdul Hakeem	230 km	6
M-4	Pindi Bhatian – Multan	309 km	4
M-5	Multan – Sukkur	392 km	6
M-6	Sukkur – Hyderabad	306 km	6
M-7	Dadu – Hub	270 km	6
M-8	Rato Dero – Gwadar	892 km	2
M-9	Hyderabad- Karachi	136 km	6
M-10	Karachi Northern Bypass	57 km	2
M-11	Lahore – Kharian	150 km	4
M-13	Sawabi – Chakdara	81 km	4
M-14	Hakla – D.I Khan	280 km	4
National Highway N-5 Longest Highway of Pak		1819 km	
Hazara Motorway Hassan Abdal – Shinkiari		180 km	

- The first female chief justice of any court in the history of Pakistan: **Syeda Tahira Safdar**
- Syeda Tahira Safdar was appointed as Chief Justice in: **Baluchistan High Court**
- First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was: **Ahmed Shah Patras Bukhari**
- Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab Province: **Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot**
- What was the length of first railway track of Pakistan: **169km?**
- Which of the following missiles Pakistan launched first time in August 11, 2005: **Cruise missile Haft VII (Babur)**
- What Pakistan fired for the first time in March, 2004: **Two stage Shaheen-2 Ballistic missile**
- On July 1990 Pakistan launched its first space satellite that was largely fabricated by SUPARCO. Name it: **Badr (A)**
- What was issued in July 1948 in Pakistan: **first Pakistani Postal Stamp**
- Name the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan: **Zahid Hussain**
- When the first martial law was imposed the Pakistan: **October 1958**
- Sier George Cunningham was the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunekhwa from August 1947 to October: **1948**
- Who was Sardar A. Rashi: **first Chief Justice of Pakistan?**
- For the appointment of Governor General of Pakistan first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on: **15 August 1947**
- In Pakistan who won the first Nishan-e-Haider: **Cap. Raja Sarwar**
- The first President of Pakistan Was: **Iskander Mirza**
- Sir Frances Moody was the first governor of .... from August 1947 to August 1949: **Punjab**
- Who was Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot: **First Chief Minister of Punjab from 1947 to 1948?**
- Name the first Muslim Commander-in-Chief of Army: **F.M Ayyub Khan**
- Name the first Public Airline of Pakistan: **Orient Airline**
- When the first TV Station was established in Lahore: **26 November 1964**
- Pakistan's first canal water agreement was made on May 4, 1948. With which neighboring country it was made: **India**
- Where Pakistan conducted its first nuclear explosion on May 28 and May 30 1998: **Raskoh Chagi, Makran Coast**
- What was conducted in 1951 in Pakistan: **first Census**
- First emergency was declared in Pakistan on July 25, 1948. For what it was declared: **rehabilitation of refugees**
- Who was Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal: **first Chief Minister of Baluchistan?**
- Hajveri Airline is first private Airline of Pakistan that was licensed to operate in: **1993**
- Who was Dr. Shahida Malik: **first lady governor of Punjab?**
- Who was the first foreign minister of Pakistan: **Sir zafarullah**
- Name the first Chief Minister of Sindh who ruled from 1947 to 1948: **Ayyub KHoro**
- Where the first radio station was established in Pakistan: **Karachi**
- Name the first captain of Pakistani Cricket team: **Hafeez Kardar**
- Who was Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah: **First Governor of Sindh?**

- When Pakistan set up first uranium moving and processing plant on October 20, 1995: **Lucky Marwat**
- Which important incident took place on March 23, 1956: **First constitution of Pakistan was announced**
- Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan: **Air Marshal Asghar Khan**
- Pick out the first five-year plan of development in Pakistan: **1955-1960**
- The highest award of Gallantry in the Police Service of Pakistan is: **Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal**
- The first chairman of Senate after its creation was: **Khan Habibullah Khan**
- Which newspapers inscribed the wording founded by Quaid-e-Azam: **Dawn**
- When Huddoos Ordinance was promulgated: **1979**
- Which of the following is the oldest language of Pakistan: **Sindhi**
- Pakistan Shares longest border with: **Afghanistan**
- Pakistan's largest trade partner is: **USA**
- When was Pakistan become an Islamic Republic: **1956**
- "Rani Kot Fort", with a circumference of about 26 kms, is the largest fort in the world situated in Pakistan near the city of: **Jamshoro**
- Pakistan's biggest export item is: **Cotton/Textile**
- The ancient Silk Route connected China with: **Europe**
- Who designed Pakistan's flag: **Amir-ud-Din Qidwai**
- The Pakistani flag has associations with the flag December 30, 1908: **December 30, 1906**
- On December 30, 1906 is the day when: **All-India Muslim League was founded**
- Who presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947: **Liaquat Ali Khan**
- The Pakistan Flag is a dark green rectangular flag in the proportion of length to width: **3:2**
- The size of the white portion is...... the size of the flag: **One-fourth**
- The white and dark green field on Pakistani flag represents: **Peace Prosperity**
- What represents the Crescent on the National flag: **Peace**
- What represents the five-rayed star on Pakistani flag: **Light and knowledge**
- When government approved the National Anthem: **August 1954**
- How many stanzas are in the national anthem: **Three**
- The tune of national anthem is based on: **Eastern music**
- Who composed the verses of the National Anthem: **Abdul Asar Hafeez Jullunhri**
- Who composed the tune of National Anthem: **Ahmed G. Chagla**
- For the preparation of National Anthem a committee was constituted by the government in December 1948 under the chairmanship of: **Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar**
- When the tune composed by Chagla finally approved for the National Anthem: **June 1954**

- The tune of National Anthem is based on different Raags such as "Tilak Kamod" and Dhanasiri": **Bilawal, Kohlari, Pelu**
- The Raags on which a National Anthem's tune is formed, was introduced in South Asian region during the: **Muslim Period**
- On many lines each Stanza of National Anthem is comprised on? **5 lines**
- What is the National floral Symbol of Pakistan? **Jasmine**
- Jasmine is popularly known as: **Summer Queen**
- When Chambeli was selected as a National floral symbol? **1961**
- IN Pakistan where the flower Chambeli is found? **Everywhere**
- The area of Northern areas and Azad Kashmir is? **84,000 Sq.km**
- Which are Gilgit Baltistan areas? **Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas, and Skardu**
- How many hours Pakistan is ahead of GMT? **5**
- In which season reservoirs of Punjab and Sindh are alive with migrant birds? **Winter**
- How many national parks are in the countery?**7**
- Where G.I Khan institute is situated: **Topi**
- Ghandara art is related to: **Taxila**
- How many alphabets are in the Urdu Language? **37**
- Which is the National Game of Pakistan? **Hockey**
- Name the official langue's of Pakistan: **English & Urdu**
- When Pakistan became Islami Jambooria? **23 March 1956**
- When Pakistan Joined UNO? **30 September 1947**
- What is the rank of Pakistan among the world's largest country? **33rd**
- Who coined the word "Pakistan"? **Chaudhary Rehmat Ali**
- Name the first Airline of Pakistan: **Orient Airways**
- Who was the first female governor of State Bank of Pakistan? **Shamshad Akhtar**
- Who was first women pilot in Pakistan? **Shukriya Khanam**
- The first woman Prime Minister in Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto. In Which year she assumed the office? **1988**
- Who was first female deputy speaker in Pakistan: **Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz**
- Mention the first female member of parliament in Pakistan: **Begum Shaista Suharawardy Ikramullah**
- The first female Minister of Population in Pakistan was: **Dr. Attya Inayatullah**
- Who have the honor to become the first woman minister of information of Pakistan: **Syeda Abida Hussain**
- Mention the first female Pakistani minister of finance: **Benazir Bhutto**
- Pick out the first female minister of law and human right in Pakistan: **Shahida Jamil**
- Mention the first female "Foreign ministry spokesperson" in Pakistan: **Tasleem Aslam**
- Under Vision 2025 program of Wapda, Sabakzai Dam is being constructed in: **Baluchistan**
- In Pakistan which is the largest source of energy: **Thermal**

- Where the salt water lake Human Mashkhel is situated: **Baluchistan**
- Pakistan's Largest Stock exchange market is: **Karachi**
- After USA Pakistan's biggest trade partner is: **Saudi Arabia**
- Vision 2025 program has been launched by the president government to: **Develop new water and power projects**
- Which is the birth place of famous Punjabi pie Waris Shah: **Jandiala Sher Khan**
- Khyber pass is situated in the mountain range of: **Sulaiman**
- What is the percentage of Punjab in the total area of Pakistan? **25.8**
- Which of the following deserts is lie between rivers Indus and Jhelum? **Thal**
- Who is the first female chancellor in the Pakistan? **Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan**
- Which is first female university in Pakistan: **Fatima Jinnah Women University**
- Which of the following is the first female judge of a High court in Pakistan? **Majida Rizvi**
- Mention the first female golf champion in Pakistan: **Shehzadi Gulfam**
- Mention the first female representative of Pakistan in the UN: **Shaista Ikramullah**
- Which forests in Pakistan are faction the danger of extinction? **Junipers**
- The first Muslim female prime minister who is assassinated: **Benazir Bhutto**
- The first Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize: **Idrees Latif**
- The Olympic torch reached Pakistan (Islamabad) for the first time ever on: **April 16, 2008**
- The first country recognized Pakistan after in dependence was: **Iran**
- The longest serving Chief justice of Pakistan: **Justice Muhammad Haleem**
- The first dry port in Pakistan was established: **Lahore**
- The oldest news agency of Pakistan is: **Pakistan Press International (PPI)**
- The first woman in Pakistan to become the judge of a High court was: **Justice Majida Rizvi**
- Which University was first established in Pakistan after independence? **Sindh University**
- Dr. Shama Khalid is the: **First Governor of Gilgit Baltistan, First Female Governor in Pakistan**
- The largest hospital in Pakistan is: **Nishter Hospital, Multan**
- The oldest Hospital in Pakistan is: **Mayo Hospital Lahore**
- The largest park in Pakistan is: **Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi**
- The bank having largest number of branches: **Habib Bank Ltd**
- The Largest private bank in Pakistan is: **Habib Bank Ltd**
- The oldest bank in Pakistan is: **Habib Bank Ltd**
- Previous name of Allied Bank ltd was: **Australasia Bank**
- Largest Cricket Ground in Pakistan is: **Gaddafi Stadium, Lahore**
- The Largest railway station of Pakistan is: **Lahore Railway Station**
- Largest University in Pakistan is: **Quaid-i-Azam University**
- The oldest tunnel in Pakistan Khojak Tunnel was constructed in: **1891**

- Longest Railway Tunnel of Pakistan is Khojak Tunnel which is 3.9 Kilometers Long. In which district of Baluchistan it is situated: **Qilla Abdullah**
- Which tunnel is also called "The Pak-Japan Friendship Tunnel": **Kohat Tunnel**
- The Longest river of Pakistan is the Indus river, what is its approximate length: **3200 km**
- The first non-Muslim Commander in Chief of Pakistan Air Force was Air Vice Marshal: **L. Paery Cane**
- The first Muslim commander in Chief Pakistan Air Force was Air Marshal: **Asghar Khan**
- Lake Manchar is the largest freshwater lake in Pakistan and one of Asia's largest in which district of Sindh it is found: **Dadu**
- The largest mausoleum in Pakistan: **Mazare-Quaid**
- Which statement about khewra salt mine is true: **it is the largest salt mine of Pakistan, it is the second largest salt mine of the world, it is the oldest in the South Asia**
- Which country is the sixth largest arms buyer in the world: **Pakistan**
- Name the first chief scout Commissioner of Pakistan: **Qauid-i-Azam**
- When was the first woman bank established in Paksitan: Dec 1, 1989
- The first newspaper of Urdu Language is : **Jam-e-Jahan Numma**
- Which statement about Samina Khayal Baig is true: **she is the first Pakistani woman to climb Mount Everest, She is the third Pakistani to Climb Mount Everest: She is the youngest Muslim woman to climb Everest, having done so at the age of 21**
- The 1st Olympic Gold Medal for Pakistan was in the Summer Olympic games of: **1960**
- The First International Flight taken by PIA was taken on: **1st February 1955**
- After partition the first established Pakistani bank was Muslim Commercial Bank when it started its function: **19 August 1947**
- What for the first time was introduced in Pakistan in January 24, 1959: **Agricultural reforms**
- Arfa Karim of Pakistan who dies at the age of 16 January 14, 2012 was: **The youngest Microsoft Certified Professionals (MCPs) in the world (in 2004 an age of only 9) the recipient of the Fatimah Jinnah Gold Medal in the field of Science and Technology, Recipient of the President's Award for Pride of Performance.**

- **First Secretary General of Congress:** **A.O Hume**
- **In Kakkah who inspired Titu Mir:** **Syed A. Shaheed**
- **Sect Created by Titu Mir:** **Maulvis**
- **Capital of East Bangal was:** **Dhaka**
- **Bangal was divided into two provinces:** **1905**
- **First Governor of East Bengal:** **Mr. Filer**
- **Purely, The first session of Muslim League Presided by:** **Adamjee**

- Second Session of ML Held: Aligarh
- Demand of Separate Electorate by: ML in 1909
- First Regular Session of ML: 29th & 30th Dec, 1907
- Moulana M.Ali Johar was student of: Aligarh College
- Simla Deputation was led by: Sir Agha Khan
- Partition of Bengal Finalized: 1911
- Demand for appointed of Muslim Judges: Minto Morely Reforms
- Who opposed the demand of separate electorates: Congress & Hindu
- Secretary for India's state: Lord Morley
- Lord Minto: Viceroy of India
- People Killed in Kanpur Incident: 133 (1913)
- Which Govt. demolished mosque in 1913: British
- Luckhnow Pact: 1913
- Who gave title 'Mahatma Gandhi': Rabinder Nath
- Annual session congress of 1913 held in: Karachi
- Annual session congress presided by: Ambeka Charan (1916)
- Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorates: Luckhnow Pact
- Punjab Muslims League was headed by: M. Shafi
- True Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity: Quaid-e-Azam
- 'DYRCHY' Introduced by which act? Act of 1919

Dynasties

- Mohammad Bin Qasim **(712 AD- 715 AD).**
- Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi **(997 AD-1030 AD)**
- **Mahmood Ghaznavi Attack** on India **17 Times.**
- Sultan Shahab uddin Mahammad Ghauri **(1149 AD – 1206 AD)**

Slave Dynasty: (1206 – 1290)

- Qutab-ud-Din Aiback **(1206 AD).**
- Shamasuddin Iltimish **(1211 AD – 1236 AD).**
- Razi Sultan **(1236 AD to 1240 AD).**
- Sultan Nasir. **(1236 AD to 1240 AD).**
- Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood **(1246 AD to 1266 AD).**
- Sultan Ghayas-ud-din Balban **(1266 AD-1287 AD).**

Khilji Dynasty: (1290 – 1320)

- Sultan Jalal-ud-din Feroz Shah Khilji **(1290 -1296).**
- Sultan Alla-ud-din Khilji **(1296 – 1316).**
- Qutab-ud-din Mubarak Shah Khilji **(1316 – 1320).**

Tughluq Dynasty: (1320 – 1414)

- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq **(1320 – 1325).**
- Sultan Mahammad bin Tughluq **(1325 – 1351).**

Sadat Dynasty: (1414 – 1450)

Lodhi Dyanasty: (1451-1526)

- Bahlol Lodhi **(1451 – 1488).**
- Sikandar Lodhi **(1489 – 1517).**
- Ibrahim Lodhi **(1517-1526).**

Mughal Dyansty: (1526-1857)

- **Zahir-ud-din Babar**
- **Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Humayun.** (Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the battle of Chaunsa in 1539 and Qanauj in 1540)

Sher Shah Suri Dynasty: (1540-1555)

Humayun reoccupied the throne in Dehli for the second time after 15 years exiled life.

(جلا وطنی زندگی)

Humayun second time (died in 1556).

- **Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar.**
- **Noor-ud-Din Muhammad Jahangir.**
- **Noor Jahan.**
- **Shahab-ud-din Shah Jehan Reing's.**
- **Aurangzeb Alamgir – The Last Great Mughal King.**

▪ Qutub Minar Delhi.	(Atamash)	(1199-1220)
▪ Buland Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri.	(Akbar)	(1575 AD)
▪ Lahore Forte.	(Akbar)	(1566)
▪ Taj Mahal, Agra.	(Shah Jahan)	(1631-1648)
▪ Jamia Masjid Dehli.	(Shah Jahan)	(1650-1656)
▪ Shalimar Bagh Lahore.	(Shah Jahan)	(1641-1642)
▪ Shahi Qila Lahore.	(Shah Jahan)	(1631-1632)
▪ Masjid Wazir Khan, Lahore.		(1634)
▪ Badshahi Masjid, Lahore.	(Aurangzeb)	(1673-74)
▪ Bibi Ka Maqbara, Auranabad	(Aurangzeb)	(1668-1669)
▪ Moti Masjid. (Pearl Mosque) Lahore.	(Alamgir)	(1630-1635)

Pakistan Affairs Most Repeated Questions

01. The area of Pakistan is ________________.

(a) 796,096 sq. km
(b) 786,096 sq. km
(c) 976, 896 sq. km
(d) 886, 096 sq. km

02. The area of Islamabad is ________________

(a) 806 sq. km
(b) 706 sq, km
(c) 906 sq. km
(b) 606 sq. km

03. The area of Sindh is ________________

(a)143,914 sq.km
(b) 142,194 sq km
(c) 141,814 sq. km
(d) 140,914 sk.km

04. What is the total area of Punjab Province?

(a) 74,521 Km
(b) 40,914 Km
(c) 347,190 Sq Km
(d) 205,344 Sq Km

05. Babar founded the Mughal Empire in the year.

(a) 1427
(b)1526
(C) 1226
(d) 1226

06. There are________________major Hindu Castes.

(a) One
(b) Six
(c) Three
(d) Four

07. Kshatriya Hindu caste deals with ________________.

(a) Warrior Class
(b) Merchant Class
(c) Menial Class
(d) Brahmin Class

08. Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi was imprisoned because he refused to perform prostrate or Sajada ________________.

(a) Emperor Jehangir
(b) Emperor Aurangzeb
(c) Emperor Akbar
(c Emperor Babar

09. Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi was born in the year ________________.

(a) 1964
(b) 1464
(c) 1664
(d) 1564

10. The real name of Mujadid Alf Thani was ________________

(a) Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi (b) Shah Waliullah

(c) Nizamuddin (d) None of these

11. **Sheikh Abdul Haq was pupil of ____________.**

(a) Hazrat Mujaddid Alf Thani (b) Hazrat Baqibiillah

(c) Hazrat Muinuddin Ajmeri (c) None of these

12. **Real name of Khuwaja Gareeb Nawaz is ____________.**

(a) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakaria (b) Farid Ganj-e-Shakar

(c) Usman Marwandi (d) Syed Muinuddin Ajmeri

13. **The real name Data Ganj Bakhsh is ____________.**

(a) Syed Hassan Al-Basri (b) Syed Abdul Hassan Al-Hajweri

(c) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi Ali (d) None of these

14. **The word Sufi is derived from Safa, meaning ____________ in Arbic.**

(a) Purity (b) Devotion

(c) Faithfulness (d) Justice

15. **Emperor Humayun was son of ____________.**

(a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan

(c) Babar (d) Aurangzeb Alamgirh

16. **Mehmood Ghaznavi invaded India ____________ times.**

(a) Ten (b) Fifteen

(c) Seventeen (d) Nine

17. **Shudra Hindu Caste deals with ____________.**

(a) Merchant Class (b) Priest Class

(c) Menial Class (d) Warrior Class

18. **Brahmin Hindu Caste deals with ____________.**

(a) Merchant Class (b) Menial Class

(c) Priest Class (d) Warrior Class

19. **Titu Mir was Killed in the year ____________.**

(a) 1830 (b) 1831

(c) 1834 (d) 1828

20. **Titu Mir was born in the year ____________.**

(a) 1782 (b) 1783

(c) 1784 (d) 1785

21. The real name of Titu Mir was ____________.

(a) Mir Nisar Ali (b) Shah Abdul Qadir

(c) Mir Sajad Ali (d) None of these

22. Jihad Movement was launched in the year ____________.

(a) 1826 (b) 1830

(c) 1833 (d) 1823

23. Jihad Movement was launched by ____________.

(a) Ahmed Shah Abdali (b) Maharaja Daulat Rao

(c) Syed Ahmed Beralvi (d) Shah Abdul Qadir

24. Holy Quran translated into urdu by ____________.

(a) Shah Waliullah (b) Shah Rafiuddin

(c) Sheikh Ahmed sSirhindi (d) None of these

25. Shah Waliullah translated Holy Quran into ____________.

(a) Urdu (b) English

(c) Persian (d) Pashto

26. Hujjat-ul-Baligha, book written by ____________.

(a) Shah Waliullah (b) Syed Attaullah Shah

(c) Maulan Ashraf Ali (d) Maulana Azad

27. Real name of Shah Waliullah is ____________.

(a) Qutub-ud-Din Ahmed (b) Farid Khan

(c) Usman Marwandi (d) Shah Rafiuddin

28. Shah Waliullah was died in the year ____________.

(a) 1764 (b) 1765

(c) 1762 (d) 1763

29. Shah Waliullah was born in the year ____________.

(a) 1704 (b) 1705

(c) 1703 (d) 1707

30. Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb was died in the year ____________.

(a) 1707 (b) 1708

(c) 1709 (d) 1710

31. Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar was born in Umerkot in the year ______________.

(a) 1547 (b) 1560

(c) 1542 (d) 1540

32. The father's name of shah Waliullah was ______________.

(a) Shah Abdul Qadir (b) Shah Rafiuddin

(c) Shah Abdul Rahim (d) None of these

33. The great poet Amir Khusrau invented ______________ tunes of dholak.

(a) Fifteen (b) Sixteen

(c) Seventeen (d) Eighteen

34. Alauddin Khalji was lover of ________________.

(a) Music (b) Literature

(c) Sport (d) Poetry

35. Dadu Mir was son of ______________________.

(a) Haji Shariatullah (b) Syed Ameer Ali

(c) Titu Mir (d) None of these

36. Haji Shariatullah launched ____________ movement.

(a) Bakhti Movement (b) Jihad Movement

(c) Movement of exploitation by Hindu Zamindars (d) Faraizi Movement

37. Punjab annexed to East India company in the year of 1849 by.

(a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Lawrence

(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) None of these

38. Awadh was annexed by British Lord Dalhousie in the year ___________.

(a) 1849 (b) 1847

(c) 1856 (d) 1877

39. The death of Lion of Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh occurred in the year ____________.

(a) 1856 (b) 1839

(c) 1877 (d) 1843

40. Sindh was annexed to the British dominion in the year ______________.

(a) 1840 (b) 1846

(c) 1843 (d) 1849

41. Mir Jafar was crowned as Nawab of Bengal in _________ by Lord Clive.

(a) 1755
(b) 1756
(c) 1757
(d) 1758

42. **The Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaulah was defeated by lord Clive in the year ________.**

(a) June 1757
(b) October 1757
(c) October 1769
(d) June 1767

43. **The Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaula was defeated by ________ in Battle of Plassey.**

(a) Lord Dalhousie
(b) Lord William Bentinck
(c) Lord Wavell
(d) Lord Clive

44. **East India company was introduced in subcontinent in the year ________.**

(a) 1600 A.D
(b) 1800 A.D
(c) 1700 A.D
(d) 1500 A.D

45. **Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born ________________.**

(a) November 1786
(b) December 1786
(c) October 1787
(d) November 1785

46. **Sir Syed Ahmed khan died at the age of ____________.**

(a) 86
(b) 75
(c) 76
(d) 81

47. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan awarded with the tital of Sir in the year __________.**

(a) 1888
(b) 1886
(c) 1884
(d) 1885

48. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan retired from hid services in the year ____________.**

(a) 1874
(b) 1875
(c) 1877
(d) 1876

49. **The loyal Mohammadans of India was famous work of ___________.**

(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
(c) Altaf Hussain Hali
(d) Allama Iqbal

50. **Father of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is ________________.**

(a) Mir Jafar
(b) Mir Muttaqi
(c) Mir Ghulam Ali
(d) Khuwaja Fariduddin

51. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born at _______________.**

(a) 1943
(b) 1939
(c) 1949
(d) 1951

82. **Al-Beruni was died in the year________**

(a) 1026
(b) 1036
(c) 1045
(d) 1048

83. **Al-Beruni was born in the year________**

(a) 973
(b) 979
(c) 983
(d) 999

84. **Kitab-ul-Hind is book written by ________**

(a) Mujadid Alf Sani
(b) Al-Beruni
(c) Shah Waliullah
(d) Syed Ahmed

85. **First session of All India Muslim League was held at________**

(a) Karachi
(b) Bombay
(c) Aligarh
(d) None of these

86. **All India Muslim League was established in the year________**

(a) 30 December 1905
(b) 30 December 1906
(c) 25 October 1905
(d) 30 September 1906

87. **Representative of Simla deputation was headed by ________**

(a) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(b) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Agha Khan III
(d) Mohammad Ali Johar

88. **The Viceroy of India in 1906 was ________**

(a) Lord Dufferin
(b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Wavell

89. **Simla deputation consisted of ________ members.**

(a) 35
(b) 40
(c) 70
(d) 60

90. **The partition of Bengal was annulled by King George V in the year________**

(a) December 1905
(b) December 1911
(c) October 1906
(d) November 1910

91. **________ viceroy of India Partitioned the Province of Bengal into was parts.**

(a) Lord Minto
(b) Lord Dufferin

(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Ripon

92. **Partition of Bengal occurred on _______________**

(a) October 1905 (b) October 1906

(c) October 1911 (d) October 1908

93. **Indian National Congress was established in the year _______________**

(a) 1899 (b) 1890

(c) 1885 (d) 1870

94. **Montagu Chelmsford reforms enacted into law in the year_______________**

(a) 1925 (b) 1927

(c) 1909 (d) 1919

95. **The separate electorate was accepted by Congress in_______________**

(a) Simon Commission (b) Nero Report

(c) Delhi Proposals (d) Lucknow Pact

96. **Minto Morley Reforms were enacted into law by Indian Council Act in the year _______**

(a) 1907 (b) 1909

(c) 1911 (d) 1913

97. **The First president of All India Muslim League was presided over by _________**

(a) Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai (b) Sir Aga Khan

(c) Quid-e-Azam (d) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

98. **First Session of All India Muslim League was held at Karachi in _______________**

(a) 1906 (b) 1907

(c) 1908 (d) 1909

99. **First Khilafat day was observed on _______________**

(a) 17 November 1920 (b) 17 October 1920

(c) 17 October 1919 (d) 17 November 1919

100. **First world war ended in the year_______________**

(a) 1917 (b) 1920

(c) 1918 (d) 1916

ANSWER KEY

1.	a	2.	c	3.	d	4.	d	5.	b
6.	d	7.	a	8.	a	9.	d	10.	a
11.	b	12.	d	13.	b	14.	a	15.	c
16.	c	17.	c	18.	c	19.	b	20.	a
21.	a	22.	a	23.	c	24.	b	25.	c
26.	a	27.	a	28.	c	29.	c	30.	a
31.	c	32.	c	33.	c	34.	a	35.	a
36.	d	37.	c	38.	c	39.	b	40.	c
41.	c	42.	a	43.	d	44.	c	45.	a
46.	d	47.	a	48.	d	49.	a	50.	b
51.	d	52.	d	53.	b	54.	b	55.	a
56.	d	57.	a	58.	d	59.	a	60.	c
61.	b	62.	c	63.	b	64.	a	65.	b
66.	c	67.	d	68.	d	69.	a	70.	d
71.	b	72.	a	73.	a	74.	b	75.	a
76.	b	77.	b	78.	a	79.	d	80.	a
81.	d	82.	d	83.	a	84.	b	85.	a
86.	b	87.	c	88.	b	89.	a	90.	b
91.	c	92.	b	93.	c	94.	d	95.	d
96.	b	97.	a	98.	b	99.	d	100.	c

(ENGLISH)

Parts Of Speech

Noun

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, a living creature, a place, a thing, an action, a state or a quality.

Kinds of nouns

There are five kinds of nouns.

1. Common noun
2. Proper noun
3. Collective noun
4. Material noun
5. Abstract noun

1. Common noun: It is a name given in common to every person, place of the same kind or class.

For example: boy, girl, city, school, hospital etc.

2. Proper noun: It is the name of a particular person, place or a thing.

For example: John, Mary, England etc.

Common Noun	Proper Noun
Boy	John
Girl	Catherine
City	Mirpur Mathelo
Province	Sindh
Country	Pakistan
Hospital	Agha Khan Hospital
School	Cambridge Public School
River	Mediterranean
Mountain	Himalaya

Note: Common noun is written in small letters unless it comes in the beginning of a sentence and proper noun us always written in capital letters even if it come in the middle or in the end of the sentence.

3. Collective noun: It is the name of a collection of persons or things, taken together and spoken of as one whole.

For example: crowd, team, flock, herd, army, fleet, jury, family, nation, committee, Police, etc.

4. Material noun: It is the name of a matter or substance of which any other thing is made.

For example: gold, silver, stone, iron, steel, cotton, wool, wood, copper, wheat etc.

Note: we do not use definite article ***THE*** with material noun.

5. Abstract noun: It is the name of quality, state and action.

Note: we cannot touch or see abstract nouns. We can only feel them.

For example: Quality: goodness, kindness, darkness, brightness, etc

Action: laughter, theft, judgment, hatred, love , etc.

State: childhood, boyhood, youth, slavery, sleep, sickness, etc.

Abstract nouns are formed:

From adjectives as kindness from kind; honesty from honest.

From verbs as obedience from obey; growth from grow.

From common nouns as childhood from child; slavery from slave.

CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS

Nouns are classified into countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

Countable Nouns: Those nouns which we can count.

Eager **for**	she is eager for going to party.
Brilliant **at**	his sister is brilliant at drawing.
Accustomed **to**	children are accustomed to noise.
Capable **of**	I am quite capable of passing CSS.
Aware **of**	I was not aware of the news.
Different **from**	my coat is different from yours.
Famous **for**	William Wordsworth is famous for his romantic poetry.
Guilty **of**	he was guilty of murder.
Fit **for**	you are not fit for this job.
Responsible **for**	I am not responsible for losing money.
Similar **to**	his pen is similar to yours.
Used **to**	I am used to taking tea without sugar.
Key **to**	hard work is a key to success.
Solution **to**	I have a solution to your problem.
Desire **for**	he desired for being a doctor.
Interest **in**	he does not have any interest in playing cricket.
Sympathy **for**	he has sympathy for the poor and needy.
Importance **of**	there is much importance of English language in getting jobs.
Need **for**	there is a need for more houses.
Ability **in**	your ability is math is quite up to the mark.
Example **of**	can you tell me the example of sublimation?
Opinion **of**	what is your opinion of this film?
Reason **for**	what is the reason for growing inflation in Pakistan?
Cause **of**	what is the cause of unemployment?
Substitute **for**	this food is a good substitute for meat.
Trouble **with**	I am having trouble with my teeth.
Lack **of**	due to lack of money, he could not continue his education.
Hope **of**	India has no hope of winning the match against Pakistan.
Belief **in**	people who do not have belief in God are known as atheists.
Attitude **to/towards**	his attitude towards/to English is not good.
Increase **in**	there is sudden increase in the price of petrol.
Decrease **in**	there is decrease in temperature today.
Demand **for**	the Muslims of sub-continent put a demand for a separate homeland.

(USE OF PREPOSITION – EXERCISE)

MCQs

1. We were exhausted __________ the end of the journey.
   a) in b) by c) about d) of
2. They could not decide which one they liked and ______ the end they dint bother.
   a) of b) at c) in d) about
3. They argue everything ________ the bitter end.
   a) to b) about c) in d) of
4. I paid the fees ________ the end of the course.
   a) in b) at c) about d) of
5. Did you hear ____________ the accident last night?
   a) of b) on c) in d) about
6. Does this song remind you __________ anything?
   a) of b) about c) at d) in
7. The neighbors complained __________ how loud our music was.
   a) of b) at c) on d) about
8. The town is 100 meters _______ see level.
   a) of b) on c) above d) at
9. He complained _______ chest pains and went to hospital.
   a) at b) of c) on d) over
10. Didn't they warn you _________ trying that?
    a) about b) at c) of d) on
11. Who? I have never heard ___________ him.
    a) at b) of c) on d) about
12. My house is _________ the end of the street.
    a) at b) on c) of d) about
13. We have not decided, but we're thinking________________ buying a new car.
    a) at b) of c) about d) on
14. Good idea – I wish I had thought___________ it.
    a) at b) of c) on d) under
15. You have to be _______ 18 to see this film.
    a) at b) over c) of d) on
16. They get killed _______ the end of the film.
    a) of b) on c) at d) with
17. The bridge goes ___________________ the river.
    a) over b) at c) of d) on
18. They live in a flat ____________ the shop.
    a) about b) over c) none of these d) all of these
19. There were ________________ 10, 000 people at the concert.
    a) over b) at c) of d) on
20. There were driving at ________ 100 miles an hour.
    a) at b) over c) of d) on
21. __________ the time I get to Phoenix, she'll be getting up.
    a) by b) at c) of d) on
22. It's open from 7a.m _________ 5p.m

a) at b) until c) of d) on

23. There's a lot of cloud ________ the south of the country.
a) of b) at c) on d) over

24. The temperature is just ________ freezing.
a) at b) of c) above d) on

25. Her test was ________ average.
a) at b) above c) of d) on

26. I will keep phoning ________ you pay me.
a) at b) unit c) of d) on

27. It must be finished ________ Friday afternoon.
a) by b) of c) at d) on

28. She will be staying at the hotel ________ Friday.
a) at b) until c) of d) on

29. She will be here at five ________ which time you mustn't leave the room.
a) at b) of c) until d) on

30. The people in the flat ________ are always arguing.
a) at b) on c) above d) of

31. I will be ready ________ the time you get here.
a) at b) by c) of d) on

32. I will stay here ________ five O'clock.
a) until b) of c) at d) on

33. I will have it ready ________ four o'clock.
a) at b) on c) of d) by

34. We could better wait ________ Wasif is here.
a) until b) of c) at d) on

35. She had promised to be back ________ five o'clock.
a) at b) by c) of d) on

36. The application must be in ________ 1st.
As) by b) at c) of d) on

37. Do not move ________ I tell you.
a) at b) until c) of d) on

38. Once he starts a decorating job, he would not stop ________ its finished.
a) until b) at c) on d) on

39. They do nothing ________ complain all the time.
a) except b) at c) of d) on

40. I did everything ________ the last experience.
a) except b) except for c) not a nor b d) both a&b

41. She will be having at five, ________ which time I expect you to have finished the work.
a) by b) at c) of d) on

42. He is not very friendly ________ when he wants something.
a) at b) except c) of d) on

43. There was complete silence ________ the sound of someone coughing.
a) for b) of c) at d) on

44. There weather was awful ________ in the south.
a) at b) on c) of d) except

45. I have no answer to the criticism; ________ blame the short-sighted management.

b) except c) of d) on

46. I am going there ______________ learn the language.

a) to b) at c) of d) on

47. They have no one to blame for the trouble _____ themselves.

a) except b) on c) not a nor b d) both a&b

48. Ne lightweight material have replaced traditional ones ________ certain special uses.

a) except for b) on c) of d) about

49. I cannot remember anything __________ the pain after the operation.

a) except for b) on c) of d) about

50. I went there __________ a holiday.

a) of b) on c) for d) about

ANSWER KEY

1.	b	2.	C	3.	a	4.	b	5.	d
6.	a	7.	D	8.	c	9.	b	10.	a
11.	b	12.	A	13	c	14.	b	15.	b
16.	c	17.	A	18.	d	19.	a	20.	b
21.	a	22.	B	23.	d	24.	c	25.	b
26.	b	27.	A	28.	b	29.	c	30.	c
31.	b	32.	A	33.	d	34.	a	35.	b
36.	a	37.	B	38.	a	39.	a	40.	d
41.	a	42.	B	43.	a	44.	d	45.	b
46.	a	47.	D	48.	a	49.	c	50.	c

For example: book, pen, apple, boy, girl, fan, table etc.

Uncountable Nouns: Those nouns which we cannot count.

For example: milk, oil, sugar, gold, honesty, etc.

FORMATION OF NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES

Adjectives	Noun	Adjective	Noun
Clever	Cleverness	Holy	Holiness
Dark	Darkness	Lovely	Loveliness
Eager	Eagerness	Lazy	Laziness
Frank	Frankness	Ugly	Ugliness
Gentle	Gentleness	Absent	Absence
Good	Goodness	Brilliant	Brilliance
Hard	Hardness	Different	Difference
Ill	Illness	Diligent	Diligence
Kind	Kindness	Excellent	Excellence
Mad	Madness	Vacant	Vacancy
Near	Nearness	Ignorant	Ignorance
Weak	Weakness	Innocent	Innocence
Wicked	Wickedness	Intelligent	Intelligence
Busy	Business	Patient	Patience
Happy	Happiness	Present	Presence
Obedient	Obedience	Efficient	Efficiency
Durable	Durability	Punctual	Punctuality
Able	Ability	Regular	Regularity
Capable	Capability	Real	Reality
Possible	Possibility	Loyal	Loyalty
Noble	Nobility	Active	Activity
Brutal	Brutality	Human	Humanity
Equal	Equality	Adverse	Adversity
Moral	Morality	Stupid	Stupidity
Mortal	Mortality	Inferior	Inferiority
Rapid	Rapidity	Senior	Seniority
Superior	Superiority	Cheerful	Cheer
Helpful	Help	Healthy	Health
Lawful	Law	Wealthy	Wealth
Thoughtful	Thought	Needy	Need
Colourful	Colour	Faulty	Fault
Fruitful	Fruit	Airy	Air
Harmful	Harm	Greedy	Greed
Careful	Care	Rainy	Rain
Thankful	Thank	Snowy	Snow
Peaceful	Peace	Stormy	Storm
Successful	Success	Angry	Anger
Thirsty	Thirst	Honest	Honesty
Hungry	Hunger	Wise	Wisdom
Brave	Bravery	Humble	Humility
Pious	Piety	Foolish	Folly
Beautiful	Beauty	Proud	Pride
Long	Length	Just	Justice
Strong	Strength	Hot	Heat
Wide	Width	Strong	Strength

High	Height	Jealous	Jealousy
Young	Youth	Sane	Sanity
True	Truth	Stupid	Stupidity
Free	Freedom	Broad	Breadth
Poor	Poverty	Deep	Depth

FORMATION OF NOUNS FROM VERBS			
Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
Laugh	Laughter	Relieve	Relief
Believe	Belief	Starve	Starvation
Chose	Choice	Depart	Departure
Defend	Defense	Die	Death
Free	Freedom	Practise	Practice
Obey	Obedience	Run	Race
Serve	Service	Sow	Seed
Think	Thoughts	Succeed	Success
See	Sight	Steal	Stealth
Live	Life	Occupy	Occupation
Know	Knowledge	Discover	Discovery
Hate	Hatred	Succeed	Success
Lend	Loan	Sing	Song
Furnish	Furniture	Exceed	Excess
Loose	Lose	Speak	Speech
Decide	Decision	Sit	Seat
Please	Pleasure	Grow	Growth
Advise	Advice	Prove	Proof
Pursue	Pursuit	Behave	Behaviour
Excel	Excellence	Solve	Solution
Do	Deed	Flatter	Flattery
Fail	Failure	Agree	Agreement
Amuse	Amusement	Amaze	Amazement
Appoint	Appointment	Announce	Announcement
Judge	Judgment	Govern	Government
Punish	Punishment	Move	Movement
Attract	Attraction	Assist	Assistance
Elect	Election	Perform	Performance
Collect	Collection	Guide	Guidance
Direct	Direction	Resist	Resistance
Protect	Protection	Endure	Endurance
Expect	Expectation	Resemble	Resemblance
Inspect	Inspection	Arrive	Arrival
Consider	Consideration	Approve	Approval
Explain	Explanation	Refuse	Refusal
Resign	Resignation	Remove	Removal
Congratulate	Congratulation	Propose	Proposal
Create	Creation	Bury	Burial
Decorate	Decoration	Try	Trial
Calculate	Calculation	Deny	Denial
Declare	Declaration	Combine	Combination
Translate	Translation		

Pronoun:

A word that is used instead of a noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun is called pronoun.
For example: David is absent because **he** is ill.
Kinds of pronoun
There are many kinds of Pronoun. Some are given below:

- Personal Pronoun
- Reflexive Pronoun
- Relative Pronoun
- Indefinite Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun
I, we, you, he, she, it and they are called personal pronouns because they stand for the three persons,

i. the person speaking (first person I, We)
ii. the person spoken to (second person You)
iii. the person spoken of / about. (Third person He, She, It, They)

Cases of Personal Pronoun

Subjective case	Possessive case		Objective case
I	My	Mine	Me
We	Our	Ours	Us
You	Your	Yours	You
Thou (poetic)	Thy	Thine	Thee
He	His	His	Him
She	Her	Hers	Her
It	Its	Its	It
They	Their	Theirs	Them

2. Reflexive pronoun
When –self is added to my, your, him, her, it, and –selves to our, your, them, we get what are called compound personal pronouns.
They are called reflexive pronouns when the action done by the subject turns back (reflect) upon the subject; as,
I hurt ***myself.*** The brave son of Pakistan wanted to save not ***himself*** but his country.
She cut ***herself*** with a knife while working in the kitchen. Don't deceive ***yourself.***
The boys fell down from the tree but they did not hurt ***themselves.***

Exercise
Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps with the appropriate reflexive pronouns.

i. I wash .... when I get up early in the morning.
ii. We have climbed the hills many times and have never hurt ....
iii. The boy got up from the ground and said, "I haven't hurt ...."
iv. We seldom see .... as others see us.
v. They went to the zoo by ....
vi. My younger brother drew this picture ....
vii. Why didn't you enjoy .... at the party?
viii. We enjoyed .... a lot at their picnic party.
ix. We shall buy .... a new car next year.
x. A house divided against .... cannot stand.

3.Relative Pronoun

Read the following pair of sentences:

i. I met George. George had just returned.
ii. Here is the book. You lent me the book.
iii. William Shakespeare is a dramatist. His dramas are studied all over the world.
iv. John Keats is a poet. I like him very much.

Let us now combine each of the above pairs into one sentence. Thus:

i. I met George ***who*** had just returned.
ii. Here is the book ***which*** you lent me.
iii. William Shakespeare is the dramatist ***whose*** dramas are studied all over the world.
iv. John Keats is the poet ***whom*** I like very much.

In the above sentences who, which, whose and whom are used to join two sentences and they are called relative pronoun. A kind of pronoun which joins two sentences and also does the work of pronoun is called relative pronoun.

Who, which, that, whose, and whom are relative pronouns?

Subjective case	Possessive case	Objective case
Who	Whose	Whom
Which	Whose	which
That	-----	-----

Who refers to people in subjective case?

- I don't like the people ***who*** tell jokes all the time.
- People ***who*** live in glass houses should not throw stones.
- He ***who*** hesitates is lost.
- They never fail ***who*** die in a great cause.
- David is the man ***who*** owns much property.

We can also use ***that*** with people but it is less usual.
Jack is the man ***that*** plays the guitar.
The woman ***that*** lived here before us is a great novelist.

That and ***which*** refers to things. ***That*** is more usually than ***which,*** especially in conversation.
The sea ***which*** divides Europe from Africa is the Mediterranean.
The glasses ***which*** I am wearing have special lenses.
The moment ***which*** is lost is lost forever.
There is much ***that*** is good in this world and much ***that*** is bad.
All ***that*** glitters is not gold.
The only flowers ***that*** were growing in the garden were tulips.

Whose is used for persons as well as things (living and nonliving) in possessive case.
The chair ***whose*** legs are broken must be thrown away.
She is the girl ***whose*** father is a doctor.
His niece ***whose*** first husband died has just got married again.
The man ***whose*** car you damaged is furious.

Whom is used for persons only in objective case.
Queen Victoria ***whom*** everyone respected died in 1901.
My friend, ***whom*** I was relying to help me has died.
He is the boy ***whom*** teacher insulted yesterday.

Exercise
Add the missing relative pronoun.

1. I do not like the face of a man .... has just come into the shop.
2. The cigarette .... you have just given me is stale.
3. The men .... work in this office are all highly paid.
4. The tree .... leaves have fallen off is an oak.
5. The girl .... is wearing cotton frock is my sister.
6. This is the prize .... she won yesterday.
7. The man .... I took to hospital last night is very ill.
8. Edinburgh, ... is the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful city.
9. Who was it .... Said : ' the proper study of mankind is man'?
10. She can't come to the party, ... is a pity.

4. Indefinite Pronoun

Those pronouns which refer to persons or things in a general way, but do not refer to any person or thing in particular is called indefinite pronoun.

Used in positive sentences	Used in interrogative and negative with not	Used in negative only without not
Someone	Anyone	No one / none
Somebody	Anybody	Nobody
Something	Anything	Nothing
Some	Any	no
One		

Someone has stolen my watch. None has stolen my watch.
There is something wrong in the bottom. There is not anything wrong in the bottom.
There is nothing wrong in the bottom. Is there anything wrong in the bottom?
There is some milk in the jug. There is not any milk in the jug.
There is no milk in the jug. Is there any milk in the jug?
One must not praise one's self. One should do one's duty honestly.

Adjective

A word that adds to the meaning of a noun is called an adjective. It often comes before noun.

For example: a ***good*** boy a ***bad*** boy an ***intelligent*** boy a ***clever*** boy
An ***active*** boy a ***dull*** boy a ***brave*** boy a ***timid*** boy
A ***tall*** boy a ***dwarf*** boy a ***handsome*** boy an ***ugly*** boy

Kinds of adjective

- Adjective of quality (good, bad, brave, bold, clever, timid etc)
- Adjective of quantity (some, any, little, all, whole, sufficient, no etc)
- Adjective of number (one, two, three, etc cardinals. First, second, etc. ordinals)
- Distributive adjective (each, every, either, neither)
- Demonstrative adjective (this, that, these, those)
- Interrogative adjective (what, which, whose)
- Proper adjective (Pakistani, Indian, Greek, Irish, Scottish etc.)

Adjectives of Quality

Sweet	small	tall	dwarf	bold	clever
Kind	cruel	great	large	able	noble
Wise	foolish	happy	easy	heavy	light
Expensive	cheap	big	hot	thin	thick

Sad fat beautiful handsome ugly difficult
Easy industrious diligent courageous polite simple
Feeble weak narrow wide deep soft
Dark bright stupid pleasant good bad
Evil old new rude selfish wicked
Strong eager hard lazy lovely holy
Brilliant excellent ignorant innocent intelligent intellectual
Efficient capable decent regular punctual real
Loyal fertile barren senior superior inferior
Junior rapid sharp blunt cheerful greedy
Jealous needy healthy wealthy hungry thirsty
Delicate merry different fast slow ill

Formation of proper adjectives from proper nouns

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Pakistan	Pakistani	India	Indian
China	Chinese	Japan	Japanese
Greece	Greek	Poland	Polish
Australia	Australian	Canada	Canadian
Scotland	Scottish	Ireland	Irish
England	English	Britain	British
America	American	Afghanistan	Afghan
Africa	African	Albania	Albanian
Brazil	Brazilian	Algeria	Algerian
Argentina	Argentine	Asia	Asian
Europe	European	Austria	Austrian
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	Belgium	Belgian
Bolivia	Bolivian	Bosnia	Bosnian
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Cambodia	Cambodian
Cameroon	Cameroonian	Chile	Chilean
Colombia	Colombian	Cuba	Cuban
Denmark	Danish	Egypt	Egyptian
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	Finland	Finnish
France	French	Germany	German
Holland	Dutch	Hungary	Hungarian
Indonesia	Indonesian	Iran	Iranian
Iraq	Iraqi	Israel	Israeli
Italy	Italian	Jamaica	Jamaican
Jordan	Jordanian	Kenya	Kenyan
Korea	Korean	Kuwait	Kuwaiti
Lebanon	Lebanese	Libya	Libyan
Malaysia	Malaysian	Mexico	Mexican
Nepal	Nepalese	The Netherlands	Dutch
New Zealand	New Zealander	Nigeria	Nigerian
Norway	Norwegian	Palestine	Palestinian
Panama	Panamanian	Portugal	Portuguese
Russia	Russian	Saudi Arabia	Saudi
Singapore	Singaporean	Somalia	Somali
Spain	Spanish	Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan
Sudan	Sudanese	Sweden	Swedish

Switzerland	Swiss	Tajikistan	Tajik
Turkey	Turkish	Vietnam	Vietnamese
Wales	Welsh	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean

Degrees of adjective:

Read these sentences:

i. Peter is clever.
ii. Peter is cleverer than John.
iii. Peter is the cleverest of all.

In sentence 1, the adjective ***clever*** merely tells us the quality of Peter.
In sentence 2, the adjective ***cleverer*** compare the cleverness of Peter with that of John.
In sentence 3, the adjective ***cleverest*** tell us that of all the boys, Peter possesses higher degree of cleverness.
We thus see that adjectives change in form (clever, cleverer, and cleverest) to show comparison. They are called the three degrees of comparison.
The adjective ***clever*** is said to be in the **Positive Degree.**
The adjective ***cleverer*** is said to be in the **Comparative Degree.**
The adjective ***cleverest*** is said to be in the **Superlative Degree**.

Degrees of Adjective

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest	Early	Earlier	Earliest
Small	Smaller	Smallest	Healthy	Healthier	Healthiest
Tall	Taller	Tallest	Nasty	Nastier	Nastiest
Bold	Bolder	Boldest	Juicy	Juicier	Juiciest
Clever	Clever	Cleverest	Gay	Gayer	Gayest
Kind	Kinder	Kindest	Grey	Grayer	Grayest
Young	Younger	Youngest	Big	Bigger	Biggest
Great	Greater	Greatest	Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest	Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
High	Higher	Highest	Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Hard	Harder	Hardest	Wet	Wetter	Wettest
Low	Lower	Lowest	Mad	Madder	Maddest
Thick	Thicker	Thickest	Red	Redder	Reddest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest	Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Short	Shorter	Shortest	Fit	Fitter	Fittest
Old	Older	Oldest	Useful	More useful	Most useful
Near	Nearer	Nearest	Courageous	More Courageous	Most Courageous
Warm	Warmer	Warmest	Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
Soft	Softer	Softest	Difficult	More Difficult	Most Difficult
Brave	Braver	Bravest	Dangerous	More Dangerous	Most Dangerous
White	Whiter	Whitest	Learned	More Learned	Most Learned
Wise	Wiser	Wisest	Tiresome	More Tiresome	Most Tiresome
Ripe	Riper	Ripest	Wonderful	More Wonderful	Most Wonderful
True	Truer	Truest	Winsome	More Winsome	Most Winsome
Able	Abler	Ablest	Unconscious	More Unconscious	Most Unconscious

Noble	Nobler	Noblest	Faithful	More Faithful	Most Faithful
Large	Larger	Largest	Willful	More Willful	Most Willful
Nice	Nicer	Nicest	Bad	Worse	Worst
Fine	Finer	Finest	Evil	Worse	Worst
Simple	Simpler	Simplest	Ill	Worse	Worst
Late	Later	Latest	Good	Better	Best
Pale	Paler	Palest	Well	Better	Best
Dry	Drier	Driest	Much	More	Most
Happy	Happier	Happiest	Many	More	Most
Lazy	Lazier	Laziest	Late	Later	Latest
Easy	Easier	Easiest	Old	Elder	Eldest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest	Far	Farther	Farthest
Wealthy	Wealthier	Wealthiest	Fore	Former	Foremost/first
Busy	Busier	Busiest	In	Inner	In most
Merry	Merrier	Merriest	Up	Upper	Up most
Jolly	Jollier	Jolliest	Little	Less	Least
Noisy	Noisier	Noisiest	Out	Outer	Outer most
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest	Crafty	Craftier	Craftiest

Examples:

Prevention is better than cure. Silver is more plentiful than gold.
Iron is more useful than copper. No other planet is as big as Jupiter.
A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend. This is the most useful of all my books.

- **Note in Comparative Degree we always use *Than* but with Senior, Junior, superior, inferior and all other adjectives which end in *ior* , we use *"to"*.**

He is senior to me. Peter is inferior to Paul in intelligence.
His marriage was prior to his father's death. He is junior to all his colleagues.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with appropriate degrees of adjective:

1. Rehman is brave but Afzal is .... than he.
2. He is the .... Handsome person that I have ever seen.
3. A horse is strong animal but an elephant is .... Then it.
4. The lion is the .... Ferocious of all the animals in the jungle.
5. Sugar is sweet but honey is .... Then it.
6. Maqbool's house is near the school but mine is .... than his.
7. Razia is clever but Tahmina is .... Than her.
8. Tariq is the .... boy in the class. (smart)
9. The horse is the .... of all the domestic animals. (fast)
10. Pink is a bright colour but red is .... then it.

Verb

A verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing. Verb comes from the Latin verbum, a word. It is so called because it is the most important word in a sentence.

A verb may tell us:

- What a person or thing does; as, Peter laughs. The clock strikes.
- What is done to a person or thing; as, David is scolded. The window is broken.
- What a person or thing is; as the cat is dead. He is a teacher.

Expose	Exposed	Exposed	Wet	Wet	Wets
Fear	Feared	Feared	Wear	Wore	Worn
Fit	Fitted	Fitted	Sweep	Swept	Swept
Float	Floated	Floated	Undo	Undid	Undid
Gain	Gained	Gained	Tear	Tore	Torn
Gamble	Gambled	Gambled	Teach	Taught	Taught
Gloze	Glozed	Glozed	Sweep	Swept	Swept
Grieve	Grieved	Grieved	Swear	Swore	Sworn
Harvest	Harvested	Harvested	Steal	Stole	Stolen
Issue	Issued	Issued	Spin	Spun	Spun
Justify	Justified	Justified	Spend	Spent	Spent
Knead	Kneaded	Kneaded	Smite	Smote	Smitten
Lick	Licked	Licked	Smell	Smelt	Smelt
March	Marched	Marched	Send	Sent	Sent
Memorize	Memorized	Memorized	Retell	Retold	Retold
Notify	Notified	Notified	Mislead	Misled	Misled
Occur	Occurred	Occurred	Seek	Sought	Sought
Pardon	Pardoned	Pardoned	Swell	Swelled	Swelled

Adverb

A word which adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb is called as adverb.

For example:

1. William runs quickly.
2. This is a very sweet mango.
3. He reads quite clearly.

In first sentence ***quickly*** modify a verb *runs*, in second sentence ***very*** modify an adjective ***sweet*** and in third sentence ***quite*** modify an adverb *clearly*. So, ***quickly, very*** and ***quite*** are adverbs.

Kinds of Adverb

1. Adverb of time (daily, already, soon, late, ago, before, yesterday, tomorrow etc.)
2. Adverb of place (here, there, within, up, down, besides, in, out, away etc.)
3. Adverb of reason (hence, so, because, therefore, thus, etc.)
4. Adverb of manner (clearly, well, slowly, quickly, bravely etc.)
5. Adverb of frequency (once, twice, seldom, often, again, always, frequently etc.)
6. Adverb of degree or quantity (too, very, enough, rather, quiet, so, pretty, etc.)
7. Adverb of affirmation & negation (yes, yeah, surely, certainly, never, not etc.)
8. Interrogative adverb (when, where, why, how)
9. Relative adverb (when, where, why)

Formation of Adverb of Manner

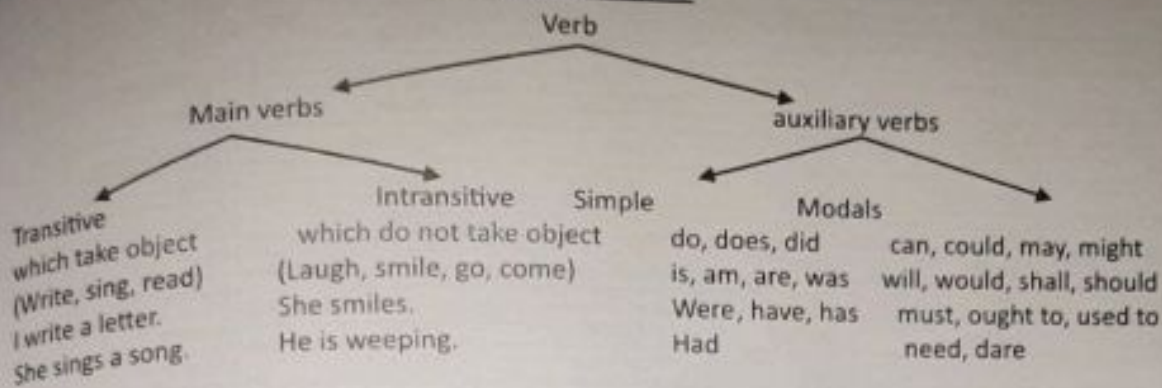
Adverbs of manner are mostly formed from adjectives by adding ***ly***; as,

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Clever	Cleverly	Wise	Wisely
Kind	Kindly	Foolish	Foolishly
Quick	Quickly	Beautiful	Beautifully
Brief	Briefly	Brave	Bravely
Clear	Clearly	Calm	Calmly
Equal	Equally	Final	Finally
Fortunate	Fortunately	Faithful	Faithfully
Bold	Boldly	Fearless	Fearlessly
Courageous	Courageously	Fierce	Fiercely

Have	Had	Had	Flee	Fled	Fled
Bear	Bore	Born	Fling	Flung	Flung
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden
Tell	Told	Told	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Weep	Wept	Wept	Grind	Ground	Ground
Buy	Bought	Bought	Hang	Hung	Hung
Get	Got	Gotten	Hold	Held	Held
Give	Gave	Given	Hit	Hit	Hit
Meet	Met	Met	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Swim	Swam	Swum	Know	Knew	Known
Put	Put	Put	Mean	Meant	Meant
Lay	Laid	Laid	Mislead	Misled	Misled
Lead	Led	Led	Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken
Lie	Lay	Lain	Ride	Rode	Ridden
Lose	Lost	Lost	Pay	Paid	Paid

Regular & Irregular Verbs

1st form of Verb	2nd form of Verb	3rd form of Verb	1st form of Verb	2nd form of Verb	3rd form of Verb
Accept	Accepted	Accepted	Minimize	Minimized	Minimized
Abstain	Abstained	Abstained	Misdate	Misdated	Misdated
Abhor	Abhorred	Abhorred	Murder	Murdered	Murdered
Accuse	Accused	Accused	Obey	Obeyed	Obeyed
Achieve	Achieved	Achieved	Obtain	Obtained	Obtained
Act	Acted	Acted	Offer	Offered	Offered
Allow	Allowed	Allowed	Praise	Praised	Praised
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived	Preach	Preached	Preached
Migrate	Migrated	Migrated	Prepare	Prepared	Prepared
Base	Based	Based	Push	Pushed	Pushed
Beg	Begged	Begged	Quarrel	Quarreled	Quarreled
Behave	Behaved	Behaved	Quote	Quoted	Quoted
Believe	Believed	Believed	React	Reacted	Reacted
Belong	Belonged	Belonged	Realize	Realized	Realized
Bless	Blessed	Blessed	Regard	Regarded	Regarded
Bury	Buried	Buried	Reject	Rejected	Rejected
Carry	Carried	Carried	Rely	Relied	Relied
Charm	Charmed	Charmed	Repair	Repaired	Repaired
Chew	Chewed	Chewed	Repel	Repelled	Repelled
Claim	Claimed	Claimed	Revile	Reviled	Reviled
Clash	Clashed	Clashed	Satisfy	Satisfied	Satisfied
Console	Consoled	Consoled	Separate	Separated	Separated
Damn	Damned	Damned	Talk	Talked	Talked
Dare	Dared	Dared	Suffer	Suffered	Suffered
Decline	Declined	Declined	Surprise	Surprised	Surprised
Drop	Dropped	Dropped	Tipple	Tippled	Tippled
Educate	Educated	Educated	Tope	Toped	Toped
Elect	Elected	Elected	Vomit	Vomited	Vomited
Envy	Envied	Envied	Want	Wanted	Wanted
Excuse	Excused	Excused	Worry	Worried	Worried

Kinds of Verbs

Verb

- Main verbs
  - Transitive
    which take object
    (Write, sing, read)
    I write a letter.
    She sings a song.
  - Intransitive
    which do not take object
    (Laugh, smile, go, come)
    She smiles.
    He is weeping.
- auxiliary verbs
  - Simple
    do, does, did
    is, am, are, was
    Were, have, has
    Had
  - Modals
    can, could, may, might
    will, would, shall, should
    must, ought to, used to
    need, dare

Irregular Verbs

1st form of Verb	2nd form of Verb	3rd form of Verb	1st form of Verb	2nd form of Verb	3rd form of Verb
Write	Wrote	Written	Leave	Left	Left
Do	Did	Done	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Go	Went	Gone	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
See	Saw	Seen	Shoot	Shot	Shot
Be	Was, were	Been	Fly	Flew	Flown
Read	Read	Read	Win	Won	Won
Make	Made	Made	Wind	Wound	Wound
Mean	Meant	Meant	Rise	Rose	Risen
Show	Showed	Shown	Grow	Grew	Grown
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Wound	Wounded	Wounded
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Arise	Arose	Arisen
Feel	Felt	Felt	Beat	Beat	Beaten
Sit	Sat	Sat	Become	Became	Become
Keep	Kept	Kept	Begin	Began	Begun
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Beget	Begot	Begotten
Stand	Stood	Stood	Bend	Bent	Bent
Come	Came	Come	Beseech	Besought	Besought
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Bite	Bit	Bitten
Fight	Fought	Fought	Bless	Blessed	Blest
Find	Found	Found	Blow	Blew	Blown
Spread	Spread	Spread	Break	Broke	Broken
Dig	Dug	Dug	Bring	Brought	Brought
Cut	Cut	Cut	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Cast	Cast	Cast
Sing	Sang	Sung	Catch	Caught	Caught
Cost	Cost	Cost	Choose	Choose	Chosen
Run	Ran	Run	Cleave	Cleft, clove	Cleft
Say	Said	Said	Cling	Clung	Clung
Take	Took	Taken	Deal	Dealt	Dealt
Wake	Woke	Woken	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
Hear	Heard	Heard	Drive	Drove	Driven
Creep	Crept	Crept	Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt
Put	Put	Put	Feed	Fed	Fed
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Fit	Fit	Fit

Honest	Honestly	Just	Justly
Legal	Legally	National	Nationally
Official	Officially	Obedient	Obediently
Proper	Properly	Practical	Practically
Perfect	Perfectly	Proud	Proudly
Safe	Safely	Short	Shortly
Sweet	Sweetly	Strong	Strongly
Soft	Softly	Sincere	Sincerely
Weak	Weakly	Social	Socially

When the adjectives ends in Y preceded by a consonant, change Y into I and add LY; as,

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Happy	Happily	Ready	Readily
Heavy	Heavily	Hearty	Heartily
Hasty	Hastily	Merry	Merrily
Lazy	Lazily	Necessary	Necessarily

When the adjectives ends in LE, simple change E into Y; as,

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Single	Singly	Double	Doubly
Simple	Simply	Idle	Idly
Gentle	Gently	Able	Ably
Agreeable	Agreeably	Favourable	Favourably
Comfortable	Comfortably	Terrible	Terribly
Possible	Possibly	Impossible	Impossibly

Preposition

A word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to another word is called preposition.
For example:
The bird is **in / inside** the cage. Sarah is diving **into** the water.
Tom is getting **out of** the car. They are waiting **outside** the bank.
The jug is **on** the table. Henry is falling **off** the horse.
Jessica is sitting **next to** Andrew. The airport is **near** Manchester.
The coach is going **to** London. The letter is **from** Chicago.
Mathew is walking **towards** the sun. Vicky is running **away from** the fire.
There is a bridge **over** the table. Tom is **under** the car.
The plane is **above** the clouds. The temperature is **below** zero.
The cyclist is **in front of** the bus. The cyclist is **behind** the tractor.
Rita is going **up** the stairs. Daniel is coming **down** the stairs.
Melanie is running **across** the road. The cars are going **through** the tunnel.
Sanjay is walking **along** the street. The house is **among** the trees.
Share the money **between** Amit and Raja. They are running **around / round** the track.
Emma is putting her luggage **on / onto** the trolley. Rachel is **at** the bus stop.
The table is **by/beside** the bed.

Kinds of preposition
Preposition may be arranged in the following classes:

- Simple preposition: at, on, in, into, for, from, to, by, with, of, off, till, through
- Compound preposition: about, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, between, around, before, after, behind, below, beneath, beside, beyond, inside, outside, within, without
- Phrasal preposition: according to, along with, away from, because of, by dint of, by means of etc.

WORDS FOLLOWED BY THE APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS.

Blame **for**	the matron blamed the nurse for neglecting her patients.
Accuse **of**	he is accused of theft.
Wait **for**	what are you waiting for?
Laugh **at**	why are you laughing at me?
Arrive **at**	the bus arrived at the station exactly on time.
Agree **to**	I agree to you proposal.
Agree **with**	my father never agrees with me.
Succeed **in**	the divers succeeded in finding the sunken wreck.
Disapprove **of**	my father disapproves of everything I try to do.
Fall **in**	he fell in love with a pretty girl in Paris.
Depend **on**	you can depend on him. He is very reliable person.
Disagree **with**	I disagree with you.
Rely **on/upon**	can I rely upon that time table or is it out of date?
Believe **in**	I do not believe in ghosts.
Answer **to**	why didn't you answer to my question?
Approve **of**	I approve of the new scheme. I think it is a good idea.
Ask **for**	the patient asked for a glass of water.
Consist **of**	the US consists of fifty states.
Listen **to**	I was listening to the radio.
Pay **for**	did you pay for the coffee?
Speak **to**	I am speaking to you.
Suffer **from**	Vicky suffers from headache.
Refrain **from**	you should refrain from bad company.
Abstain **from**	he should abstain from smoking.
Talk **to**	we talk to Natasha about classical music.
Belong **to**	he belongs to a rich family.
Admire **for**	people admires Catherine for her beauty.
Protect **from**	the trees protect the garden from the wind.
Aim / point **at**	you should never aim/point a gun at someone.
Criticize **for**	the passenger criticized the airline for the delay.
Borrow **from**	I have to borrow the money from my parents.
Congratulate **on**	I congratulated him on his success.
Prefer **to**	I prefer hot weather to cold.
Invite **to**	Nick has invited us to a party.
Spend **on**	you should not spend much money on clothes.
Thank **for**	don't forget to thank Tom for his help.
Remind **of**	she reminds me of my sister.
Keen **on**	Shah Lateef was keen on getting knowledge.
Fond **of**	I am fond of playing cricket.
Afraid **of**	she is afraid of dogs.
Good **at**	my brother is very good at English.
Weak **in**	she is weak in mathematics.
Proud **of**	she is proud of her beauty.
Angry **at / with**	why are you angry with me, Emma?
Tired **of**	I am tired of walking.
Annoyed **at**	I get annoyed at the way you behave.
Interested **in**	he is not interested in playing football.
Excited **about**	David is excited about the holiday.
Fed up **with**	I am fed up with this kind of environment.
Surprised **at/by**	she was surprised at his behaviour.
Disappointed **with**	Mary is disappointed with her result.

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences, and sometimes words.

For example:

God made the country and manmade the town. She must weep, or she will die.

He and I are good friends. Two and two make four.

Correlative conjunction

Those conjunctions which are used in pairs are called correlative conjunction.

Either – or	either take it or leave it. Either he or she has stolen my book.
Neither – nor	it is neither useful not ornamental. Neither he nor I am good enough to pass the examination.
Both – and	we both love and honor him. Both France and Spain are in Europe.
Though – yet	though he is suffering from fever, yet he does not complain. Though she is beautiful, yet she is not proud.
Whether – or	I do not care whether you go or stay. Whether you believe or not, but I have taught you properly.
Not only – but also	not only he is foolish, but also obstinate. William Shakespeare was not only a dramatist but also poet and an actor.

Interjection

A word which is used to express some sudden feeling or emotion is called an interjection.

We always use sign of exclamation (!) after interjection.

For example:

Hello! What are you doing there? Alas! He is dead. Hush! Don't make a noise.

Hurrah! We have won the game. Ah! Have they come?

In above sentences such words hello! Alas! Hurrah! Ah! Etc. are interjections.

An interjection may express:

Joy	hurrah!	Huzza! Aha!	
Sorrow	alas!	Ah!	Oh!
Surprise	what!	Wow!	Ha!
Approval	bravo!	Ha!	
Greeting's	hello!		

Article

An, A & The

Indefinite Article: A, An

Definite Article: The

Uses of A, An

1. A, an are used with certain words, like a great deal of, a great no: of a few, a Little, a dozen of, a branch of.

2. **A and An:** are used for meaning of Earth per. I purchased this newspaper a week.

3. **A and An:** are used to profession to describe a person:

- A teacher is one who teaches.
- A Dr is one who treats patients.

4. **An** is used with word that starts with vowel sound. **(AEIOUS)**
   - An, apple, an aeroplane
5. **A** is used with words that start with vowel letter constant sound:
   - A dog, A bat, A Pen
6. **A** used with word having started with letter but have consonant.
   - A European, A University
7. **An** is used with silent "H"
   - An hour, An honest, An honorable
8. **An** is used with Abbreviations that starts with these consonant letters.

Omission **Acronyms** no article will be used with WAPDA **UNESO** **NADRA**

10. **A, An** used with an unknown person.
    - A Mr Ali knocking at the door.

ctor.

noise.

a branch

Use of "The" Articles (Definite Articles)

1. With superlative degree. (Wisest, Smartest, Richest, Worst)
   - He is the smartest person the class.
   - She is the wisest and best girl in the class.

(a) Best and wisest (b) The wisest and the best

(c) A Wisest and a best (d) No Change

2. **With Ordinals** (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
   - This is the first clap of the book.
3. **With comparative Degree.**

Use of "The" before comparative word.

Than No use of the determents.

- He is the better of the two boys.
- He is better that the two boys.

Note: The higher we go the cooler we feel.

- More electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.
- The greater the price, the higher the demand.

USE OF "THE" DEFINITE ARTICLE

- When we talk about a particular person or thing or one already referred to (that is, when it is clear from the context which one, we mean)
- When a Singular noun meant to represent a whole class.
- Before some proper names, viz, these kinds of place-names.
- Before the names of certain books.
- Before names of things unique of their kind.
- Before a Proper noun when it is qualified by an adjective or a defining adjectival clause.
- With superlatives.
- With ordinals.
- Before musical instruments:
- Before a noun (with emphasis) give the force a Superlative.
- As an Adverb with Comparative.

Use of Article (The)

'The' is used:

When we wish to particularize a noun:

This is the boy who got first position.
Those are the men whom we met yesterday.
The book you want is out of print.

Before a noun that has become definite as a result of being mentioned second time.

He died on road, the road is still blocked.
A man went to a forest. In the forest there lived a lioness.
The lioness had three cubs.

Before a noun in a singular number when it stands for a class:

The cow is a useful animal. The cat is a domestic pet.
The peacock is a beautiful bird. The banyan is a kind of fig tree.

Before nouns which are unique in nature:

The earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, the air, the ocean, the sea, the world, the equator

Before some proper names:

a) Oceans and seas: The Pacific The Black sea The Arabian Sea
b) Rivers & canals: The Ganges The Indus The Nile The Suez Canal
c) Deserts & group of islands: The British Isles The West Indies The Sahara the Thar
d) Mountain-ranges: The Himalayas, The Alps

Before republic and kingdoms:

The USA The United Kingdom

Before the names of certain books and newspapers:

The Holy Quran the Geeta the Ramayana the Daily Times
The Nation

Before superlative degree of adjective:

He is the best boy in the class. She is the cleverest of all girls.
This is the most wonderful invention of our time.
The darkest cloud has a silver lining.

With an adjective in comparative degree when not more than two persons are compared;

Priya is the cleverer of the two.

With ordinals:

He was the first man to arrive.
The ninth chapter of the book is very interesting.

Before adjective used as nouns in the plural sense:

The poor are always with us. The wise never looks down upon the foolish.
The rich do not generally care for the poor. The English are very patriot.

As an adverb with comparatives:

The more they get, the more they want. The more I use it, the better I find it.
The higher you go, the colder you feel. The higher, the colder.

Before a proper noun when it is qualified by an adjective or before names consisting of adjective + noun:

The great Caesar the immortal Shakespeare the high street
The North Korea the beautiful girl

Before other proper names consisting of noun + of + noun:

The tower of London the news of month the book of English
The ground of cricket

Before titles:

The duke of Normandy the captain the Quaid-i-Azam
the Quaid-i-Awam the Madr-i-Milat the Shaheed-i-Milat
The prisoner of Zenda

Before musical instrument:

He can play the flute.

When a proper noun is used as a common noun:

He is the Rustam of his age. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
Srinagar is the Venice of Asia.

Before directions:

The east the west the north the south

Before nouns like church, hospital, court, prison, school, college, university etc when these places are visited for special purpose:

Students are going to school She is going to the hospital to see her friend.
His father went to the school. Mason is going to the church for repairing roof.
I went to the university to see educational level.
Melanie waited in the hospital for news.

Before a noun which by reason of locality can represent only one particular thing:

Deepa is in the garden. (The garden of the house)
Please, pass the salt. (The salt, which is on the table)
Ali is in the mosque. (The mosque, which is near to his house)

The + plural surname can be used to mean the family:

The Smiths Mr. & Mrs. Smith and children.
The Mahars Mr. & Mrs. Mahar and children

Adjectives are sometimes used preceded by the definite article without nouns to denote a class of people. A plural verb is required.

Only the brave make good soldiers.
The young are often more enthusiastic than the old.
The wise listen to advice; the foolish do not listen to advice.
Nurses helped to look after the injured.
After the battle the stretcher bearers picked up the wounded and the dead.

Omission of Article (The)

'The' is not used:

Before proper names of people, cities, countries, continents, Single Mountain, Single Island, lakes, hills etc.

He lives in London. Asia is a vast continent. Ghotki is an industrial city.
Sanjay is a good teacher. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in t he world.
Sri Lanka is an island.

Before abstract and material nouns:

Gold is a precious metal. Sugar is bad for your health.
Wisdom is the gift of heaven. Honesty is the best policy.
Jealousy is an evil passion.

Before plural countable nouns used in a general sense:

Children like chocolates. Students are playing in the field.
Cows are grazing. Computers are used in many offices.

Before two nouns *man* and *woman* can be used in a general sense without either article:

Man is mortal. Man is the only animal that uses fire.
Woman is frail. Woman is man's mate.

Before names of meals:

What time do you have lunch? Dinner is ready. Have you had breakfast?

Before languages and colours:

We are learning English.He knows French. I prefer blue to yellow.

Before names of diseases:

He died of cholera. Plague is a fatal disease.

Before school, college, university, church, hospital, prison when these places are visited for their primary purpose:

I learnt French at school. We go to church on Sundays.
My uncle is still in hospital.

Before names of titles and professions when they precede a proper noun:

Queen Elizabeth Captain Fritz Lord Tennyson

Before names of relations, like father, mother, aunt, uncle and also cook, nurse

Father has returned. Aunt wants you to see her. Cook has given notice.

Before Roman numerals:

George V Alamgir II Edward IV Charles II

Tenses

Simple Present Tense

Ali is a bus driver. But now he is asleep in bed. So, he is not driving a bus. He is asleep. But he drives a bus.
This is the simple present tense:

I / we/ you/ they drive
He/ she/it drives

The simple present is used:

To make a general statement or express a general truth; as,

The sun rises in the east. Water boils at 100°C. Fortune favours the brave.
He drives very well. Nothing grows in a desert.

To express a habitual action; as,

We go to the cinema on Saturdays. He drinks tea every morning.

I get up every day at five O' clock.

In vivid narrative, as substitute for the simple past; as,

At that moment in comes a messenger from the Head office, telling me the boss wants to see me in a hurry.

Sohrab now rushes forward and deals a heavy blow to Rustam.

To express a future event that is a part of fixed programme, schedule or fixed time table etc. (for example, public transportation, movies):

What time does the movie begin?

The next flight is at 7.00 tomorrow morning.

The match starts at 9 O' clock.

The train leaves Boston at 7:25 AM. and arrives in Washington, D.C., at 3:41 PM.

For thoughts and feelings: I think so, I like it.

In phrases like I promise, I agree, etc:

I promise I'll pay you back.

It is used to introduce quotations; as,

Alexander Pope says, 'The proper study of mankind is man'

John Keats says, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever'

Dialogue

Rita: Do you like football Tom?

Tom: I love it. I am united fan. I go to all their games. Nick usually comes with me. And we travel to away games, too. Why don't you come to a match some time?

Rita: I am afraid football does not make sense to me – men running after a ball. Why Do you take it so seriously?

Tom: It's a wonderful game. I love it. United is my whole life.

Rita: How much does it cost to buy the tickets and pay for the travel?

Tom: A lot. I do not know exactly how much. But that does not matter to me. I do not Want to do anything else. Does that annoy you?

Rita: No, it does not annoy me. I just find it a bit sad.

Present Continuous Tense

Mary is in her car. She is on her way to work. She is driving to work.
This means; she is driving now, at the time of speaking.
This is *present continuous tense:*

I	am	(= I'm)
He/she/it	is	(=he's etc.)
We/they/you	are	(= we're etc.)

We use the present continuous when we talk about something that is happening at the time of speaking:

Please don't make so much noise. I am studying. (not I study)

Where is Alice? She is taking a bath. (not she takes)

Let's go out now. It is not raining anymore.

(at a party) hello, Alice. Are you enjoying at the party? (not do you enjoy)

We can also use it when we are in the middle of something but not actually doing it at the moment of speaking.

Tom and Ann are talking and having coffee in a café. Tom says: "I am reading an interesting book at the moment. I'll lend it to you when I've finished it."

Tom is not reading book at the time of speaking. He means that he has begun the book and has not finished it yet. He is in the middle of reading it.

Here are some more examples:

I must get back to the office. We are working on a new project.
I'm quite busy these days. I'm doing a course at college.
Maria is studying English at a language school.
Have you heard about Paul? He is building his new house.

We often use the present continuous when we talk about a period around the present.
Example: today, this week, this season, etc.:

"You are working hard today." "Yes, I have a lot to do."
Tom is not playing football this season. He wants to concentrate on his studies.

Dialogue

John and Paul meet in a restaurant.
John: Hello, Paul, I haven't seen you for ages. What are you doing these days?
Paul: I am working in a department store.
John: Really? Are you enjoying it?
Paul: yeah, it's OK. How about you?
John: well, I am not working at the moment, but I am very busy. I am building a house.
Paul: Really? Are you doing it alone?
John: No, some friends of mine are helping me.

We use it when we talk about changing situations:

The population of the world is rising very fast. (not rises)
Is your English getting better? (not does ... get)
The number of cars on the road is increasing.

Present Continuous with A Future Meaning

This is Tom's schedule for next week.
He is playing Tennis on Monday afternoon.
He is going to the dentist on Tuesday morning.
He is having dinner with Ann on Friday.
In all these examples, Tom has already decided and arranged to do these things.

It is used for an action that has already been arranged to take place in the near future; as,

She is flying to Glasgow tomorrow. When are you making your next film?
I am going to the cinema tonight. My uncle is arriving tomorrow.

Dialogue
A: what are you doing tomorrow evening?
B: I am going to the theatre.
A: Are you playing tennis tomorrow?
B: Yes, but Tom is not playing. He hurt his leg.
A: Ann is coming tomorrow.
B: Oh, is she? What time is she arriving?
A: at 10:15 AM.
B: Are you meeting her at the station?
A: I can't. I am working tomorrow morning.

Difference between Simple Present and Present Continuous

We use present continuous for particular situations, to talk about something that is happening at or close to the time of speaking.	We use simple present to talk about things in general or things that happen repeatedly.
The water is boiling. Could you turn it off, please? Listen to those people. What language are they speaking? "Where is Tom?" "He is playing tennis" What are you doing here? Maria is in Canada for three months. She is learning English.	Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. Excuse me, do you speak English? Tom plays tennis every Saturday. What do you usually do on the weekend? Most people learn to swim when they are children.
We use the present continuous for a temporary situation:	We use the simple present for a permanent situation:
My watch is working perfectly. I am living with some friends until I can find an apartment. Mary usually has a summer job, but she is not working this summer. I am working at a sports shop for six weeks.	My watch works perfectly My parents live in Boston. They have been there for twenty tears. Jack does not work during the summer. He always takes a long vacation. I work at a sports shop. It's a permanent job.

Present Perfect Tense

Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
He has lost his key.
He has lost his key means that he lost it a short time ago and still does not have it.
This is the present perfect tense:

I/we/they/you	have
He/she/it	has
Form of verb	past participle

The present perfect tense tells us about the past and the present.

It is used to denote an action beginning at some time in the past and continuing up to the present moment (often with since and for phrases); as,

We have lived in London since last September.
The house has been empty for ages.
He has been ill since Monday.
We have not seen Catherine for several months.
Mr. Philips has sung in this choir for fifty years.

It is used to describe past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself; as,

The taxi has arrived ('the taxi is now here')
I have recovered from my illness ('I am now well again)
Someone has broken her doll. ('the doll is now broken)
Peter has injured his ankle. ('his ankle is still bad')
I have finished my work. ('now I am free')

It is also used to describe an action which took place and was completed in the very recent past, only a very short time ago. In this case, the adverb 'just' is usually added:

The train has just arrived. We have just finished dinner. It has just struck ten.

Besides *just* we can also use present perfect with *already* and *yet*.

Vicky sees Rachel outside the concert hall.
Vicky: I have just heard about the concert. Have you bought a ticket yet?
Rachel: We're too late. They have already sold all the tickets.
Vicky: Oh no!

***Just* means 'a short time ago'. Vicky heard about the concert not long ago. *Already* means 'sooner than expected'. They sold the tickets very quickly. We use *yet* when we are expecting something to happen. Vicky expects that Rachel will buy a ticket.**

Here are some more examples:

'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thanks. I have just had lunch.
'Don't forget to mail the letter.' 'I have already mailed it.'
'When is Tom going to start his new job?' 'He has already started.'
It is eleven O'clock and you haven't finished breakfast yet.
Has your course started yet?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

It is raining now. It began to rain two hours ago, and it is still raining.
It has been raining for two hours.
This is the present perfect continuous tense:

***Present perfect continuous tense* is used when an action which began in the past and is still continuing in the present. It is used especially with *since, for* and *how long*.**

How long have you been studying English?
He has been acting in films since he was twenty-one.
They have been waiting here for over an hour.
I have been watching television since 2 O'clock.
How long have you been smoking?

It is also used when we talk about an action that began in the past and has recently stopped or just stopped.

Is it raining?
No. It isn't, but the ground is wet.
It has been raining.
You are out of breath. Have you been running?
'Why are your clothes so wet?' 'I have been watering the garden'.

Difference between Present Perfect Continuous Tense a nd Present Perfect Tense

Study these example situations:

Mary's clothes are covered in paint. She **Has been painting** the ceiling. **Has been painting** is the *present perfect continuous tense.* We are interested in the action. It does not matter whether something has been finished or not. In the example, the action has not been finished. Here are some pairs of examples: Tom's hands are very dirty. He has been fixing the car. You have been smoking too much lately. You should smoke less.	The ceiling was white. Now it is blue. She **has painted** the ceiling. **Has painted** is the *present perfect tense.* This time, the important thing is that something has been finished. We are interested in the result of the action, not in the action itself.
We use the *present perfect continuous tense* to say how long something has been happening: Priya has been writing letters all day. How long have you been reading that book? Jim has been playing Tennis since 2:00.	We use the *present perfect tense* to say how much we have done, how many things we have done, or how many times we have done something: Priya has written ten letters today. How many pages of that book have you read? Jim has played Tennis three times this week

Simple Past Tense

Study this example:

It all happened very quickly. The car came straight out of the side road, and the van went into the back of it. The van driver didn't have a chance. It was the car driver's fault.

Tom: Look! It's raining again.
Ann: Oh, no, not again. It rained all day yesterday too.
Rained is a *simple past tense.* We use the simple past to talk about actions or situations in the past.

I enjoyed the party very much.
Mr. Brown died ten years ago.
When I lived in Athens, I worked in a bank.

In simple past questions and negatives we use did/did not + first form of verb:

Mary: did you go out last night?

Paul: Yes, I went to the movies. But I did not enjoy it.+

When did Mrs. Johnson die? What did you do over the weekend?
We did not invite her to the party, so she did not come.

Uses

We use the simple past to indicate an action completed in the past. It often occurs with adverbs or adverbials.

Emma passed her exams last year. We went to the theatre on Friday.
I received his letter a week ago. William Wordsworth died in 1850.

Sometimes this tense is used without an adverb of time. In such cases the time may be either implied or indicated by the context.

I learnt Hindi in Nagpur.
I didn't sleep well (i.e. last night).

The simple past is also used for past habits; as,

He studied many hours every day. I played cricket when I was a child.
She always carried an umbrella.

Dialogue

Claire: Did you have a nice weekend in Paris?
Mark: yes, thanks. It was good. We looked around and then we saw a show. We didn't try to do too much.
Claire: what sights did you see?
Mark: we had a look round the Louvre. I didn't know there was so much in there.
Claire: And what show did you go to?
Mark: Oh, a musical. I forget the name. I didn't like it.
Claire: Oh, dear. And did Sarah enjoy it?
Mark: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend. Sarah did some shopping, too, but I didn't want to go shopping.

Past Continuous Tense

Study this example situation:

I had a wonderful dream last night. I was sitting in a park. The sun was shining, and the birds were singing. Children were playing and laughing. It was very peaceful. I didn't want to wake up.

Yesterday David and Jim played tennis. They began at 10:00 and finished at 11:00.
What were they doing at 10:30?
They were playing tennis at 10:30.
They were playing means that they were in the middle of playing tennis. They had started playing, but they didn't finish it.
This is the past continuous tense. It means that at a time in the past we were in the middle of an action.

I/he/she/singular noun	was
We/you/they/plural noun	were

We use past continuous tense to denote an action going on at the sometime in the past. It is used to say that someone was in the middle of doing something at a certain time.

This time last year I was living in Brazil.
What were you doing at 10:00 last night?
We were listening to the radio all evening. People were walking in the park.
I was not dreaming. I really was in New York. Soft music was plating.

Read the conversation.

Cathy: I rang about three yesterday afternoons, but you weren't in. I didn't know where you were.
David: Oh, I was helping Mike. We were repairing his car. It took ages. We were working on it all afternoon.
Cathy: It was raining. I hope you weren't doing it outside.
David: No, we were in the garage. So, I didn't get wet. But I'm afraid I got oil all over my new trousers.
Cathy: Why were you wearing your new trousers to repair a car?
David: I don't know. I forgot I had them on.

The past continuous tense does not tell us whether an action was finished or not. Perhaps it was finished, perhaps not.

Dan was cooking dinner. (He was in the middle of cooking dinner and we don't know whether he finished cooking it.)

Difference between Past Continuous and Past Simple Tense

Past Continuous Tense	Past Simple Tense
We use the past continuous tense for an action that we were in the middle of. We were driving home. (we were in the middle of our journey) A light was flashing.	**We use the past simple for a complete action in the past.** We drove home.(we finished our journey) Dan cooked dinner. (he began and finished it)
We often use the past continuous to describe the background. The sun was shining. The stars were twinkling.	**We use the simple past for actions in a story.** We arrived at the beach. The aliens landed quietly.
We often use the past continuous (I was doing) and the simple past together to say that something happened in the middle of something else: Dan burned his hand while he was cooking dinner. I saw Jim in the park. He was sitting on the grass and reading a book. While we were all talking, the lights went out. As we were driving down the hill, a strange object appeared in the sky. While I was sitting in the garden, it suddenly began to rain. It was raining when I got up. When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot. He broke his leg when he was skiing. He sat down on a chair while I was painting it. As he was running for a bus, he collided with a lamppost. His hair caught fire when he was cooking chips. When he was holding a beautiful vase, he suddenly dropped it. He was sitting in a garden when a wasp stung him on the nose.	

Past Perfect Tense

In the canteen at work, Mark is telling a colleague about the dreadful day he had yesterday. I felt really tired when I took the train to work yesterday because Sarah and I had been to a party the evening before. We hadn't gone to bed until after one. I hadn't been on the train long when I had a bit of shock. I suddenly realized that I'd left my wallet at home. Then I began to wonder. Had I left it in the office the day before? I just could not remember. I wanted to go back to bed. I felt awful.

I went to a party last week. Tom went to the party too. Tom went home at 10:30. so, when I arrived at 11:00, Tom wasn't there. He had gone home.
This is *past perfect tense:*
I/we/you/he/she/it/they   had

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

I arrived at the party.

We use the past perfect to say that something had already happened before this time:

When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.

So, past perfect has the meaning of *past in the past*. It is used to describe an action which took place before another action in the past.

I met David in Chicago in 1996. I had seen him last five years before.
When I got home, I found that someone had broken into my apartment and had stolen my fur coat.
It was my first time in an airplane. I was very nervous because I had never flown before.
It was twenty to six. Most of the shops had just closed.
I went to the box office at lunch-time, but they had already sold all the tickets.

If two actions happened in the past, it may be necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. The past perfect is mainly used in such situations. The simple past is used in one clause and the past perfect in the other:

After my visitors had gone, I went out to post a letter.
When I reached the station the train had started.
I had written the letter before he arrived.

It is frequently used in reported speech instead of simple past if the reporting verb is in simple past:

The general admitted that he had lost the battle.

The past perfect (I had done) is the past of present perfect (I have done). Compare these situations:

Present	Past
I am not hungry. I have just had lunch. The house is dirty. We have not cleaned it for weeks.	I was not hungry. I had just had lunch. The house was dirty. We had not cleaned it for weeks.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time:

At that time he had been writing a novel for two months.
When David came to school in 1995, Mr. John had already been teaching there for five years.

It is used to describe earlier of the two actions in the past when the earlier action continues right up to the moment of the beginning of the second or later action:

We had not been waiting long when our friends appeared.
The soccer game had to be stopped. They had been playing for half an hour when there was a terrible storm.
Ken had been smoking for thirty years when he finally gave it up.

We use it to talk about an action that began in the past and just stopped in the past.

Yesterday morning I got up and looked out the window. The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet. It had been raining. It was not raining when I looked out the window; the sun was shining. But it had been raining. That's why the ground was wet.

When the boys came into the house, their clothes were dirty, their hair was a mess, and one had a black eye. They had been fighting.

I am very tired when I arrived home. I had been working hard all day.

The past perfect continuous tense (I had been doing) is the past present perfect continuous tense (I have been going). Compare:

Present	Past
How long have you been waiting? (until now) He is out of breath. He has been running.	How long had you been waiting when the bus finally came? He was out of breath. He had been running.

Simple Future Tense

It is used to talk about things which we cannot control. It expresses the future as fact:

I shall be twenty next month.
It will be Christmas in a week.
We will know our exam results in May.

We use this tense to talk about what we think or believe will happen in the future.

I think Pakistan will win the match.
I am sure Helen will get a first class.
The world leaders will arrive here tomorrow. They will have plenty to talk about, but they will not be here for long- only 24 hours. You will hear live reports every hour.

We use this tense for instant decisions, when we decide on something or agree to do it more or less at the moment of speaking.

I am thirsty. I think I will make some tea.
You have left your computer on. Oh, I'll go and switch it off.
We must celebrate. I know, we'll have a party.
I don't think I'll do any work tonight. I am too tired.

Be going to

David: I think the cat is struck on the roof. I am going to climb up and have a look.
Mary: Be careful, David.

We use *be going to* in future to talk about something we have decided to do (an intention). David intends to climb up the ladder.

Here are some more examples:

I am going to watch the next programme.
Emma is going to do an experiment this afternoon.
Rachel and Vicky are going to spend six weeks in the states.

Simple Future and **be going to**

Emma: It's my birthday soon. I'll be twenty next Friday.
Aunt Joan: Oh, really? Are you going to have a party?
Emma: I am going to have a meal in a restaurant with a few friends.
Aunt Joan: That'll be nice.

Simple Future	Be Going To
Simple Future has a neutral meaning. We use it to talk about facts in the future. I'll be twenty next Friday.	**We use *be going to* for an intention, something we have already decided to do.** We are going to have a meal. Tom is going to sell his car.

The spacecraft will come down in the pacific ocean tomorrow morning.	Tom is going to sell his car.
Simple Future is used for an instant decision or agreement to do something. There is a postbox over there. I'll post these letters. You still haven't put those shelves up Tom. ~ OK, I'll do it tomorrow.	***Be Going To*** **means that we have already decided.** I am going out. I am going to post these letters. You still haven't put those shelves up Tom. ~ I know. I am going to do it tomorrow.
Tom is deciding now.	Tom has already decided.

Future Continuous Tense

Rachel: Would you like to come to our party tomorrow, Andrew?
Andrew: Thanks for the invitation, but I have got lots of work at the moment. I will be working all day tomorrow.
Rachel: you won't be working on Saturday evening, surely. Come on, Andrew, take a break. We will be starting at about ten o'clock.

We use the Future Continuous Tense to talk about actions which will be in progress at a time in the future.

Andrew can't go to the party. He will be working all day tomorrow.
I suppose it will be raining when we start.
I will be out at three o' clock. I will be playing golf.
When the men leave the building, the police will be waiting for them.

Compare **will do** and **will be doing** in these sentences.

The band will play when the president enters.
(The president will enter and then the band will play.)
The band will be playing when the president enters.
(The band will start playing before the president enters.)

We also use this tense to talk about actions in the future which are already planned or which are expected to happen in the normal course of things.

The party will be starting at ten o'clock.
The ship will be sailing soon.
He will be meeting us next week.
The postman will be coming soon.

Future Perfect Tense

A: what time will you be home?
B: I'll have finished here by half past eight, so I should be home about nine.

We use will have + past participle (Future Perfect) for something that will be over in the future. B is thinking of a future time (half past eight). At half past eight she will be able to say 'I have finished'.

Here are some more examples:

We shall have sailed right across the harbour by tea-time.
I like looking at these pictures, but I will have had enough by lunch time.
Trevor and Laura will have lived here for four years next April.
I shall have written my exercise by then.
By the end of this month I will have worked here for five years.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used for actions which will be in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.
By next March we shall have been living here for four years.
I'll have been teaching for eight years next March.
This tense is not very common.

Use of Preposition

Definition: A word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to another word is called preposition.
For example:
The bird is **in / inside** the cage. Sarah is diving **into** the water.
Tom is getting **out of** the car. They are waiting **outside** the bank.
The jug is **on** the table. Henry is falling **off** the horse.
Jessica is sitting **next to** Andrew. The airport is **near** Manchester.
The coach is going **to** London. The letter is **from** Chicago.
Mathew is walking **towards** the sun. Vicky is running **away from** the fire.
There is a bridge **over** the table. Tom is **under** the car.
The plane is **above** the clouds. The temperature is **below** zero.
The cyclist is **in front of** the bus. The cyclist is **behind** the tractor.
Rita is going **up** the stairs. Daniel is coming **down** the stairs.
Melanie is running **across** the road. The cars are going **through** the tunnel.
Sanjay is walking **along** the street. The house is **among** the trees.
Share the money **between** Amit and Raja. They are running **around / round** the track.
Emma is putting her luggage **on / onto** the trolley. Rachel is **at** the bus stop.
The table is **by/beside** the bed.

Kinds of preposition
Preposition may be arranged in the following classes:

Simple preposition at, on, in, into, for, from, to, by, with, of, off, till, through
Compound preposition about, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, between, around, before, after, behind, below, beneath, besides, beyond, inside, outside, within, without
Phrasal preposition according to, along with, away from, because of, by dint of, by means of etc.

ABOVE

1. **At or to a higher place or position than sth / sb**

The water came above our knees. We were flying above the clouds.
The sun rose above the horizon. There is a shelf above the sink.
A captain in the navy rank above a captain in the army.

2. **More than something, greater in number, level or age than sb/ sth.**

Inflation is above 6%. The temperature has been above average.
We cannot accept the children above the age of 10.
The population of London is above eighty million.

3. **Of greater importance or of high quality than sb / sth.**

I rate her above most other players of her age.

4. **Too good or honest to do sth.**

His conduct is above criticism. He is above suspicion.
Your homework is above the average.

BELOW

1. **At or to a lower level or position than sb / sth.**

The sun went down below the horizon. Shall I write my name below the line?
He dived below the surface of water. Skirts will be worn below the knee.

2. **Of a lower amount or standard than sb / sth.**

There is no dress in this shop below five pounds.
The temperature remained below freezing all day.

3. **Of a lower rank or of less importance than sth.**

A police sergeant is below an inspector. A major is below a colonel in rank.

OVER

1. **Resting on the surface of sb/sth and covering**

She put a blanket over the sleeping child. He wore an overcoat over his shirt.
She put her hand over her mouth to stop herself from screaming.
He spread a cloth over the table.

2. **At or to a level higher than, but not touching.**

They held a large umbrella over her. There was a lamp hanging over the table.
The balcony juts out over the street.

3. **More than a particular time, amount, cost etc.**

He is over sixty years old. The meal cost over ten shillings.
She stayed in Lagos for a month.

4. **Used to show that sb has control or authority.**

He has no command over his passions. She has the only director over her.
He ruled over a great empire.
Mr. White is over me in the office.

5. **From one side of to the other side of**

They ran over the grass. Can you jump over that wall?
They had a wonderful view over the park.

6. **In or on all or most part of sth.**

Snow is falling all over the country. They have traveled all over the world.
Snow is falling over the north of England.

7. **During sth:**

She will discuss it over the lunch. She has not changed much over the years.

UNDER

1. **In, through or to a position that is below sth.**

She placed the ladder under the window. It is shady under the trees.
We passed under several bridges.
The part of an iceberg under the water is far larger than the part above the water.

2. **Less than, lower (in rank) than**

It took us under an hour. Nobody under 18 is allowed to buy alcohol.
She has an annual income under $ 100000.

AFTER

1. **Later than something; following sth in time.**

I will come after lunch. After the accident he was in hospital for two weeks.
They arrived shortly after. The fish comes after the soup.

1. **Behind sb; following sb**

He ran after the bus, but missed it. The dog ran after the rabbit and caught it.

2. **Look after means take care of**

Who will look after the children now that their mother and father are dead?

3. **After all, may mean "in spite of the fact".**

He tried hard, but failed after all.

BEFORE

1. **Earlier than sb or sth**

Leave your keys at reception before departure. Can you come before seven o' clock?
The year before last he won a gold medal, and the year before that he won silver.
The letter B comes after A and before C

2. **Face to face with:**

She said it before witness. They retreated before the enemy.
The accused man was brought before the judge.

BESIDE

1. **At the side of**

Come and sit beside me. She would like to live beside the sea.
There is a hill beside the river Thames.

2. **In comparison with:**

You are quite tall beside your sister. My work is poor beside yours.

BESIDES

1. **In addition to, as well as**

She has five other hats besides that wonderful one she is wearing now.
There were five of us besides John.

BEHIND

1. **At or towards the back of sb or sth**

Who is the girl standing behind you? Do not forget to lock the door behind you.
The sun disappeared behind the clouds.

2. **Making less progress than sb/ sth**

He is behind the rest of the class in reading. We are behind schedule.

3. **Responsible for starting or developing sth**

What is behind that happy smile? He was the man behind the plan to build a new hospital.

IN FRONT OF

There is a garden in front of the house and a large orchard behind.
The best seats are those in front.
Jack and Mary were sitting two rows in front of me, and Tom and Anne were two rows behind me.
Note: "Before" cannot always be used for in front of. It usually suggests "face to face with".

ABOUT

1. **On the subject of sb/sth or in connection with sb/sth**

Tell me all about it. There is something strange about him.

Do not say anything more about it.
Don't be careless about your personal appearance.

1. **In various directions, to various places, here and there:**

After walking about the studio all morning, the actors were tired out.
People were sitting about on the grass.
Would you like to spend a year traveling about the world?
The children were climbing about on the trees.
There were books and papers lying about the room.

2. **It is also used with an infinitive**

He was about to leave when it started to rain.
As I was about to say when you interrupted me.

3. **Come about means happen**

His dismal came about in a strange way. Can you tell me how the accident came about?

4. **Bring about means cause to happen, make sth happen**

What brought about the change in his attitude?
What brought about your sudden change of plans?

5. **As an adverb, it means approximately.**

I will come at about ten o' clock.
The box contains about a hundred eggs.
She is about as tall as you.
We have come about 16 kilometers.

ACROSS

1. **From one side to the other side of sth.**

They walked across the field.
We swam across the river.
I drew a line across the page.

2. **On the other side of something**

There is a bank right across the street.
Our house is just across the road.

3. **In every part of a place, group of people etc. (throughout)**

Her family is scattered across the country.
This view is common across all sections of the community.

ALONG

1. **From one end to or towards the other end of something**

They walked along the road.
There were trees all along the banks of the canal.
The ship sailed along the coast.

2. **In a line that follows the side of sth long**

Houses had been built along both sides of the river.

AROUND

1. **Surrounding sb / sth ; on each side of sth**

The house is built around a central courtyard.
He puts his arm around her.

2. **In a circle**

They walked around the lake.
The earth revolves around the sun.

3. **In or to many places in an area.**

They walked around the town looking for a place to eat.

AGAINST

1. **Opposing or disagreeing with sb / sth.**

We are playing against League Champion next week.

The people rose against the government.
She was forced to marry against her will. Public opinion was against the proposal.

1. **Touching or hitting sb / sth or to indicate collision**

The rain beat against the window. He knocked his head against the wall in the darkness.

2. **To indicate support or nearness to.**

Put the piano there against the wall. He placed the ladder against the wall.

3. **In order to prevent sth from happening or to reduce the damage caused by sth**

They warned me against pickpockets.
Have you taken precautions against fire? Are we insured against theft?

THROUGH

1. **From one end or side to the other**

The burglar got in through the window. The train passed through tunnel.
He was looking through a telescope. We can see through glass.
The bullet went straight through him.

2. **From beginning to the end of an activity, a situation or a period of time.**

The children were too young to sit through a long sermon. I am halfway through her novel.
He will not live through the night he will die before morning.

3. **To indicate the agent, means or cause / by means of / because of**

You can only achieve success through hard work. It was through him that I got a job.
He was absent through illness. He booked his ticket to Vienna through a travel agent.
I learnt of the hotel through a newspaper advertisement.

THROUGHOUT

In or into every part of something.

They export their products to the markets throughout the world.

1. **During the whole period of time of something.**

The museum is open daily throughout the year.

UNDERNEATH

1. **Under or below sth else, especially when it is hidden or covered by the thing on top.**

The coin rolled underneath the piano.
This jacket is too big, even with a sweater underneath.

2. **Used to talk sb's real feelings or character, as opposed to the way they seem to be:**

Underneath her cool exterior she was really very frightened.
He seems bad tempered, but he is very softhearted underneath.

BEYOND

1. **On or to the further side of sth**

My house is beyond the church. The road continues beyond the village up into the hills.

2. **More than sth**

Our success was far beyond what we thought possible.
She has got nothing beyond her state pension.
She succeeded beyond her wildest hopes.

3. **Used to say that sth is not possible**

The bicycle was beyond repair. The situation is beyond control.

4. **Too far or too advanced for sb / sth.**

The handle was just beyond my reach.
The exercise was beyond the abilities of most of the class.

TOWARDS
In the direction of sb or sth

They were heading towards the German border. She had her back towards me.
She walked towards the church. The country is moving towards the prosperity.

1. **Getting closer to achieving sth.**

This is a first step towards success.

2. **Closer to point in time**

Towards evening
Towards the end of nineteenth century
Towards the end of our journey

3. **In relation to sb or sth / in respect of / with regard to**

He was warm and tender towards her. His feelings towards you are friendly.
We must save money towards the children's education.

INSIDE

1. **On or to the inner part of sth or sb / within sth or sb:**

Go inside the house.
You will find the money inside the safe.
Inside the box was a gold watch.
Five years we had little knowledge of what life was like inside China.

2. **In less than the amount of time mentioned**

The job is unlikely to be finished inside a year.

OUTSIDE

1. **On or to a place on the outside of sth**

You can park your car outside our house. There is a bus stop inside our house.

2. **Away from or not in a particular place**

It is the biggest theme park outside the United States.
We live in a small village just outside Leeds.

3. **Not part of sth**

The matter is outside my area of responsibility.
You may do as you wish outside working hours.

WITHOUT

1. **Not having, experiencing or showing sth.**

He found the place without difficulty. You can't buy things without money.
Do you ever travel without a ticket? She spoke without much enthusiasm.

2. **Not in the company of sb.**

Do not go without me.

3. **Not using or taking sth**

Can you see without your glasses? Don't go out without your coat.
She went out without a hat.
He was working without any hope of a reward.

1. **Before gerunds, to make the phrase negative in meaning**

Can you speak English without making mistakes?
You can't make an omelet without breaking an egg.
He passed without seeing me. He passed without my seeing him.

WITHIN

1. **Before a particular period of time has passed; during a particular period of time**

You should receive a reply within seven days.
Two elections were held within the space of a year.
The ambulance arrived within minutes of the call being made.

2. **Not further than a particular distance from sth;**

Is it within walking distance? There is a house within a mile of the station.

3. **Inside a range or limit of sth**

That question is not within the scope of this talk. We are now within range of enemy fire.
He finds it hard to live within his income.

TILL / UNTILL

These words are interchangeable, although until is generally used for starting a sentence.

1. **Up to the point or the event mentioned**

Let's wait until the rain stops.
Until she spoke, I had not realized she was not English.
You are not going out until you have finished this.
Until now, I have always lived alone.
She continued working up until her death.
The street is full of traffic from morning till night.
Cannot you wait till we get home?
Just wait till you see it. It's great. I shall wait till ten o' clock.
He works from morning till night. Until you are listening, I shall not continue.

BETWEEN

In or into the space separating two or more points, objects, people etc.

Q comes between P and R in English alphabet. I sat down between Alice and Diana.
The paper had fallen down between the desk and the wall.
Note: when boundaries are concerned, if the number may be more than two, between (not among) is used.
Switzerland lies between France, Italy, Austria and Germany.

1. **In the period of time of time that separates two days, years, events etc.**

Please come between one o' clock and three o' clock.
Children must attend school between the age of 5 and 6.
Many changes took place between the two world wars.

2. **Indicate limits of distance, amount, weight etc:**

It weighed between nine and ten kilos.
The temperature remained between 25C and 30C all the week.

3. **Indicate connection or relationship.**

I could not understand the relation between teacher and pupil.
There are a lot of bad feelings between them.
I know the distinction between right and wrong.

1. **Indicate sharing**

Share the money between you and Mary. Between you and me, I think he is rather foolish.

AMONG / AMONGST

1. **Surrounded by sb or sth / in the middle of sb or sth**

There was a house among the trees. They strolled among the crowds.
I found the letter amongst his papers.

2. **Indicate inclusion, association, and connection**

She was glad to be among friends now.
I noted, among other faults, several spelling errors.

3. **Indicate sharing, joint activity etc. by more than two persons.**

They divided the money up among the children. They quarreled among themselves.
They had less than ten pounds among them.

4. **In the meaning of " One of " (before superlatives)**

Jane Austin is among the best novelist in English Literature.
Coventry is among the largest industrial towns in England.

AMID / AMIDST

1. In the middle of or during sth; esp sth that causes excitement or fear.

He finished his speech amid tremendous applause.
The firm collapsed amid allegations of fraud.

WORDS FOLLOWED BY THE APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS.

Blame for	The matron blamed the nurse for neglecting her patients.
Blame on	The police blamed the accident on the driver of the lorry.
Accuse of	He is accused of theft.
Wait for	What are you waiting for?
Laugh at	Why are you laughing at me?
Arrive at	The bus arrived at the station exactly on time.
Agree to	I agree to you proposal.
Agree with	My father never agrees with me.
Disagree with	I disagree with your suggestion.
Disagree with	I disagree with you.
Succeed in	The divers succeeded in finding the sunken wreck.
Disapprove of	My father disapproves of everything I try to do.
Fall in	He fell in love with a pretty girl in Paris.
Depend on	You can depend on him. He is very reliable person.
Dependent on	He is dependent on his family.
Independent of	He is independent of his family.
Rely on/upon	Can I rely upon that time table or is it out of date?
Believe in	I do not believe in ghosts.
Answer to	Why didn't you answer to my question?
Approve of	I approve of the new scheme. I think it is a good idea.
Ask for	The patient asked for a glass of water.

er foolish,

Consist of	The US consists of fifty states.
Listen to	I was listening to the radio.
Pay for	Did you pay for the coffee?
Speak to	I am speaking to you.
Suffer from	Vicky suffers from headaches.
Refrain from	You should refrain from bad company.
Abstain from	He should abstain from smoking.
Talk to	We talk to Natasha about classical music.
Belong to	He belongs to a rich family.
Admire for	People admires Catherine for her beauty.
Protect from	The trees protect the garden from the wind.
Aim / point at	You should never aim/point a gun at someone.
Criticize for	The passenger criticized the airline for the delay.
Borrow from	I have to borrow the money from my parents.
Lend to	I have lent $ 10000 to my friend in the office.
Congratulate on	I congratulated him on his success.
Prefer to	I prefer hot weather to cold.
Invite to	Nick has invited us to a party.
Spend on	You should not spend much money on clothes.
Thank for	Don't forget to thank Tom for his help.
Remind of	She reminds me of my sister.
Keen on	Shah Lateef was keen on getting knowledge.
Fond of	I am fond of playing cricket.
Afraid of	She is afraid of dogs.
Good at	My brother is very good at English.
Weak in	She is weak in mathematics.
Proud of	She is proud of her beauty.
Angry at / with	Why are you angry with me, Emma?
Tired of	I am tired of walking.
Annoyed at	I get annoyed at the way you behave.
Interested in	He is not interested in playing football.
Excited about	David is excited about the holiday.
Fed up with	I am fed up with this kind of environment.
Surprised at/by	She was surprised at his behaviour.
Disappointed with	Mary is disappointed with her result.
Eager for	She is eager for going to party.
Brilliant at	His sister is brilliant at drawing.
Accustomed to	Children are accustomed to noise
Capable of	I am quite capable of passing CSS.
Aware of	I was not aware of the news.
Different from	My coat is different from yours.
Famous for	William Wordsworth is famous for his romantic poetry.
Guilty of	He was guilty of murder.
Fit for	You are not fit for this job.
Responsible for	I am not responsible for losing money.
Similar to	His pen is similar to yours.
Used to	I am used to taking tea without sugar.
Key to	Hard work is a key to success.
Solution to	I have a solution to your problem.
Desire for	He desired for being a doctor.
Interest in	He does not have any interest in playing cricket.
Sympathy for	He has sympathy for the poor and needy.
Importance of	There is much importance of English language in getting jobs.

Need for	There is a need for more houses.
Ability in	Your ability is math is quite up to the mark.
Example of	Can you tell me the example of sublimation?
Opinion of	What is your opinion of this film?
Reason for	What is the reason for growing inflation in Pakistan?
Cause of	What is the cause of unemployment?
Substitute for	This food is a good substitute for meat.
Trouble with	I am having trouble with my teeth.
Lack of	Due to lack of money, he could not continue his education.
Hope of	India has no hope of winning the match against Pakistan.
Hope for	Always hope for the best.
Die of	He died of cancer.
Belief in	People who do not have belief in God are known as atheists.
Attitude to/towards	His attitude towards/to English is not good.
Increase in	There is sudden increase in the price of petrol.
Decrease in	There is decrease in temperature today.
Demand for	The Muslims of sub-continent put a demand for a separate homeland.
Prevent from	The fireman prevented the fire from spreading.
Steal from	Thieves stole $ 100000 from the bank last night.
Rob of	Robber robbed him of his wealth.

Conceive of	imagine	Can you conceive of a time when there was no radio or TV?
Confront with	face, tackle	She can confront with the situation.
Confer upon	award, bestow	University of Sindh has conferred MA upon him.
Confer with	seek advice from	Ali conferred with him for his education.
Converse with	speak	If you want to converse with the English, why don't you start learning English?
Abide by	obey	The players agreed to abide by the referee's decision.
Abound in	proliferate	Modern industry abounds in opportunities for young people with good scientific qualification.
Abscond with	run away	A junior cashier has absconded with ten thousand rupees.
Absorb in	soak up	The children were so absorbed in their game that they did not notice the passage of time.
Abstain from	refrain	He was abstained from the salted food by the doctor.
Accede to	consent	I acceded to your request for two days leave.
Accord with	agree	These results accord closely with our prediction.
Accuse of	blame for	He was accused of theft.
Accustomed to	used to	You will soon get accustomed to the change of climate.
Addicted to	habituated	He became addicted to drugs at quite an early age.
Adhere to	stick	Once in the bloodstream, the bacteria adhere to the surface of the red cells.
Adapt to	acclimatize	The new teacher was very slow to adapt to the unusual rule of the school.
Conflict	clash	These results conflict with earlier findings.
Brush off	reject	South Africa brushed off the threat of tougher economic sanctions.

Phrase	Meaning	Example
Afflict with	make miserable	It is awful to be afflicted with a sense of superiority.
Adjourn for	delay	The court adjourned for lunch.
Adjourn to (phr)	go another to relax	He was bored there. So, he adjourned to Karachi for novelty.
Affiliate with / to	connect, link	This college is affiliated with University of Sindh.
Appeal to	plea	The condemned man appealed to the court of mercy.
Appeal to	interest sb	The design has to appeal to all ages and social groups.
Apprise of	tell or inform sb	I am not apprised of the agenda of the meeting.
Approve of	endorse, support	She does not approve of me leaving school this year.
Ascribe to (phr) attribute		This play is usually ascribed to Shakespeare.
Assent to	agree	Nobody would assent to the terms they proposed
Assign to	hand over	The two large classrooms have been assigned to us.
Assimilate into / to	take in	Immigrants have been successfully assimilated into the community.
Attuned to	familiar with sb	She was not yet attuned to her babe's needs.
Bail out	jump out of plane That's going to crash	Realizing he could do nothing to save his aircraft, the pilot bailed out
Bargain with	haggle	In the market dealers were bargaining with growers over the dress.
Bargain for / on sth	haggle	We had not bargained for the price of a dress.
Begin with	at first	I found it tiring to begin with but I soon got used to it.
Blurt out	say sth suddenly	In their anxiety, prisoner would often blurt out pieces of vital information. She blurted it out before I could stop her.
Bottle up	suppress	Try not to bottle up your emotions.
Charge with	blame	He was charged with theft.
Correspond (with sb)	exchange letters	My brother, who lives in London, corresponds with me.
Correspond with / to	agree	Your account of events does not correspond with hers.
Dawn upon (phr)	realize for first time	The truth about human condition dawns upon those who have the humility to recognize their un-importance.
Expunge from	erase, wipe out	Time has expunged from his memory all recollections of these terrible events.
Flinch from	avoid thinking or doing sth unpleasant	Do not flinch from the facts.
exonerate from	acquit, vindicate	After a lengthy inquiry, the management was exonerated from any responsibility for the fire that destroyed the factory.
Escort from	accompany	The young women were escorted from the court by their solicitor.
Oust from	expel	Javed was ousted from his post as a result of maneuverings by departmental rivals.
Entrust with	hand over; trust	He has become a sort of sub-editor, entrusted with hiring the staff.

Engross in	absorb, occupy	He is too much engrossed in his studies.
Encumber with	hinder, hamper	The estate was so encumbered with debts that it was not worth buying
Encroach upon	intrude, infringe	I apologize for encroaching upon your valuable time, but I should appreciate your advice in an important matter.
Emanate from	spring, derive	The proposal originally emanated from the UN.
Dispense to sb	provide sth	The organization dispenses free health care to the poor.
Dispense with sb (ph)	do away with	I think we can dispense with the formalities.
Distress from	suffer	As boys, we had various ways of making the history professor distress with the subject of the lesson.
Deviate from	turn aside	They could not be deviated from what they believed to be their duty.
Despair of	depress	I despair of him; he cannot keep a job for more than six months.
Deprive of	dispossess	He is deprived of good education.
Depart from	leave	Flights for Rome departs from Terminal 3.
Deflect from	divert	All attempts to deflect attention from his private life have failed.
Defer to sb/sth (phr)	agree what sb decide	I felt I must defer to my host's judgment.
Deduce from	infer	Can we deduce from your silence that you do not approve?
Deal with	manage, behave	They are bad people to deal with, always late in delivery dates.
Ease off	lessen, relent	We waited until the traffic had eased off.
Drain off /away	draw off	Drain off the excessive fat from the meat. She pulled out the plug and the water drained away.
Drain out of / from		We had to drain the oil out of the engine.
Dispossess of	deprive of	He was dispossessed of his property.
Fend off	ward off; defend	The police officer fended off the blows with his riot shield.
Finish with sb (phr)	end relationship	She finished with her boyfriend last week.
Finish with sb (phr)	stop dealing wid sb	No, he cannot go, I have not finished with him yet.
Qualify for		The training course qualifies you for a better job.
Rank as	grade	He ranks as one of the most remarkable president of our time.
Reduce from/to	lessen	The number of employees was reduced from 40 to 25. Water can be reduced to oxygen and hydrogen by electrolysis.
Refer to	mention	Her mother never refer to him again.
Regard as	consider	He regards himself as a patriot.
Reimburse for	repay	You will be reimbursed for any loss or damage caused by our company
Rejoice at/in/over	celebrate	He is not the kind of man to rejoice at other people's misfortune.
Relieve sb of sth	alleviate, ease	The new secretary will relieve us of some of the paperwork.

Remark on	comment	The similarities between the two have often been remarked on.
Reproach with	criticize	The government cannot be reproached with neglect of the elderly.
Remonstrate with	complain	They remonstrated with the official about the decision.
Reproach for sth	censure	She was reproached by colleagues for leaking the story to the press.
Rest with sb	sb's responsibility	It rests with management to justify their actions.
Rest on sth	based on sth	The whole document rests on a false assumption.
Rest on/upon	depend on	All our hopes now rest on you.
Radiate from	give sth off	Heat radiates from the stove.
Objection to	protest	I have no abjection to him coming to stay.
Puzzle over/about sth	think abt sth in order to understand	He has puzzled over the figures for hours without being able to make head or tail of them.
Trust in	believe in	They did not put their trust in the information They received from the well-trained and veteran staff of army.
Purge of	wash out	She felt purged of all feelings of guilt.
Proceed to	advance, carry on	We proceeded to the election of the committee.
Probe into	search, look into	It is helpful in probing into the problem to make a statement about the patient's mental health and ill health.
Opposed to	opposite	He is totally opposed to any change in the existing law.
Noted for	famous, renowned	The region is noted for its cattle.
Pick up	lift, raise	She is not very quick at picking up the language.
Part from	separate from	He is not easily parted from his money.
Pent up	unexpressed	She was too pent up to speak.
Persist in	persevere	The line of action, if persisted in, could lead to disaster.
Lash out at sb/sth	try to hit sb suddenly	She suddenly lashed out at the boy.
Leap at sth	accept an opportunity quickly, jump at	I leapt at the chance to go to France.
Linger on	remain, stay behind	Today these practices are no more but their memories linger on.
Limber up	warm up, exercise	He always limbered up before his afternoon match.
Lodge with	register, submit	A formal complaint is being lodged with the police inspector.
Lodge against	register	They lodged a compensation claim against the factory.
Lure to/into	entice, tempt	The child was lured into a car but managed to escape. Young people are lured to the city by the prospects of a job and money
Match up to sb	measure up	The trip failed to match up to her expectation.
Grapple with	hold & struggle	The public were warned not to grapple with the fugitive, as he was armed and dangerous.
Grasp at	take hold of	She grasped at his coat as he rushed past her.
Grasp at	take an opportunity	When Amit was offered a trip to India by his

		employers he grasped at it
Hang on to sth	hold sth tightly	Hang on to that rope and don't let go.
Harmonize with	match, go with	His temperament does not harmonize with a slow, even pace of life.
Hope for	expect	Always hope for the best.
Hurl at	throw at	The streets were littered with stones and bottles hurled at the policemen
Immerse in	submerge	When a body is immersed in a fluid it apparently loses weight.
Impel to	push, propel	The cabinet was impelled to extreme measures.
Implant in	embed	The revolutionary leaders implanted in the peasants the determination to take and own the land on which they worked.
Impose on	inflict, force	You do not have a right to impose your thoughts on me.
Improve on	perk up, get better	All the swimmers have improved on their previous best performance.
Incorporate in	integrate	The government has incorporated in the bill many suggestions put forward by the opposition.
Indulge in	allow urself to do sth that you like	Priya would indulge in a short sleep in his armchair.
Hedge about with sth	surround or limit sth	Starting a new business is hedged about with financial problems.
Hedged around with	surround or limit sth	Their life was hedged around with petty restrictions.
Infatuated with	strong feeling of love So that u can't think properly	She was completely infatuated with him.
Infect with	contaminate	The whole class was infected with the teacher's enthusiasm for subject.
Enquire after	ask for info abt sth esp abt their health	I t is reassuring to have friends enquire after you when you are ill.
Integrate with	amalgamate	An attractive feature of the course was the way the practical work had been integrated with the theoretical aspects.
Interface with	connect	Nothing must be allowed to interface with our search for the truth.
Intimidate into	threaten, frighten	It is obvious that the witness is being intimidated into remaining silent.
Intrigue against	plan to harm sb	The director was aware that he was being intrigued against.
Jumble up	mix up	Recent events were jumbled up in her mind with scenes recalled from early childhood.
Labour over	work hard	The editor laboured over the manuscript till early morning.
Mediate between	arbitrate	
Meddle in	interfere	
Meddle with	fiddle with	

1. What are you laughing ____________?
2. What are you waiting ____________?
3. The bus arrived ___ the station exactly ________ time.
4. My father never agrees __________ me ; he disapprove _________ everything I try to do.
5. The policeman accused him ___________ being a public nuisance.
6. The divers succeeded _________ finding the sunken wreck.
7. He put his coat _______, turned the light ________, and went _______ the house.
8. 'Eat _______,' she said, 'or we shall be late _______ the theatre.'
9. 'Hurry _______!' he exclaimed, ' the show begins _______ ten minutes.'
10. We're all looking forward ________ a holiday _________ the country.
11. He's very proud _________ his new car. The neighbors are jealous _________ him.
12. 'Please sit ________. I'll be ready __________ two minutes.'
13. The examination starts _________ ten o' clock ________ Thursday.
14. Will you come ________ me _______ the cinema ________ Wednesday?
15. How much did you pay ____________ that book?
16. He got _________ the bus _________ the second stop, walked _________ the corner, and got _________ the first tram that he saw.
17. She is looking ____________ her old aunt, who may die _______ cancer ________ any time.
18. That suitcase is too heavy ___________ you. Put it _____________.
19. She's reading science _________ Oxford University.
20. He lay ________ his back and gazed __________ the sky.
21. Throw this rubbish ____________. It has been lying ________ the corner _____ ages.
22. He's only sixteen years _________ age, but he wants to be independent ________ his family.
23. You can depend ________ him; he is very reliable and never lets anyone __________.
24. He fell _________ love _________ a pretty girl _________ Paris.
25. Your socks look queer; are you wearing them ____________?
26. The football match has had to be put __________ until Saturday.
27. He said good-bye _________ his friends _________ the platform, got ________ the train, leant _________ the carriage window, and waved ________ them.
28. I am looking ____________ a clean handkerchief. Are they ________ the drawer?
29. The workers went _________ strike a month ago. They have promised to go ________ work _________ 23 June.
30. When the electricity failed, the lights went __________ suddenly. An hour later it came ______ again.
31. 'What are you grinning ___________?' he said. It doesn't seem funny ________ me.'
32. The train left Bristol __________ London __________ an hour ago.
33. My birthday is _________ summer, but I hope I shall no longer be here ________ then.
34. He's more accustomed ________ living _______ hotels than _______ living _________ home.
35. Public opinion was ____________ the proposal.
36. They said it was the driver's fault; he was to blame ___________ the accident.
37. I disagree __________ your suggestion.
38. Mr. Green is too old to work now; he depends __________ his son.
39. The rat was killed _________ Tom ___________ a stick.
40. What are you thinking ______________?

Vocabulary

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Abhor	hate, dislike, loathe, detest, despise	like, love, adore, infatuate
Abolish	eliminate, cancel, nullify, abrogate	approve, retain, endorse, support
Abscond	run away, flee, run off, escape	reappear, come back, recur
Absurd	ridiculous, silly, foolish, stupid	sensible, logical, rational
Adversity	hardship, misfortune, affliction	prosperity, fortune, luck
Ample	abundant, plentiful, sufficient	insufficient, scarce, inadequate
Ascend	climb, mount, get on	dismount, descend, get down
Astonish	surprise, amaze, astound	forewarn, warn, caution
Allay	alleviate, assuage, relieve	aggravate, worsen, intensify
Admire	praise, extol, eulogize	deprecate, criticize, despise
Benevolence	kindness, compassion, goodwill	malevolence, malice,
Boost	help, assist, encourage, aid	discourage, hinder, rebuke
Brevity	shortness, briefness, conciseness	wordiness, length, addle headed
Brutal	vicious, wicked, cruel	merciful, kind, sympathetic
Brisk	fast, quick, vigorous, rapid	slow, leth argic, indolent, lazy
Brave	gallant, plucky, dauntless, bold	daunted, coward, timid
Bliss	ecstasy, happiness, delight, joy	dejection, sorrow, sadness, pain
Bitter	acrid, sour, harsh, tart	sweet, pleasant, mild
Cajole	coax, wheedle, convince, persuade	dissuade, deter, daunt
Chaos	disorder, anarchy, confusion	order, disarray, panic
Cheap	inexpensive, economical, low-priced	expensive, costly, dear
Cheat	deceive, swindle, dupe, delude, hoax	true, fair, just
Cheerful	joyous, blithe, happy, lively	downcast, sullen, sad, miserable
Companion	friend, colleague, comrade, pal	enemy, rival, foe
Conceal	hide, cover up, disguise	expose, manifest
Confess	admit, acknowledge, aver	deny, suppress, disavow
Contemptible	abominable, detestable, hateful	noble, admirable, respectable
Convenient	suitable, expedient, apposite	inconvenient, inopportune
Creed	faith, belief, conviction	disbelief, doubt, skepticism
Deceive	betray, dupe, cheat, bamboozle	true, fair just
Decline	reject, refuse, renounce, turn down	accede to, accept, admit, agree
Despair	dejection, desolation, despondency, anguish	elation, jubilation, ecstasy

Diligent	industrious, hardworking, assiduous	indolent, idle, slothful, lazy
Dreadful	horrible, frightful, terrible, awful	wonderful, pleasing, agreeable
Disclose	reveal, divulge, unveil, uncover	conceal, cover, hide, veil
Elegant	graceful, charming, grandiose, attractive	plain, mediocre, simple
Endorse	support, approve, sanction, accredit	disapprove, reject, condemn
Extravagant	spendthrift, profligate, wasteful	sparing, economical, reasonable
Extend	expand, enlarge, elongate, stretch	shrink, shorten, contract
Enrage	infuriate, make angry,	pacify, mollify, placate
Feeble	weak, frail, debilitated	strong, vigorous, muscular
Filthy	dirty, unclean, foul, impure	pure, clean, tidy, spotless
Fatal	deadly, incurable, mortal, pernicious	constructive, beneficial
Fame	reputation, eminence, prominence	disrepute, dishonour, notoriety
Generous	liberal, magnanimous, bountiful	greedy, tightfisted, niggardly
Gorgeous	elegant, dazzling, attractive	simple, unadorned, somber
Grasp	hold, seize, grip, clasp, clutch	lose, release
Grief	pain, sorrow, affliction, distress	glee, joy, contentment, happiness
Gifted	talented, able, capable, intelligent	stupid, idiot, stolid
Harsh	cruel, unkind, callous, ruthless	mild, soft, gentle, meek
Hazard	jeopardy, danger, venture, risk	security, protection, safety
Hesitate	waver, vacillate, falter, demur	decide, determine, resolve
Horrible	frightful, fearful, awful, dreadful	agreeable, pleasant, charming
Humane	kind, philanthropist, tender,	inhuman, unkind, cruel
Humourous	funny, comical, jocular, waggish	serious, grave, sedate
Hypocrisy	insincerity, duplicity, deceit	uprightness, honesty
Imitate	burlesque, copy, mimic, parody	modify, vary, alter
Improve	ameliorate, make better, rearrange	deteriorate, pollute, rot, worsen
Incapable	incompetent, unable, unfit	gifted, capable, able, efficient
Induce	impel, persuade, convince, coax	hinder, repel, discourage
Integrity	honesty, truthfulness, sincerity	unfairness, dishonesty, disunity
Jest	fun, joke, taunt, amuse	sober, serious, grave, earnest
Joyous	cheerful, happy, jolly, glad, ecstatic	miserable, sad, unhappy
Kindle	ignite, inflame, light, fire,	extinguish, put out
Laborious	arduous, painstaking, diligent	lazy, indolent, idle
Lack	deficiency, shortage, dearth	sufficiency, enough, prosperity
Lessen	mitigate, diminish, reduce, decrease	increase, augment, enlarge

		captivity, imprisonment
Liberty	emancipation, freedom, release	languorous, languid, lethrgic
Lively	vivacious, happy, gay, spirited	accompanied, attended, escorted
Lonely	alone, solitary, lonesome	fierce, brutish, ferocious
Mild	imperturbable, calm, placid, soft	cheerful, joyous, contented, glad
Miserable	unhappy, dismay, wretched, forlorn	lead, guide, direct
Mislead	misguide, deceive, delude, beguile	bliss, joy, happiness, pleasure
Misery	torment, torture, distress, anguish	conceited, immodest, showy
Modest	humble, meek, submissive	be happy, approve
Mourn	lament, regret, deplore, bemoan	heed, care, pay attention
Neglect	abandon, avoid, ignore, desert	slow, sluggish, inactive, dull
Nimble	quick, agile, speedy, prompt	ignoble, mean, humble
Noble	dignified, gracious, splendid	few, scarce, scanty,
Numerous	various, several, manifold, sundry	stubborn, disobedient, mutinous
Obedient	subservient, submissive, dutiful	optional, voluntary
Obligatory	compulsory, mandatory, requisite	aware, attentive
Oblivious	forgetful, unmindful, unaware	pessimist, hopeless
Optimist	hopeful, bright	covert, hidden, obscure
Obvious	clear, evident, visible, distinct	annoy, exasperate, vex
Pacify	appease, assuage, alleviate	punish, penalize, convict
Pardon	acquit, forgive, excuse, condone	fair, complete, impartial
Partial	unfair, incomplete, biased,	irritation, indignation, wrath
Patience	forbearance, endurance, persistence	normal, ordinary, usual,
Peculiar	odd, strange, weird, unusual	dissuade, deter, discourage
Persuade	entice, convince, coax, wheedle	scarce, scanty, insufficient
Plentiful	ample, bountiful, abundant	cheap, worthless, valueless
Precious	costly, valuable, prized	mystery, secrecy, concealment
Prediction	prophecy, forecast, augury, foresight	fairness, justice
Prejudice	discrimination, unfairness, injustice, bias	authenticate, verify
Pretend	feign, sham	debarment, prohibition
Privilege	favour, benefit,	unimportant, petty
Prominent	famous, well known, high- flying	make peace
Quarrel	fight, fall outewrangl	ordinary, normal, common
Queer	odd, curious, strange, eccentric	calm, slow
Quick	fast, swift, rapid	commotion, turmoil
Quiet	Still, calm, silent, tranquil	

Rare	unique, unusual, uncommon, exceptional	common, usual
Rebellion	Sedition, revolt, mutiny	faithfulness, nationalism
Refuse	renounce, decline, repudiate, deny	admit, accede, assent
Remarkable	extraordinary, amazing, distinguished	ordinary, average, normal
Reluctant	unwilling, averse, unenthusiastic	willing, eager, enthusiastic
Repentance	remorse, penitence, compunction,	gratification, complacence
Riddle	puzzle, enigma, paradox	explanation, solution, proposition
Rot	decay, decompose, putrefy	bloom grow, flourish
Rude	impolite, boorish, impudent, churlish	refined, polite, genteel, cultivated
Sacred	holy, revered, sanctified	impious, sacrilegious, profane
Sanction	approve, allow, permit, endorse	disallow, prohibit, forbid, debar
Scatter	disperse, spread, propagate, dissipate	store, gather, accumulate, garner
Scold	reprimand, admonish, reprove, rebuke	applaud, commend, praise
Shallow	superficial, trivial, petty, slight	deep, bottomless, profound
Shelter	guard, refuge, protect, defends, shield	expose, harm, betray
Silly	stupid, foolish, childish, absurd, unwise	wise, astute, shrewd, sensible
Skillful	adroit, dexterous, clever, adept, expert	clumsy, awkward, incompetent
Slavery	captivity, imprisonment, custody, drudgery	emancipation, liberty, freedom
Sociable	friendly, gregarious, affable, festive, genial	secluded, unsociable, unfriendly
Solemn	somber, grave, serious, sober	cheerful, nonserious, sacrilegious
Solitary	lonely, alone, lonesome, forlorn	habituated, sociable, popular
Soothe	appease, pacify, calm, mollify, placate	enrage, exasperate, irritate, nettle
Spiteful	malicious, nasty, unpleasant, malignant	benignant, benevolent
Splendid	superb, grand, marvelous, resplendent	dull, dark, dim, tarnished
Sublime	inspiring, magnificent, majestic, grand	ridiculous, insignificant
Stubborn	obstinate, adamant, inflexible, mulish	flexible, bendable, compliant
Summon	call, beckon, send for, invoke	dismiss, postpone, delay
Superficial	surface, shallow, external, outward	deep, profound, penetrating
Suppress	repress, restrain, bottle up, quell	agitate, rouse, excite, provoke
Surrender	give in, admit defeat, yield, submit	retain, detain, withhold, hold
Tempt	entice, lure, seduce, attract, allure	dissuade, restraint, deter
Temporary	momentary, fleeting, transitory, brief	permanent, lasting, everlasting
Tendency	propensity, bent, trend, proclivity	distaste, disinclination, antipathy
Terse	short, brief, concise, laconic, succinct	verbose, lengthy, diffuse
Timid	timorous, fearful, bashful, submissive	audacious, brave, daring, gallant

Tired	weary, exhausted, worn out, fatigued	strengthened, invigorated
Treacherous	unfaithful, deceitful, perfidious,	faithful, loyal, trustee, reliable
Transient	momentary, temporary, fleeting, transitory	permanent, eternal, lasting
Tremble	shiver, shudder, quake, quiver	stiffen, steady
Tyranny	oppression, cruelty, unkindness, spite	pity, love, compassion, sympathy
Unfair	unjust, inequitable, iniquitous	just, equitable
Upset	disturb, disconcert, disrupt	calm, relaxed,
Uphold	support, endorse, champion, defend	betray, destroy
Uncertain	unsure, vague, doubtful, hesitant	confident, reliable, stable
Unconquerable	invincible, indomitable	vincible, conquerable
Urgent	vital, critical, important, imperative	trivial, trifling, minor, petty
Utility	usefulness, value, efficacy, benefit	useless, worthless
Vague	indistinct, unclear, obscure, dim	distinct, obvious, clear, plain
Vehement	fervent, passionate, eager, vigorous	apathetic, indifferent
Victory	conquest, triumph, success, supremacy	defeat, failure
Violation	contravention, infringement, trespass	observance, compliance
Vulgar	rude, offensive, coarse, obscene	polite, refined, polished
Wages	salary, pay, income, earnings	rewardless, fruitless
Wasteful	extravagant, lavish, uneconomical	sparing, economical
Weaken	enfeeble, debilitate, attenuate, enervate	empower, strengthen
Wet	damped, soaked, drenched, humid	dry, parch, dehydrate
Wicked	immoral, impious, sinful, vile	upright, virtuous, chaste
Wild	untamed, uncultivated	cultivated, tame
Worthless	valueless, useless, insignificant	valuable, useful, significant
Yield	succumb, give up, crop, produce	resist, withstand, restrain
Zeal	enthusiasm, passion, fervor, zest	carelessness, laziness, weakness
Zenith	peak, pinnacle, top, culmination	base, bottom, ground, floor

Subject-Verb Agreement

When two or more singular nouns are connected by "and", we use a plural verb.

The door and the window are open.

Ali and Ahmed are going to school.

Money and success are not same.

He and I were good friends.

Friendship and love are pillars of personality.

Smoking and drinking are injurious to health.

When two or more singular nouns connected by "and", expressing one idea must be followed by a singular verb.

Time and tide waits for none.

Knowledge and wisdom makes a man great.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Long and short matter is that she is beautiful and attractive.

After each, every, either, neither or two singular subjects connected by "or, whether -or, neither-nor", we must use singular verb.

Neither Sanjay nor Amit has agreed to accept the post.

No salary or bonus was given to the workers in the factory.

Either your brother or my sister has counted the books.

Each boy and girl has a right to get education.

Every man and woman has to play a vital role in the society.

Each seat was taken.

Every student works hard at Naeem's Virtual Academy.

Note: If one of the subjects is plural, the plural subject should be placed last and it should be followed by a plural verb.

Either teacher or students were responsible.

Neither Ali nor his sisters are brave and intelligent.

When two singular subjects connected by "or, nor", differ in person (pronoun, noun) or one subject is singular and other is plural then verb should agree with the subject nearest to it.

Either you or he goes to school.

Neither Priya nor I have visited the Larkana.

Neither you nor I am to be blamed for this act.

We use a singular verb after following subjects.

Something, anything, someone, everyone, everything, everywhere, no one, nobody, somebody, nothing, one of etc.

Everyone was pleased. Something is wrong here.

No one knows how to start the motor. Everyone is having their lunch.

Nobody wants to have their coffee yet.

One of the photos is missing.

After an amount of money, a distance, a weight or a length of time, we normally use a singular verb.

Eight pounds seems a fair price.

A hundred meters is not far to swim.

Ninety kilos is too heavy for me to lift.

Five minutes does not seem long to wait.

Two nouns connected by "and" referring to the same person then we must use singular verb.

The president and co-chairman is in the office.

The teacher and principal of the college is my father's friend.

If two nouns refer to two different persons, the articles or possessive pronoun must be used before each noun and the verb must be plural.

The president and the prime minister are in the office.

The teacher and the principal of the college are my father's friends.

Pair nouns take a plural verb

Binoculars, glasses, jeans, pants, pyjamas, scissors, trousers, tights

My jeans need washing. These tights are quite expensive.

His pants are blue in colour.

Some nouns only have a plural form and take a plural verb

Clothes, goods, belongings, arms, earnings, outskirts, remains, surroundings, troops

The clothes were in the dryer.

The goods have been sent to you direct from our factory.

My belongings are all packed in suitcases.

Some nouns have plural form but take singular verb.

News, wages, sports, series, subjects (physics, economics, ethics, statistics, mathematics, politics) United Nations, the activities (athletics, gymnastics), games (billiards, darts,), Illness (measles, aids, molasses, mumps), some books (Gulliver's Travels, Arabian Nights)

Sports is essential for health.

The news was worse than I had expected.

Arabian Nights is a great book.

The wages of sin is death. Gulliver's Travels was written by Swift.

Group noun can take either a singular verb or a plural verb.

The team was playing well or the team were playing well.
The government is in crisis or the government are in crisis.
Some group nouns are given below.
Army, audience, band, board, choir, class, club, committee, community, company, council, crowd, family, government, group, management, orchestra, population, press, public, staff, team, union

Following nouns are plural in meaning and take plural verb

Police, people, cattle

The police have caught thieves.
People don't know what the future will bring.
The cattle are going to be sold with the form.

"Both ---- and", "a number of" and "all" carry plural verb

Both France and Spain are in Europe. All the seats have a number.
A number of questions were asked.

"As well as" and "one of" carry singular verb

Gold as well as silver is precious. One of the photos is missing.

When two different cases of pronouns (subjects) are connected by "as well as", the verb should be placed according to the first subject.

I as well as he am honest.
We as well as she have made a mistake
The teacher as well as the students is busy.

After a lot of ..., the verb agrees with the noun.

Every year **a lot of pollution is** created and **a lot of trees are** cut down.

Adjectives are sometimes used preceded by the definite article, but without nouns to denote a class of people. A plural verb is required.

Only the brave make good soldiers.
The wise listen to advice; the foolish do not listen to advice.
The young are more enthusiastic than the old.

English Error Spotting Rules

1. After let, if a pronoun is used, that pronoun must be in the Objective Case.

- **Let he do it (Incorrect)**
- Let him do it. (Correct)

2. When two or more personal plural pronouns come together, the correct order starts with First person (we) followed by second person (you) and third person (they) respectively.

- **You, they and we must go together.** (Incorrect)
- We, you and they must go together. (Correct)

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3. When two or more singular personal pronouns are used together, the sequence must be second person (you) followed by third person (he) and first person (I) respectively. (It must be used in positive sentences)

- **I, you and he must help the needy. (Incorrect)**
- You, he and I must help the need. (Correct)

2 3 1
2^{nd} 3^{rd} 1^{st}
(Person)

4. Singular nouns combine by either or, neither nor pronoun must be singular.

- **Neither Abdullah nor Manzoor did their homework. (Incorrect)**
- Neither Abdullah nor Manzoor did his homework. (Correct)

5. When two singular nouns are combined by and refer to the same person/thing, the pronoun used must be singular.

- **The director and vice chancellor are not sincere with in their duties. (Incorrect)**
- The director and vice chancellor are not sincere with in his duties. (Correct)

6. When two singular nouns are combined using "and" the pronoun used must be plural.

- **Raja and Hakim are not honest in her dealings. (Incorrect)**
- Raja and Hakim are not honest in their dealing. (Correct)

7. Each of or None of + Plural noun/pronoun is takes singular pronoun/helping verb

- **Each of the boys have participated in the game. (Incorrect)**
- Each of the boys has participated in the game. (Correct)

8. Either/Neither are used for referring to two persons/things; any, none and no one is used for more than two things/persons

- **Neither of the three girls was presented in the class. (Incorrect)**
- Neither of the two girls was presented in the class. (Correct)

9. If+ she/I/you+ were takes subjective cases of the pronoun.

- If you were him, you would have accepted the proposal. (Incorrect)
- If you were he, you would have accepted the proposal. (Correct)

10. If a principle verb is used after: about, before, for, from, in, on, use verb+ing form.

- You must tell me before taking any decision. (Incorrect) why?
- You must inform the examiner after completing your exam. (Correct)

11. Say/suggest/ propose/speak/reply/explain/listen/write is always followed by to.

- I suggest you take some rest. (Incorrect)
- I suggest you to take some rest. (Correct)

12. After transitive verbs; discuss, describe, reach, order, tell, demand, attack, resemble, ridicule, no preposition is used.

- He ordered for the food. (Incorrect)
- He ordered the food. (Correct)
- He demands to his release. (Incorrect)
- He demands his release.

13. No preposition is used after today, tomorrow, yesterday.

- I met him on yesterday. (Incorrect)
- I met him yesterday. (Correct)

14. Verb used after "about, after, at, before, for, in on" must be in V+ing form.

- He will meet his parents before leave for France. (Incorrect)
- He will meet his parents before leaving for France. (Correct)

15. The preposition used after two words must be made clear if these two words take some preposition or not.

- He is aware and prepare for his duties.
- He is aware of and prepare for his duties.

16. Hardly is followed by then and inversion of the sentences is used. Scarcely is used with when

- Hardly had we step out of the home, no sooner it began to rain. (Incorrect)
- Hardly had we step out of the home, no sooner that it began to rain. (Correct)
- Scarcely had we step out of the home, when it began to rain. (Incorrect)
- Scarcely had we step out of the home, when it began to rain. (Correct)

17. Correct use of not only but also

- He lost not only his shoes but also his books. (Incorrect)
- He not only lost his shoes but also his books. (Correct)

18. Ago is always used in past indefinite tense.

- He had met him two years ago. (Incorrect)
- He met him two years ago. (Correct)

19. **Much is used with past participle and adjective and adverbs of comparative degree. Very is used with present participle.**

- **The news is much surprising.(present participle) (Incorrect)**
- The news is very surprising. (Correct)
- **I was very surprised at his behavior. (Correct)**
- I was much surprised (past participle) at his behavior. (Correct)

20. **Too means more than required which is used in negative sentences. It cannot be used in positive sense like too glad, too pleasant, too healthy.**

- **The palace is too pleasant to look at. (Incorrect)**
- The palace is very pleasant to look at. (Correct)

21. **Too----To and so -------------that should not be intertwined**

- **He is too weak that he cannot walk. (Correct)**
- He is too weak to walk. (Correct)
- **He is so weak to walk. (Incorrect)**
- He is so weak that he cannot walk. (Correct)
- He is too weak to work. (correct)

22. **Elder and eldest must be used for persons (strictly these are used for the members of the same family) Older is used to refer to a person who ahead of age.**

- **My older brother is very protective. (Incorrect)**
- My elder brother is very protective. (Correct)
- **He is two years elder to me. (Incorrect)**
- He is two years older than me. (Correct)

23. **All the adjectives referring to the same noun must be in the same degree of comparison.**

- **He is the most handsome and wiser student of the class. (Incorrect)**
- He is the most handsome and wisest student of the class. (Correct)
- **Adjectives like "unique, ideal, perfect, complete, universal, entire, extreme, chief, do not admit the comparative degrees because they represent their superlative degree themselves.**
- **He is the most perfect boy. (Incorrect)**
- He is the perfect boy. (Correct)
- **It is the most complete assignment. (Incorrect)**
- It is the complete assignment. (Correct)

24. **The adjectives inferior, superior, senior, junior, prior etc. take the preposition to, not then.**

- **He always felt inferior than her younger sister. (Incorrect)**
- He always felt inferior to her younger sister. (Correct)

25. **When the subjects joined by nor/or are of different numbers, the verb must be plural and the plural verb must be placed next to the verb.**

- **Neither teachers nor principal was present in the assembly. (Incorrect)**
- Neither principal nor the teachers were present in the assembly. (Correct)

- Neither teachers nor principal was present in the assembly. (Incorrect)
- Neither principal nor the teachers were present in the assembly. (Correct)

26. The words like "together with, along with, as well as, in addition to" do not make the subject plural.

- Alisha along with Anil are going for a picnic. (Incorrect)
- Alisha along with Anil is going for a picnic. (Correct)

27. Rule for dependent clause---------if we are mentioned a plural subject in the independent clause which is necessary for the sentence, the verb must agree with that subject.

- She is one of the best teachers who has ever taught me. (Incorrect)
- She is one of the best teachers who have ever taught me. (Correct)

28. When the helping verbs like am, is, was, were used with the personal pronouns, the other pronoun must be nominative case.

- I am him. (Incorrect)
- I am he. (Correct)
- He was me. (Incorrect)
- He was I. (Correct)

29. Know followed by how, where, when, why takes to+V1

- I know to drive. (Incorrect)
- I know how to drive. (Correct)

30. After bid, let, behold, watch, see, feel, we use bare infinitive (without to)

- I watched him to grow. (Incorrect)
- I watched him grow. (Correct)
- I let him to cry. (Incorrect)
- I let him cry. (Correct)

31. To+V1 is not used after can could may might should will would must dare not need not.

- He dare not to speak to me. (Incorrect)
- He dare not speak to me. (Correct)
- He could not to write. (Incorrect)
- He could not write a letter. (Correct)

32. Than is always followed by bare infinitive.

- He had better leave than to stay. (Incorrect)
- He had better leave than stay. (Correct)

33. When but is used as a preposition and followed by a verb "to" is not used.

- He did nothing but to weep. (Incorrect)
- He did nothing but weep. (Correct)

34. Some Nouns always remain singular. The verb and pronoun associated with these nouns are also always singular.

Hair, information, aircraft, furniture, money, advice, sheep, fish, bread.

35. Some nouns are always in the plural form.

Scissors, trousers, spectacles, gloves, socks,etc

36. If the main topic, list or crux of the sentence is singular, the verb and pronoun will also be singular.

37. Normally we treat all collective nouns singularly.

- The group of students has come first.
- My team has won the match.
- A bunch of keys was found in the trash.

38. When the subject of the collective noun comes before the collective noun its usage will be plural.

- A band of robbers has attacked the city.
- Robbers of a band have attacked the city.

39. All material nouns are treated singularly.

- Gold is expensive.
- Water is healthy.
- Oxygen is important.

40. When the material noun is countable, its usage becomes plural too.

- Diamonds are a woman's best friend.
- Please pick up all bricks and stones from the floor.
- My house is made of bricks and stones
- My house is made of brick and stone

41. Similar Sounding Words

- Practice and Practise
- Advice and Advise

42. There are a few pairs of words like the above in English vocabulary that have difference of 'c' and 's'. We must rem ember that there is a a grammatical difference between these words.

- Advice is a noun. E.g. Thank you for your valuable advice.
- Advise is a verb. E.g. Thank you for advising me
- Practice is a noun. Eg How is your Football practice going?
- Practise is a verb. E.g. Are you practising football every day?

43. Both 'a' and 'an' are used to identify anything that is Generalized in a statement. 'A book' means any book and 'an umbrella' means any umbrella, rather than a specific book or umbrella.

- 'A' is always used before nouns starting with a consonant sound.
- 'An' is always used before nouns starting with a vowel sound.

44. Usage of 'the'

(a) Anything specific stated in a sentence should be preceded by 'the'

Eg. Abdullah, the actor of the movie, is the favorite of the director who says he is nothing but the best.

E.g. the best, the most hardworking, the most beautiful etc

(u) ***Any natural resources will always have 'the'.***

E.g. The sun, the moon, the Abdullah, the Himalayas etc.

(h) ***Superlative degree of adjectives will always have 'the'.***

E.g. the best, the most hardworking, the most beautiful etc

'The' is never used before Common Nouns but can be used before proper nouns.

1. Proper Nouns

I love the India. (Incorrect)

My name is the Abdullah. (Incorrect)

2. Common Nouns

The girl is waiting for us. (Correct)

The class needs to be adjourned. (Correct)

Reading Comprehension

1. The name hippopotamus means 'river hors'. The Hippo (short from hippopotamus') walks about at the bottom of a river or pool and eats water plants. Although it l ooks clumsy and weighs as much as four tons, it swims easily. It often floats at the surface and you can see a pair of small ears, rounded eyes and raises nostrils. When it lifts its head out of the water and roars, you will see a huge red mouth with large teeth. You will see tusks in the lower jaw.

When excited or in pain, the hippo is covered with drops of a reddish fluid. So it is believed that it 'sweats blood'. However, the blood forms no part of this reddish sweat.

Hippos are vegetarian. They often travel eight or nine miles in search of pasture. They sometimes cause great damage to crops. In general, hippos are peaceful animals. Because of their thick skin and great size, they have no enemies except the lion and man. The natives of Africa hunt them for their thick hide, fat and teeth.

Baby hippos are born in water. They can swim before they can walk. A baby hippo weighs about fifty pounds at birth.

Questions

i. What does 'hippopotamus' means?
ii. When does hippopotamus roar?
iii. What is 'sweat blood'?
iv. Define baby hippopotamus.

Answer

i. The name hippopotamus means 'river hors'

ii. When it lifts its head out of the water and roars, you will see a huge red mouth with large teeth. You will see tusks in the lower jaw.

iii. When excited or in pain, the hippo is covered with drops of a reddish fluid. So it is believed that it 'sweats blood'. However, the blood forms no part of this reddish sweat.

2. Born on 9 November 1877 in Sialkot, Pakistan. Iqbal is considered the national poet of Pakistan and widely famous for his poetry and philosophical works. He wrote *'Saare Jahan se achha'* Titled *'Tarana-e-Hind'* in 1904. It quickly became an anthem of opposition against the British Raj. However, Iqbal's philosophy soon transferred from a secular, Hindusta n-first one to a religion - first one. In 1910, he wrote the *'Trana-Milli'* (song of community).

Politics was far from Iqbal's primary occupation. He was a poet, philosopher, barrister and academic scholor, who was conferred the title 'Allama Iqbal' an honor ific given to learned, knowledgeable men.

A part from the two famous taranas, Iqbal wrote a lot of poetry in Persian and Urdu, with some of the most prominent works being *Asraar-e-Khudi, Rumooz-e-Bekhudi, Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jipreel, Payaam-e-Mashriq, Zaboor-e-Ajm, Javed Naama, Zarb -e-Kaleem* and *Armughaan-e-Hijaz.*

One of the most famous poems is ' *Khudi ko kar buland itna',* which is not only oft - quoted in the subcontinent, but has also been set to music by many different artistes.

Two English language books are also credited to him – his PH.D thesis at the University of Munich turned into the treatise the *Development of Metaphysics in Persia,* while a collection of his lectures was published as *The Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam.*

Allama Muhammad Iqbal passed away after an illness in Lahore on 21 April, 1938. His tomb is located near the Badshahi Masjid and Lahore Fort.

Upon the formation Pakistan, he was honoured as its national poet, as well as earning the titles *' Mufakkir-e-Pakistan'* (Thinker of Pakistan), *Hakeem-ul-Ummat* (Sage of the Ummah) and *Shayar-e-Mashriq (Poet of the East)* His birthday, Iqbal Day, is observed as a national celebration in Pakistan.

Questions

i. What title was Iqbal conferred with?
ii. Name some prominent works by Iqbal.
iii. When and How did he die? Where is his tomb erected?
iv. What honours Pakistan had given him?
v. Apart from politics, what other fields did Iqbal excelled in?

Answer

i. Iqbal was conferred the title 'Allama', an honorific given to learne d, knowledgeable men.
ii. *Asraar-e-Khudi, Rumooz-e-Bekhudi, Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jipreel, Payam-e- Mashrique, Zaboor-e-Ajm, Javed Naama, Zarb-e-Kaleem, and Armughaan-e-Hijaz* are some prominent works by Iqbal.
iii. He was died on 21 April, 1938 after an illness and his tomb is located near Badshahi Masjid and Lahore Fort.
iv. Allama Iqbal earned the titles *'Mufakkir-e-Pakistan, Hakeem-ul-Ummat* and *Shayar-e-Mashriq.*
v. Besides a politician, he also excelled as a philosopher, barrister and academic scholor.

3. In May, 1966, the World Health Organization was authorized to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The global was to eliminate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox

could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organization of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

Questions

i. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

(a) The World Health Organization

(b) **The eradication of smallpox**

(c) Smallpox vaccination.

(d) Infectious diseases

ii. It can be inferred that:

(a) **No new cases of smallpox have been reported this year.**

(b) Malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.

(c) Smallpox victims no longer die when they contract the disease.

(d) Smallpox is not transmitted from one person to another.

iii. Which statement does not refer to smallpox.

(a) **Previous projects had failed.**

(b) People are no longer vaccinated for it.

(c) The World health organization mounted a worldwide campaign to eradicated the disease.

(d) It was serious threat.

iv. According to the passage, what was the strategy use to eliminate the spread of smallpox?

(a) Vaccinations of entire villages.

(b) Treatment of individual victims.

(c) **Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations.**

(d) Extensive reporting of outbreak.

4. There are four types of dengue viruses, all of which are spread by mosquitoes. An infected mosquito spreads the virus through its saliva when it bites. Dengue can also be

transmitted from one human to another. For Example, infected blood used in a blood transfusion can cause dengue. It can also be caused by organ donation and can even be transmitted from the mother to the child.

Once the virus e nters the body it circulated around the body, attacking white blood cells and other antibodies, thus effecting the immune system. The virus further replicated within the cell until the cell results in leakage of other fluids from the cells, leading to low protein, fluid in the lungs and in the stomach area, low blood pressure, shock, and eventually death.

Questions

i. How many types of Dengue viruses are there?

(a) 2 (b) 3

(c) 4 (d) 5

ii. How Dengue can be transmitted from one human to another?

(a) Spreading virus through coughing.

(b) Eating infected food.

(c) Infected blood transfusion.

iii. Once virus enters the body it attacks & destroys.

(a) White blood cells.

(b) Antibodies

(c) **Both of them.**

iv. The death of what blood cells results in leakage of fluids from the cells.

(a) Low protein

(b) Fluid in lungs

(c) **Low blood pressure**

(d) All of them

5. There are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every kno wn culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Wh ile less adaptable to codification of words, signs, contain greater meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbol are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Questions

i. According to this passage, a signal is.

(a) More difficult to describe than others forms of communication.

(b) **An interruption in the environment.**

(c) Less able to be adapted to refer to speech.

(d) A gesture.

ii. Applauding was cited as an example of.

(a) A signal (b) **A symbol**

(c) A Sign (d) A gesture

iii. It may be concluded from this passage that:

(a) **Signals, signs, symbols and gestures are form of communication.**

(b) Symbols are very easy to define and interpret.

(c) Only some cultures have signals, signs, and symbols.

(d) Waving and handshaking are not related to culture.

Spelling-Correction

Incorrect Spelling	Correct Spelling
Coffe	Coffee
Commity	Committee
Untill	Until
Infarmation	Information
Accomodate	Accommodate
Acknowlegement	Acknowledgement
Experiance	Experience
Fulfill	Fulfil
Neccessary	Necessary
Recieve	Receive
Recomend	Recommend
Relavent	Relevant
Seperate	Separate
Seccesful	Successful
Anonymious	Anonymous
Lieuftenant	Lieutenant
Anciety	Anxiety
Inticiapte	Anticipate
Chrismas	Christmas
Subscruption	Subscription
Naturraly	Naturally
Usualy	Usually
Emmarge	Emerge
Unafected	Unaffected
Isleand	Island
Ulltimate	Ultimate
Resstless	Restless
Perrosonal	Personal
Concurn	Concern
Imporrtance	Importance
Explaine	Explain
Prosedure	Procedure
Equipement	Equipment
Wearhouse	Warehouse
Veriations	Variations
Knowlegde	Knowledge
Effactive	Effective
Procesing	Processing
Acurately	Accurately

One Word Substitution

Academy	a school for training in a special art
Activist	a person taking part in a movement
Adhesive	a substance that can stick or cause sticking
Ad hoc	Made for a particular purpose
Audible	that can be heard
Aeronautics	the science of the operation and flight of the aircraft
Alcoholic	one who is unable to stop the habit of drinking
Altruist	one who is habitually kind to others
Alumnus	a former student of a school or college
Amphibian	an animal living both on land and in water
Amateur	one who cultivates a thing for pleasure & not as a profession
Apprentice	a person who works under someone to learn that person's skills
Apostate	one who abandons his principles or party
Aquarium	a glass container for fish and other water animals
Astronomy	the scientific study of heavenly bodies
Atheist	a person who does not believe in God
Autocracy	government by one person
Aristocracy	government by the nobles
Archives	a place in which public records are kept
Arsenal	a place where weapons are stored or manufactured
Aviary	a place where birds are kept
Barometer	an instrument for measuring the air pressure
Beverage	any liquid for drinking
Bellicose	a nation that is fond of fighting
Bibliography	a list of writings on a subject
Biodata	a short-written account of one's education & past employment
Bilingual	a person who knows two languages
Bookworm	one who is fond of reading & study
Botany	the scientific study of plants
Brochure	a small booklet giving instruction or details
Bureaucracy	government that is carried on through officers
Calligraphy	the art of beautifully writing by hand
Carnival	an occasion of public employment
Cardiac	connected with heart
Caravan	a company of merchants crossing deserts
Canine	pertaining to dogs
Celestial	of the sky or heaven
Cerebral	connected with the brain
Choreography	the art of arranging dances
Chorus	a group of people who sing together
Cider	a drink made from the juice of apples
Classic	a work of art having lasting importance
Colloquial	suitable for ordinary, informal conversation
Coma	a state of long unnatural deep unconsciousness
Combustible	that can catch fire & burn easily
Comedian	one plays funny parts in plays & films
Commodity	an article of trade & commerce
Complexion	the natural colour of skin
Conductor	that which acts as a path for electricity
Corrigible	that can be cured
Cosmopolitan	free from national prejudices because of wide experience of the world

Cradle	a small bed for a baby
Cuisine	a style of cooking
Creativity	the ability to produce new & original ideas
Credulous	a person who readily believes others
Democracy	government of the people, by the people and for the people
Deprecate	express disapproval of anything or any person
Drudgery	hard & uninteresting work
Duet	a piece of music for two performers
Dutch	of the Netherlands (Holland)
Eddy	a circular movement of water, wind, dust, etc
Edible	that can be eaten
Effeminate	a man who looks more like a woman than man
Egoist	a person who thinks only of himself
Empirical	based on practical experience of the world we see and feel
Enigmatic	that which mysterious and very hard to understand
Evaporate	to change into steam and disappear
Evolution	gradual development from simpler form
Exhibition	a public show of objects
Extrovert	one who likes to spend time with others
Facet	any of the many flat sides of a cut jewel
Fallacy	a false idea or belief
Fallible	a person incapable of making mistakes
Fanatic/ bigot	a person with excessive & mistaken enthusiasm for his religion
Fastidious	a person who is hard to believe
Fatalist	believer in fate
Favouritism	the practice of giving unfairly generous treatment to one person
Feline	pertaining to cats
Fiance	the person one is going to marry (Male)
Flashback	a scene in a film that goes back in time
Fortnight	two weeks
Foster-child	a child not nursed by its parents
Freight	goods carried by ship, train, plane etc
Galaxy	a large group of stars
Garrage	a building in which motor vehicles can be kept
Get-together	a friendly informal meeting for enjoyment
Granary	a room where grain is stored
Gullible	a person who can be fooled easily by swindler
Handbook	a short book giving all the most important information about a subject
Headstrong	determined to do what one wants in spite of all advice
Heirloom	a valuable object passed on for generations
Herbivore	a plant-eating animal
Hide	an animal's skin, when removed to be used for leather
Honorary	a job for which no salary is paid
Ichthyology	scientific study of fish
Ideology	a set of ideas on which a political or economic system is based
Idolatry	the worship of idols
Illiterate	unable to read or write
Illegal	contrary to law
Illegible	that cannot be read
Immortal	that which will never die
Invisible	that cannot be seen
Inaudible	that cannot be heard
Inaccessible	out of reach

Posthumous	a child born after the death of his father
Polytheist	a person who believes in many gods
Polyandry	having many husbands at the same time
Polygamy	having more than one spouse
Polyglot	a person who speaks many languages
Portable	that can be carried to a long distance
Potable	that can be drunk
Pseudonym	an assumed pen name
Regicide	murder or murderer of the king
Reticent	reserved in speech
Solar	relating to the sun
Soliloquy	a speech addressed to oneself
Suicide	killing of oneself
Untameable	an animal that cannot be tamed
Unsociable	averse to mix in a society
Venison	flesh of the deer
Vegetarian	a person who eats vegetables
Veal	the flesh of the calf
Visible	that can be seen
Widower	a man whose wife is dead

Legible	that can be read
Illegible	that cannot be read
Posthumous	a child born after the death of his father
Visible	that can be seen
Invisible	that cannot be seen
Audible	that can be heard
Inaudible	that cannot be heard
Mercenary	a person who is interested only in getting money
Atheist	a person who does not believe in God
Monotheist	a person who believes in one God
Polytheist	a person who believes in many gods
Polyandry	having many husbands at the same time
Monogamy	having one spouse
Polygamy	having more than one spouse
Polyglot	a person who speaks many languages
Parricide	murder or murderer of his own father
Patricide	murder or murderer of his own father
Matricide	murder or murderer of his own mother
Infanticide	murder or murderer of infants
Regicide	murder or murderer of the king
Suicide	killing of oneself
Omniscient	God sees everything
Omnipresent	present everywhere
Omnipotent	God is all-powerful
Incredible	any statement or story that cannot be believed
Effeminate	a man who looks more like a woman than man
Honorary	a job for which no salary is paid
Philanthropist	a lover of mankind
Misanthropist	a hater of mankind
Misogynist	a hater of women
Philogynist	a lover of women
Optimist	a person who looks at the bright side of the things

Pessimist	a person who looks at the dark side of the things
Autocracy	government by one person
Aristocracy	government by the nobles
Plutocracy	government by rich people
Bureaucracy	government that is carried on through officers
Democracy	government of the people, by the people and for the people
Soliloquy	a speech addressed to oneself
Portable	that can be carried to a long distance
Potable	that can be drunk
Gullible	a person who can be fooled easily by swindler
Bilingual	a person who knows two languages
Edible	that can be eaten
Evitable	that can be ignored
Plagiarism	literary theft
Pedestrian	a person who goes along a road on foot
Bellicose	a nation that is fond of fighting
Pseudonym	an assumed pen name
Illiterate	unable to read or write
Notorious	a man with an evil reputation
Infectious	commonly caught from others
Laudable	deserving praise
Egoist	a person who thinks only of himself
Depreciate	express disapproval of anything or any person
Solar	relating to the sun
Lunar	relating to the moon
Widower	a man whose wife is dead
Loquacious	an extremely talkative person
Innocuous	causing no harm
Insatiable	an appetite that cannot be satisfied
Fallible	a person incapable of making mistakes
Corrigible	that can be cured
Incorrigible	that cannot be cured
Caravan	a company of merchants crossing deserts
Cider	a drink made from the juice of apples
Feline	pertaining to cats
Canine	pertaining to dogs
Venison	flesh of the deer
Reticent	reserved in speech
Panacea	a remedy for all disease
Cosmopolitan	free from national prejudices because of wide experience of the world
Granary	a room where grain is stored
Invincible	that cannot be conquered
Fanatic/ bigot	a person with excessive & mistaken enthusiasm for his religion
Invulnerable	a person who cannot be hurt or wounded
Inexhaustible	a person who cannot be tired
Archives	a place in which public records are kept
Arsenal	a place where weapons are stored or manufactured
Aviary	a place where birds are kept
Foster-child	a child not nursed by its parents
Untameable	an animal that cannot be tamed
Irritable	that can be made angry easily
Unsociable	averse to mix in a society
Fastidious	a person who is hard to believe

Amateur	one who cultivates a thing for pleasure & not as a profession
Fatalist	believer in fate
Illegal	contrary to law
Irreparable	a loss that cannot be repaired
Credulous	a person who readily believes others
Vegetarian	a person who eats vegetables
Moribund	in process of dying
Inaccessible	out of reach
Inexplicable	that which cannot be explained
Veal	the flesh of the calf
Apostate	one who abandons his principles or party
Perry	a drink made from the juice of pears
Ornithology	scientific study of birds

One word substitution

- A school for training in a special art — Academy
- A substance that can stick or cause sticking — Adhesive
- The science of the operation and flight of the aircraft — Aeronautics
- One who is unable to stop the habit of drinking — Alcoholic
- One who is habitually kind to others — Altruist
- A former student of a school or college — Alumnus
- An animal living both on land and in water — Amphibian
- A person who works under someone to learn that person's skills — Apprentice
- A glass container for fish and other water animals — Aquarium
- The scientific study of heavenly bodies — Astronomy

Conditional Sentences

There are three main kinds of conditional sentences, introduced by ***if*** or ***unless*** (= if not). The order of the tenses in these sentences is important.

1) If the weather is fine (present), I shall go out (Future).
   This refers to a future event. If A happens, then B will follow. And the contrary is also true. If A does not happen, then B will not follow.
2) If the weather was fine (past), I would go out (would + verb first form).
   This also refers to a future event. But the condition is perhaps less likely to be fulfilled. It should always be borne in mind that in this particular type of sentence we are using the past tense to refer to the future.
3) If the weather had been fine (past perfect), I would have gone out (would have + past participle)

TYPE 1

If you hurry, we will catch the bus. If we miss it, there will be another one.
If it does not rain, we shall have a picnic. If I don't practice my golf, I won't get any better.

Note: we can also use simple future tense in If clause when we make a request.

If you will just wait a moment, I will find someone to help you.

We can use present continuous or the present perfect in the If clause.

If we are expecting visitors, the flat will need a good clean.
If you have finished with the computer, I'll put it away.

We sometimes use the present simple in both clauses.

If you heat water, it boils. If Daniel has any money, he spends it.
If you press this switch, the computer comes on.

TYPE 2

If I ate cake, I would get fat.
If she got up earlier, she would not always be late.
If I had a million pounds, I would probably buy a yacht.
If we took the car, we would have to pay for parking.
If you felt like seeing the sights, we would take a bus tour.
If I went to Karachi, I would bring books for you.

TYPE 3

If we had gone earlier, we would have had better weather.
If Mathew had called her, Emma would not have been so annoyed.
If you had worked hard, you would have been successful.
If I had been a doctor, I would have treated the patients freely.
If you had not made that mistake, you would have passed your test.
If David had been more careful, he would not have fallen.

Idioms

Idioms with Meaning	Usage
1. To back out of something: To withdraw from an agreement.	**1.** Jai Ram had promised to meet me but he **backed out** at the **last moment.**
2. To beat about the bush: To go around the topic in order to avoid the main point.	**2.** The committee never reached a decision because the chairman kept **beating about the bush**.
3. To have a bone to pick with someone: To have a grievance about something.	**3. I have a bone with one of my beloved** because he or she hearted me.
4. To break the ice: To overcome shyness and put people at ease with one another.	**4.** My friend's funny actions **broke the ice** at the party.
5. To make the most of: To take the fullest advantage of the circumstance.	**5.** It's my first trip abroad so I am going to **make the most of** it.
6. To make both ends meet: To be able to live within one's income.	**6.** In Pakistan men can hardly **make both ends meet** with their low salary.
7. To make one's mouth water: To cause someone to desire something intensely especially food.	**7.** The sight of the food was enough **to make her mouth water**.
8. By fits and starts: Not steadily or regularly	**8.** You can never pass in the exams since you work **by fits and starts.**
9. Day in and day out: Daily, day after day	**9.** One should work **day in and day out** to achieve for goal.
10. With heart and soul: All one's energies and interest.	**10.** Kantesh put his **heart and soul** in his work and succeeded.
11. With a high hand: Disregarding the feelings of others.	**11.** Now a day women are getting their rights **with high hands**
12. To have the loin's share: To take the biggest share of something.	**12.** When the assets of British India were divided, India **got the loin's share.**
13. To save something for the rainy day: To keep for some future necessity.	**13.** Don't waste your money please **save it for the rainy day**
14. To cry over spilt milk: To grieve over something uselessly.	**14.** Dheeraj did not study and when he failed in the exams, he began to weep; but it was useless **to cry our spilt milk.**
15. It's high time: The moment has already come.	**15.** As it's nearly six O'clock it's high time they returned.
16. To shed crocodile tears: To weep in sincerely, or hypocritically.	**16.** He is **shedding crocodile tears** over the death of his rival.
17. To feel like a fish out of water: To feel out of place.	**17.** In the absence of her baby, she **felt like a fish out of water**
18. To nip in the bud: To stop an evil in the early stage.	**18.** It is better to **nip the evil in the bud**.
19. To turn over a new leaf: To reform, to behave better.	**19.** Kainat **turned over a new leaf** last term, and her work has improved.
20. To put into practice: To carry out in deeds.	**20.** You should **put** your study **into practice** for annul exams.
21. A wild goose chase: An enterprise which will not succeed.	**21.** To succeed without work is **a wild goose chase**.
22. To end in smoke: To have no result, to come to nothing.	**22.** He tried his best to save himself from ruin but all his efforts **ended in smoke**.
23. At a loss: puzzled, not knowing what to do.	**23.** We are **at a loss**, how he failed.
24. With flying colours: To emerge successfully from some difficult task.	**24.** Quaid-e-Azam got his ambition **with flying coulors**.
25. Odds and ends: A collection of objects not belonging to any group or order left over and discarded.	**25.** After the picnic, the students gathered all the **odds and ends** and put them in the boxes.
26. Under one's nose : Immediately within reach.	**26.** I was looking for keys all morning but they were right under by nose.
27. To poke one's nose into: To meddle or	

interfere.

28. **To kick up a row:** To make a noise not a noise, or disturbance.

29. **To wind up:** To bring to an ends.

30. **In black and white:** In writing.

31. **To see eye to eye with someone:** To have same opinion or to agree with.

32. **To turn a deaf ear to:** Pay no attention.

33. **A black sheep:** A bad character in an otherwise good group.

34. **To take to task:** To call to account, to blame, to rebuke.

35. **Far and wide:** Over a large area.

36. **At large:** At liberty, or free.

37. **A.B.C:** Basic knowledge.

38. **Apple of discord:** The cause of conflict.

39. **Alpha and Omega:** The beginning and end.

40. **The apple of one's eye:** Very dear.

41. **To burn one's finger:** To get into trouble.

42. **To kill two birds with one stone:** To achieve two aims by making a single effort.

43. **Bad blood:** Bitterness, enmity.

44. **In cold blood:** Deliberately, without any provocation.

45. **Chicken hearted:** Coward.

46. **To butter up:** To flatter.

47. **All in all:** All powerful.

48. **Lay down:** To surrender.

49. **Look down upon:** To hate.

50. **Now and again:** Sometime.

51. **Call to mind:** To reminder.

52. **Go hand in hand:** To go together.

53. **Good for nothing:** useless.

54. **Above all:** specially.

55. **At hand:** Near.

56. **An irony of fate:** Misfortune.

57. **A white elephant:** Very costly and use less.

58. **Of one's own according:** Of one's own will.

59. **Bring to book:** To punish.

60. **To burn the mid night oil:** To do hard work.

27. Karishma **poke her nose into other's** problems.

28. The losing team **kicked up a row** and walked out of the playground.

29. The company has gone into lose, so they have decided to **wind up** their business.

30. All agreements or complaints must be **in black and white**.

31. I don't **see eye to eye with my brother** when he doesn't take interest in his study.

32. I do not want to hear his comments, so I **turned deaf ear to** him.

33. If you want to succeed, be cautious of the **black sheep** among you.

34. The teacher **took him to** for not doing his home work.

35. They sought you **far and wide** but you were not in their sight.

36. A murderer is **at large** in the town, watch out of him.

37. Dheeraj does not know even the **A.B.C** of English subject.

38. Woman has ever been an **apple of discord** since the beginning of humanity.

39. The **alpha and omega** of his stormy life can't be described in few words.

40. Every child is **the apple of his parent's eye**.

41. The man who doesn't mind his business and interferes with other surely **burns his fingers.**

42. By poisoning the father of the girl he **killed two birds with one stone** now he could marry her without any hindrance, and also take possession of the vast land of his father-in-law.

43. Selfish Politicians create many **bad bloods.**

44. During recent disturbance in East Pakistan millions of people were killed **in cold blood.**

45. A **chicken hearted** man has no moral courage.

46. Jairam always **butter up** his boss because he wants promotion.

47. God is **all in all** in this world.

48. Villains **lay down** their arms when their done in custody at hero.

49. He **looks down upon** his poor cousin.

50. He takes care of his ill father **now and again**.

51. I cannot **call to mind** when I met you.

52. Industry and prosperity **go hand in hand**.

53. Akshe's friends are **good for nothing**.

54. Jeea likes all her friends but **above all** Anjali.

55. Your examination is now **at hand**.

56. It was **an irony of fate** for him because he died on the day of his marriage.

57. Dheeraj is a **white elephant** of his family.

58. I did it **of my own according** without any pressure.

59. Rohit was **brought to book** because he did not do his homework.

60. Now a days their exam is at hand so they are **burning in**

61. At the eleventh hour: At the last movement.

62. To make one's flesh creep: To frighten one.

63. To live in a foolish paradise: To have faith in unreal thing.

64. To take one's heels: to run away.

65. To bear with: Agree, Support.

66. Out of one's mind: Insane, Mad.

67. Out of the wood: Out of difficulties.

68. To lend a hand: Give assistance, to help.

69. To have one's hand full: To be very busy.

70. To take heart: To feel encouraged.

71. Good at heart: Kind.

72. By hook or by crook: By fair means or foul.

73. To break one's heart: To crush one with grief.

74. Kick the bucket: To die

75. Kith and kin: Relatives.

76. To kick up a row: To cause a quarrel.

77. By words of mouth: Orally.

78. In a nut shell: Briefly.

79. In the nick of time: Exactly at the right moment.

80. With open arms: Gladly.

81. Child's play: Very easy work.

82. A rainy day: Time of need, time of adversity.

83. Throw cold water upon: To discourage.

84. A bull in China shop: Senseless, bore.

85. Heart and soul: With the core of heart.

86. Give and take system: You can't take without giving.

87. Capital punishment: Punishment of death.

88. Fall on evil times: The days of sorrows.

89. Ups and down: Sorrows and Happiness.

90. A snake in the grass: A hidden enemy.

91. At a loose end: Without work.

92. Over head and ears: Deeply.

93. Cat and dog life: Full of quarrel.

the mid night.

61. I ran towards the railway station and caught the train at **the eleventh hour.**

62. The old woman **made the flesh of little children creep** by telling them a horrible story at bed time.

63. You are **living in a fool's paradise** if you thick that your cousin is in love with you.

64. As soon as the pick pocket saw the policeman, he **took to his heels.**

65. He was certain that his father would **bear with** me at the time of the inquiry into the incident.

66. The news of his only son's death has made him go **out of his mind.**

67. Our defense production has improved but we are not yet **out of the wood.**

68. Last year I **lent a hand** to prof. Ahmad in writing his book.

69. As I **have my hands full** now a day, I can't accompany you.

70. When he heard his teacher's lecture, the student **took to heart** and was ready to appear at the examination

71. Although very strict and severe, our teacher was **good at heart.**

72. He has made his mind to pass the examination **by hook or by crook.**

73. One of my friends stole my pen **to break my heart.**

74. Amjad received fatal injuries in the accident and **kicked the bucket** in the hospital after three days.

75. At his marriage ceremony, all his **kith and kin** were dancing.

76. These two families of our village always **kick up a row** among themselves.

77. I will send her this message **by words of mouth.**

78. The story of that novel is given **in a nut shell** in this book

79. Had the policeman not come to his help **in the nick of time**, the robbers would have killed him.

80. When ever I go to him, he receives me **with open arms.**

81. It is not **child's play** to master one self in language.

82. Wise people always save some thing for the **rainy day.**

83. If you cannot help me, at least do not **throw cold water on my plan.**

84. He is looking like **a bull in china shop.**

85. He put his **heart and soul** in his work and thus succeeds.

86. Now a day it is time to **give and take system.**

87. Judge announced **capital punishment** for him because he killed many innocent children.

88. It is **fall on evil times** for the country side men because river has flooded.

89. He has seen many **ups and down** in life.

90. You must be aware of him. He is **a snake in grass** and can harm you.

91. After his retirement, he is **at a loose end.**

92. He reads everything **over head and ears.**

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Virtual Academy
94. From hand to mouth: To be poor.
95. To pull one's leg: To insult.
96. Bring to book: Bring to justice.
97. To be at home: To be perfect.
98. To be taken back: To be surprised.
99. To be under a thumb: Under control.
100. To keep the wolf away from the door: To fight against poverty.
93. The man committed suicide, his life was a cat and dog life.
94. He is a poor man and lives from hand to mouth.
95. Why are you pulling his leg? He is a noble person.
96. Crimes will decrease if the offenders are brought to book.
97. Simran is quite at home in phonetics and phonology.
98. He was taken back to know that his own close friend was responsible for his ruin.
99. He is under the thumb of his wife and cannot do anything.
100. It is difficult for him to keep the wolf away from his door.

Analogy

It is a comparison of one thing with another thing that has similar features; a feature that is similar. The basic idea of analogy is to find pairs of words that express a similar relationship.

Common Analogy Types

Definition Refuge: shelter

A refuge (place of asylum) by definition shelters.

Taxonomist: classify

A taxonomist, a person who specializes in classification, by definition classifies.
Haggler: bargain
A haggler, a person who argues over prices,
by definition bargains.
Nomad: wander
A nomad by definition wanders.

Defining Characteristics

Tiger: carnivorous
A tiger is defined as a carnivorous or meat eating animal.
Entomologist: insects
An entomologist is defined as a person who studies insects.
Hive: bee
A hive is defined as a home for bees.
Cow: herbivorous
A cow is defined as herbivorous.
Ewe: ram
A ewe is a female sheep; a ram, a male sheep.
Shoat: pig
A shoat is a young pig.
Riddle: cryptic
A riddle is by definition cryptic.

Class and Member

Tent: shelter
A tent is a kind of shelter.
Rodent: squirrel
A squirrel is a kind of rodent
Sofa: furniture
A sofa belongs to the category known as furniture.
Sonnet: poem
A sonnet is a kind of poem.
Reptile: salamander
A salamander is an example of a reptile.
Metaphysics: philosophy
Metaphysics belongs to the field of philosophy

Group and Member

Dancer: ensemble
A dancer is a member of an ensemble or troupe.
Lion: pride
A lion is member of a pride or company.
Gaggle: geese
A gaggle is group or flock of geese.

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning.
Both words belong to the same parts of speech.
Concerned: indifferent
Indifferent means unconcerned
Wax: wane
Wax, to grow larger, and wane to dwindle, is opposites.
Anarchy: order
Anarchy is the opposite of order.

Antonym variants

In an antonym variant, the words are not antonyms;
however, their meanings are opposed. Take the adjectivenervous.
A strict antonym for the adjective nervous would be the adjective
Poised. While an antonyms variants puts the noun poise.
It looks like this:
Nervous: poise
Nervous means lacking in poise.
Wicked: virtue
Something wicked lacks virtue. It is opposite of virtuous.
Willful: obedience
Willful means lacking in obedience. It is opposite of obedient

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same meaning. Both words belong to
the same parts of speech.
Magnificent: grandiose
Grandiose means magnificent
Narrate: tell
To narrate is to tell
Edifice: building
An edifice is a building.

Synonyms variants

In synonyms variants, the words are not strictly synonyms;
However their meaning is similar. For example, take the
Adjective willful. Its synonym is unruly. A synonym variant
Would put the noun unruliness. It looks like this:
Willful: unruliness
Willful means exhibiting unruliness.
Verbose: wordiness
Someone verbose is wordy; he or she exhibits wordiness.

Friendly: amicability
Someone friendly is amicable; he or she shows amicability.
Solicitous: concern
Someone solicitous is concerned; he or she shows concern

Degree of intensity

Lukewarm: boiling
Lukewarm is less extreme then boiling.
Flurry: blizzard
A flurry or shower of snow is less extreme than a blizzard.
Annoyed: furious
To be annoyed is less intense an emotion than to be furious.
Fond: doting
Fond is less extreme than doting.
Grasping: rapacious
To be grasping is less extreme than to be rapacious.

Part to whole

Shard: pottery
A shard is a fragment of pottery.
Canto: poem
A canto is a part of a poem.
Letter: alphabet
The English alphabet is made up of 26 letters.
Finger: hand
The finger is the part of the hand.
Island: archipelago
Many islands make up an archipelago.
Minute: hour
A minute is part of an hour.

Function

Asylum: refuge
An asylum provides refuge or protection.
Feet: march
A function of feet is to march.
Lull: storm
A lull temporarily interrupts a storm.
Ballast: stability
Ballast provides stability.

Manner

Mumble: speak
To mumble is to speak in an indistinct manner.
Strut: walk
To strut is to walk proudly.
Strained: wit
With that is strained is forced in manner.

Worker and article created

Poet: sonnet
A poet creates a sonnet.
Architect: blueprint
An architect designs a blueprint.
Mason: wall
A mason builds a wall.

Worker and tool

Painter: brush
A painter uses a brush.
Carpenter: vise
A carpenter uses a vise to hold the object being worked on.
Golfer: club
A golfer uses a club to strike the ball.

Worker and action

Acrobat: cartwheel
An acrobat performs a cartwheel.
Financier: invest
A financier invests.
Tenor: aria
A tenor sings an aria.

Worker and workplace

Teacher: classroom
A teacher works in a classroom.
Sculptor: studio
A sculptor works in a studio.
Druggist: pharmacy
A druggist works in a pharmacy.

Tool and object it acts upon

Knife: bread
A knife cuts bread.
Pen: paper
A pen writes on paper.
Rake: leaves
A rake gathers leaves.

Tool and its action

Saw: cut
A saw is a tool used to cut wood.
Crowbar: pry
A crowbar is a tool used to pry things apart.
Sieve: sift
A sieve is a tool used to strain or sift.
Drill: bore

A drill is a tool used to bore holes.

Action and its significance

Hug: affection
A hug is a sign of affection.
Nod: assent
A nod signifies assent or agreement.
Wince: pain
A wince is a sign that one feels pain.
Yawn: boredom
A yawn is a sign of boredom.
Smile: amusement
A smile is a sign of amusement.

LESS COMMON ANALOGY TYPES

Cause and affect
Virus: influenza.
A virus causes influenza.
Soporific: sleep
Something soporific induces sleep.

Time sequence
First: last
First and last mark the beginning and end of a sequence.

Spatial sequence

Attic: basement
The attic is the highest point in the house; the
Basement, the lowest point.
Gender

Doe: stag
A doe is a female deer; a stag, a male deer.

Age

Colt: stallion
A colt is a young stallion.

Symbol and abstraction it presents

Dove: peace
A dove is the symbol of peace.
Laurel: victory
The laurel is the symbol of victory.

Phobias

- ★ Achlouphobia: Fear of darkness
- ★ Acrophobia: Fear of heights.
- ★ Aerophobia: Fear of flying.
- ★ Algophobia: Fear of pain.
- ★ Agrophobia: Fear of open spaces of crowds.
- ★ Aichmophobia: Fear of needles or pointed objects.
- ★ Amaxophobia: Fear of Driving a car.
- ★ Androphobia: Fear of men.
- ★ Anginophobia: Fear of angina or choking.
- ★ Anthrophobia: Fear of people or society.
- ★ Arachnophobia: Fear of spiders.
- ★ Cacophobia: Fear of ugliness
- ★ Chromophobia: Fear of colours.
- ★ Chronophobia: Fear of time.
- ★ Cyberphobia: Fear of computers.
- ★ Cynophobia: Fear of Dogs.
- ★ Dendrophobia: Fear of trees.
- ★ Dentophobia: Fear of dentists
- ★ Ecophobia: Fear of the home
- ★ Elurophobia: Fear of cats.
- ★ Entomophobia: Fear of insects.
- ★ Gamophobia: Fear of marriage.
- ★ Glossophobia: Fear of speaking in public.
- ★ Gynophobia: Fear of women.
- ★ Heliophobia: Fear of the sun.
- ★ Hemophobia: Fear of blood.
- ★ Hydrophobia: Fear of water.
- ★ Latrophobia: Fear of doctors.
- ★ Lockiophobia: Fear of child birth.
- ★ Melanophobia: Fear of the color black.
- ★ Microphobia: Fear of small things.
- ★ Mysophobia: Fear of dirt and germs.
- ★ Necrophobia: Fear of death or dead things
- ★ Noctiphobia: Fear of the night.
- ★ Ombrophobia: Fear of rain.
- ★ Ophidiophobia: Fear of snakes.
- ★ Pathophobia: Fear of disease.
- ★ Pedophobia: Fear of children.
- ★ Phobophobia: Fear of phobias.
- ★ Pyrophobia: Fear of fire.
- ★ Scolionophobia: Fear of school.
- ★ Sociophobia: Fear of social gathering
- ★ Somniphobia: Fear of sleep
- ★ Technophobia: Fear of technology.
- ★ Tonitrophobia: Fear of thunder.
- ★ Trypanophobia: Fear of needles/injections.
- ★ Trypophobia: Fear of holes.
- ★ Xenophobia: Fear of strangers or foreigners.
- ★ Zoophobia: Fear of animals.

ENGLISH
MCQs

1. He is an amateur __________ stenography.
   a) for
   b) in
   c) to
   d) of

2. Children are the delight __________ the house.
   a) for
   b) of
   c) to
   d) with

3. No one has control __________ his tongue.
   a) for
   b) to
   c) on
   d) with

4. She was conscious __________ her weakness.
   a) in
   b) for
   c) of
   d) by

5. I bade farewell __________ my colleague.
   a) for
   b) to
   c) with
   d) of

6. We went __________ room and sat down __________ soft cushions.
   a) to, in
   b) from, upon
   c) into, on
   d) in, in

7. Will you play __________ me __________ a while?
   a) With, for
   b) for, in
   c) for, within
   d) against

8. __________ the last fortnight, I have noticed that you have been Keeping away __________ the French class.
   a) During, from
   b) within, in
   c) In, during
   d) Amid, in

9. _______ the corner of the street stood a don ___ a she, shivering in the rain.
   a) On, with
   b) From, under
   c) By, in
   d) At, under

10. She is accustomed __________ doing work under any type of circumstances.
    a) in
    b) with
    c) of
    d) to

11. __________ my word, I am telling you nothing __________ the truth.
    a) By, from
    b) Upon, but
    c) On, outside
    d) by, but

12. ________ the room it was very hot, but ________ the terrace it was cool.
a) Within, near
b) in, outside
c) Inside, on
d) Outside, inside

13. You may leave ________ Sunday or before, but must return ________ seven days.
a) From, after
b) after, by
c) on, within
d) since, before

14. Send the letter ________ post ________ my Ghotki address.
a) in, at
b) by, to
c) through, on
d) in, for

15. ______ you and me, __ ten o'clock this morning. I have had two good offers for my TV set.
a) Between, since
b) within, before
c) Amongst, after
d) Among, within

16. The prisoner is accused ________ theft.
a) for
b) of
c) with
d) by

17. This is not in accordance ______the standing orders applicable to this Factor.
a) to
b) with
c) by
d) in

18. We must adapt ourselves ____________ our circumstances.
a) with
b) in
c) to
d) by

19. Nothing can absolve you ____________________ the promise you have made.
a) from
b) in
c) for
d) with

20. He is accustomed ______ doing work under any type of circumstances.
a) in
b) with
c) of
d) to

21. Her face is quite familiar ______________ us.
a) for
b) to
c) on
d) with

22. I could not refrain ____________ shedding tears.
a) by
b) to
c) from
c) with

23. Harassment is just plain ____________ there is never a valid reason or a good ____________ for it.
    a) Wrong, excuse
    b) murder, command
    c) Falsehood
    d) killing, magic

24. Man is ________ he likes to know how things work. The search for understanding g is __________ in its own right.
    a) evolving, prophetic
    b) appreciative, fundamental
    c) curious, philosophical
    d) inquisitive, prophetic

25. According to the conditions of my Scholarship, after finishing my degree________
    a) surface, develops
    c) the university will employ me
    c) focus, increases
    d) I will be employed by the university

26. If it __________ more humid in the deserts the hot temperature would be unbearable.
    a) be
    b) is
    c) was
    d) were

27. _______ small specimen of the embryonic fluid is removed from a fetus, it will be possible to determine whether the baby will be born with birth defects.
    a) A
    b) That a
    c) If a
    d) When it is a

28. Prices for bikes can run ________ 35, 000
    a) as high as
    b) as high to
    c) so high to
    d) so high as

29. Ancient civilizations such as Phoenicians and the Mesopotamians ____________ goods rather than use money.
    a) use to trade
    b) is used to trade
    c) used to trade
    d) was used to trade

30. Most executive do not object _________ them by their first names.
    a) their first names
    b) that I call
    c) to my calling
    d) that I do call

31. The __________ leaders made careful plans as to how much food and what kinds of clothing the team would need to survive.
    a) expedition
    b) acoustics
    c) execution
    d) plateau

32. The __________ modes of transportation would be hot-air balloon trip across England.
    a) sojourn
    b) dujour
    c) pristine
    d) conventional

33. The __________ of war illustrate that the Roman army contained some of the most disciplined

...ers ever.

a) impervious

b) affluence

c) annals

c) ascent

34. The __________ outside awakened me. When I looked out the window. I saw that a car had hit the fire hydrant.

a) clamor

b) epitome

c) connoisseur

d) decorum

35. The__________ philosophy of the charity is that everyone needs help sometimes.

a) montage

b) triumvirate

c) underpinning

d) cinematography

36. The __________ plays an important role in deciding what is and isn't in fashion.

a) diction

b) consumer

c) detracted

d) ambivalence

37. The ___ process begins early, most children begin learning about acceptable behaviors in their first year.

a) audible

b) deviate

c) alleviate

d) socialization

38. The __________ thought he had discovered the secret to long life, but he was proven wrong when he died a week later.

a) diction

b) forensics

c) alchemist

d) metaphor

39. The __________ was angry at the store because half of the items that were listed in the adware not in Stock.

a) bravura

b) prerogative

c) proponent

d) consumer

40. The __________ was too wide to jump across, so we had to climb down into it and crawl up the other side.

a) ravine

b) simile

c) jargon

d) ramification

41. The __________ weather has made it hard to plan what to wear all week.

a) export

b) median

c) variable

d) nomadic

42. The __________ barely managed to stray intact when threatened by a military coup.

a) republic

b) hierarchy

c) connoisseurs

d) imagery

an use

43. The __________ of action at a poker tale showed the tension in high stakes gambling.
a) montage b) wanes
c) procures d) juxtaposition

44. The __________ will take five days, but the effort will be worth it when we reach the top.
a) ascent b) dujour
c) dolce vita d) triumvirate

45. The art ________ liked the all-black painting; however, everyone else in the room thought it was boring.
a) milieu b) genre
c) cinematography **d) connoisseur**

46. The award was given __________. The artist died a month before the ceremony.
a) jargon b) encrypted
c) posthumously d) ascent

47. The bank vault was supposed to be ___________ to robbery, but thieves still broke in.
a) taboo c) ravine
c) permutation **d) impervious**

48. I suffer from __________. I get nervous standing on a balcony when I'm higher than the second floor.
a) jargon c) elixir
c) metro phobia **d) acrophobia**

49. I thought my sister was going to stop by while I was gone, but there wasn't a __________ of her having come by the apartment.
a) levy **b) relish**
c) hailing d) venerate

50. I took an aspirin to ___________ the pain in my knee.
a) cited b) deviate
d) alleviate d) plagiarized

51. I tried to ____________ my friend after he got a phone call unjustly accusing him of breaking the neighbours window.
a) manifest **b) placate**
c) motif d) meticulous

52. I tried draw __________ lines without a ruler, but I couldn't make them straight enough, they would have eventually met.
a) variable b) vivid
c) parallel d) martyrdom

53. Travellers ___________ their reservations well in advance if they want to travel during the Eid holidays.

a) had better to get
b) had to get better
c) had better get
d) had better got

54. To generate income, magazine publishers must decide whether to increase the subscriptions price or ________
a) to sell advertising
b) if they should sell advertising
c) selling advertising
d) selling advertising

55. All of the people at this conference are ________
a) mathematic teachers
b) mathematics teachers
c) mathematics' teacher
d) all of these

56. ________ Java man, who lived before the first ice age, is the first man-like animal.
a) It is generally believed that
b) Generally believed it is
c) believed generally is
d) that is a generally believed

57. Timid by natur4e, the doctor who was alone in his house was frightened
a) out of wits
b) out at his wits
c) at his wits end
d) out of his wits

58. Only after food has been dried ________.
a) should be stored for later consumption
b) should it be stored for later consumption
c) it should be stored for later consumption
d) all of these

59. An eighteen-years-old is ________ to vote in the election as per the constitution.
a) old enough
b) as old enough
c) enough old
d) enough old as

60. Would you mind ________ to the principal how the trouble started.
a) remarking
b) telling
c) talking
d) explaining

61. The United States is ________ that there are five time zones.
a) much big
c) too big
d) so big
d) very big

62. Upon hatching ________
a) young ducks know how to swim
b) swimming is known by young ducks
c) The knowledge of swimming is in young ducks
d) how to swim is known is in you ducks

63. I liked the pineapple ________ used on the wallpaper and carvings throughout the house.
a) coherence
b) underpinning
c) acrophobia
d) motif

64. I love the look of the ________ tree in my yard, but I don't like raking its leave.
a) toxic
b) symbiotic
c) deciduous
d) derogatory

65. I need more examples to support in my _______ that the college needs more parking spaces.
a) thesis b) modulated
c) execution d) diction

66. I put my art projects in my __________ to keep them from getting ruined when I take them to class.
a) encrypt b) carcinogen
c) prerogative **d) portfolio**

67. I quit the club because the __________ of members had become oppressive. The officers considered themselves so important that they wouldn't talk to others in the club.
a) genre b) conventional
c) stratification d) pervasive

68. My __________ is to finish my science project by noon on Friday, so I can go camping over the weekend.
a) essence b) metamorphosis
c) intention d) perennial

69. My ability to inspire others is my best ________
a) coherence b) acumen
c) feasible d) attribute

70. My aunt just bought another _________ of lily for her garden. Her yard looks so beautiful with all the different kinds of flowers she has planted.
a) alleviate b) metamorphosis
c) species d) ostracize

71. My boss, however, feels that having time off is a(n) __________ crime.
a) repertoire **b) heinous**
c) ubiquitous d) clamor

72. My colleague is like a cactus. The plant _______ fits because he has a prickly personality Whenever he deals with people.
a) essence **b) simile**
c) magnanimous d) personification

73. I was _______________ about answering the phone after I had four hang-up calls in a row.
a) wary b) alchemist
c) exhumed d) impervious

74. I was ________ by my boss for publicity disagreeing with company policy.
a) censured b) fauna
c) paraphrase d) clamored

75. The phrase 'Pathetic fallacy' is coined by ____________

a) Milton
b) Coleridge
c) Carlyle
d) John Ruskin

76. Aside mean___________
a) Merging cultural traits
b) Acts of taking for granting a thing
c) A short speech presumed to be in audible to other characters in the stage
d) Reemergence of an individual on the stage

77. I was delighted when a reviewer ____________ my books as 'the best novel of the year'.
a) hailed
b) ritual
c) immutable
d) attuned

78. I was pleased when my friend said I was a sunflower that brightened his day. I thought that was a kind _________ to use.
a) ascertain
b) metaphor
c) biographic
d) induce

79. I was so ____________ my sister's feeling that I could tell she was sad just by the way she opened the door.
a) epitomized
b) hailed
c) attuned
d) export

80. In my ________, I urged my audience to get out and vote.
a) epitomized
b) ritual
c) summation
d) disconcerted

81. My friend and I have a _ relationship. I help him with math and he helps me with English.
a) autonomy
b) deciduous
c) symbiotic
d) quota

82. My friends are jealous that I get to ___________ while they are stuck in traffic, I am making dinner.
a) flora
b) telecommute
c) endeavor
d) metamorphosis

83. My friends tends to speak quietly, so her voice want _________ in the busy restaurant.
a) flora
b) pervasive
c) audible
d) sojourn

84. He struck several bad patches before he made good.
a) came across bad sail
b) went though many illnesses
c) had a bumpy car ride
d) had many professional difficulties

85. My instructor said my ________ were excellent. She said I captured the meaning of the original passages, but clearly used my own words.
a) Paraphrases
b) extrovert
c) abstract
d) magnitude

86. My major ____________ with painting the room blue is that I am afraid it will feel as if I'm living Underwater.
a) ominous
b) qualm
c) Serendipity
d) oasis

87. My schedule at work continues to ____________ sometimes I get thirty-five hours a week and Sometimes only fifteen.
a) motif
b) fluctuate
c) Socialization
d) oasis

88. My teacher asked me about the ____________ of my research paper since it is due in a week, and I haven't shown her a draft yet.
a) Status
b) drooping – potable
c) bloom in – amenable
d) socialization

89. Rich people usually feel revulsion mingled with pity at the sight of the ________ of slum areas.
a) Jargon
b) squalor
c) fluctuate
d) humanoid

90. Every human being is ________ to the Almighty for his actions on earth.
a) Faithful
b) approachable
c) Accountable
d) responsible

91. The __________ flower was also ____________
a) Pretty – redolent
b) peninsula
c) Pale – opulent
d) terrain

92. The ______________ of war is death and cruelty.
a) Imagery
b) rutabaga
c) Beldam
d) quiddity

93. The __________ professor put his wife out and went to sleep with the cat.
a) clamor
b) distrait
c) Plateaus
d) ostracize

94. The __________ was very informative during the trip.
a) Intuitive
b) centaur
c) Cicerone
d) feasible

95. The __________ woman was the ______ of all eyes.
a) Utopian
b) lonely – sinecure
c) Ugly – doggerel
d) attractive – cynosure

96. The __________ of my decision to go away to college didn't hit me until I arrived on campus and Saw how big it was.
a) magnitude
b) artifact
c) Hierarchy
d) autonomy

The ________ cast a huge shadow on the campsite.

a) Plateau
b) descent
c) Ascent
d) monolith

The ________ caused by the area's heavy winds have created some fascinating rock formations.

a) Claustrophobia
b) erosion
c) Statistics
d) patois

The ________ continued to build fine homes, further distancing themselves, from the workers.

a) Shard
b) bourgeoisie
c) Species
d) vanguard

100. The ________ environment of the forest is only maintained because those who venture into it are careful to leave it unspoiled.

a) Pristine
b) hinterland
c) Monolith
c) fortitude

101. The ending of the film was ____________; it wasn't clear whether the couple was going to get married or break up.

a) Cursory
b) complacent
c) Totalitarian
c) ambiguous

102. The event had it's ____________ of men signed up, but now it needed more, women to make the Speed-dating night a success.

a) Utopian
b) magnitude
c) Quota
c) descent

103. The excitement at the party began to _________ after Antonio left. He always makes an event fun.

a) Wane
b) endeavored
c) Utmost
d) destitute

104. The family was left ____________ after the flood.

a) Gamut
b) persecuted
c) Utmost
d) destitute

105. The field of ___________ has really benefited from technology.

a) Ravines
b) carcinogens
c) Forensics
d) hinterlands

106. The freedoms assured by a ________________ were threatened when the citizens became apathetic About their government.

a) Republic
b) empathy
c) Antipode
d) triumvirate

107. The fruit ____________ in the poem was so vivid it made me hungry.

a) Surreal
b) imagery
c) Taboo
d) nomadic

108. The heavy rains this winter have caused a lot of _______, which is threatening my garden. I am Losing my best soil.
a) Ravine
b) erosion
c) Impervious
d) autonomy

109. That table would collapse if both ___________ on it.
a) Would stand
b) will stand
c) Are standing
d) stood

110. I wonder why I always have trouble with my car whenever I _________ to go to the cinema.
a) Imagine
b) decide
c) Am deciding
d) had decide

111. Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire ________ with only a few.
a) Introduction
b) cordiality
c) Intimacy
d) encounter

112. His energy was unbounded; his resource-fullness inexhaustible; and his equanimity in the face of Danger almost _______
a) Unreasonable
b) uncanny
c) Natural
c) false

113. It is certain that human beings _______ talent power of which they are only _________ aware.
a) Possess; vaguely
b) exhibit; little
c) Impose; clearly
d) inherit; consciously

114. We should not look _________ poor.
a) It
b) down
c) Down upon
d) none of these

115. There was no agreement _____ the great powers ___________ a treaty to ban nuclear weapons.
a) With; about
b) among; on
c) Between; about
d) in; for

116. Travelers _____ their reservation well in advance if they went to fly during winter vacation.
a) Had better to get
b) had to better get
c) Better get
d) better gets

117. To answer accurately is more important than _________
a) Quick finish
b) finish quickly
c) Finishing quickly
d) you finish quickly

118. Professional people nowadays appreciate ___________ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment

a)you calling them

b) you to call them

c) You to call them

d) that you would call them

119. I ____________ six letters sine 8 a.m.

a) wrote

b) have written

c) Have been writing

d) write

120. He ____________ before the deity when he visited the temple.

a) Was kneeling

b) had knelt

c) kneels

d) knelt

(EVERY DAY SCIENCE)

Most Important Terminologies

1. **Vertebrates:** are those animals which have backbone in their body.
2. **Invertebrates:** are those organisms which do not have backbone in their body.
3. **Amphibians:** can live both in water and on Land. Mostly their skin is moist and slippery. Examples From, toad etc.
4. Reptiles: Are completely land vertebrates. They lay eggs on land. Their skin is hard and rough. Example Snake, Crocodile, Tortoise etc.
5. **Mammals:** these vertebrates give birth to young ones and the mother feeds the babies with her milk. They have hairs on their bodies' Example Goat, Cow, Buffalo, etc.
6. **Taxonomy**: Classification of animals and plants.
7. **Microorganism**: can only be seen with equipment called Microscope.
8. **Testa**: is a Seed coat.
9. **Germination:** The process in which seed grows into a new plant.
10. **Pollution:** is a harmful change in our environment.
11. **Ozone Layer:** protects earth from the sun harmful rays.
12. **Matter:** anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter.
13. **Solid:** Solid has defined shape and volume Examples wood, glass, irons.
14. **Liquid:** liquid has a definite volume but it does not have defined shape.
15. **Gas:** has neither, definite shape nor a definite volume.
16. **Evaporation:** is the process of converting liquid in to gaseous state.
17. **Condensation:** is the process of converting gas in to liquid state.
18. **Radiation** the mode in which heat transfers in the form of wave
19. **Convection** The process of heat transfers form hotter place by actual movement of the particles of the medium is known as convection ......
20. **Cosmology** is the discipline that describes the large-scale properties of the universe as a whole.
21. **Corona** The outermost part of the sun.
22. **Cluster:** A group of stars or galaxies that lie close together.
23. **Coma:** The huge cloud of gas around the icy nucleus of a comet.
24. **Constellation:** A group of stars that can be seen as a pattern from Earth. There are 88 constellations.
25. **Core:** The central part of a planet, moon or asteroid. It is made of different materials from its surrounding.
26. **Crater:** A hallow in the surface of a planet, moon or asteroid, caused by the impact of a meteorite or an asteroid.

Crust: The outer part of a planet or moon made mostly of rock.

27. Dwarf star: A star which is smaller than the Sun.

28. Eclipse: The total or partial blocking of one object in space by another. For example, when the Moon passes in front of the Sun, the Sun is eclipsed.

29. Equator: The imaginary line around the middle of a planet, dividing its northern hemisphere from its southern hemisphere.

30. Giant Star: A star which is larger than the Sun.

31. Gravity: The force of attraction that pulls a smaller object toward a more massive object. For example, the Moon is attracted to the Earth by Gravity.

32. Matter: Tiny particles from which everything is made.

33. NASA: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which organizes spaces exploration on behalf of the government of the U.S.A. Projects includes the Space Shuttle missions.

34. Nebula: A vast cloud of gas and dust where new stars often form.

35. Neutron Star: A small, spinning star that is left when a supergiant star has exploded.

37. Nucleus: The central point around which other things are arranged. In astronomy, the word is used to refer to the dense part in the middle of a galaxy or at the head of a comet.

38. Orbit: The path of one object as it revolves around another. For example, the planets orbit the Sun.

39. Physical Double Star: Another name for a binary star.

40. Planet: A relatively large object that revolves around a star, but which is not itself a star.

41. Pole: One of the two points on a planet's surface that are farthest away from its equator.

42. Primary Star: The brighter star in an eclipsing variable.

43. Secondary Star: The fainter star in an eclipsing variable.

44. Solar System: The Sun and all the objects that orbit it.

45. Solar Wind: A constant stream of invisible particles that is blown from the Sun's surface into space.

46. Shooting Star: Another name of a meteor.

47. Biogeography: The geographic study of the distribution of animals and plants on the planet.

48. Biofuel: A fuel that is derived from living or natural matters; gas, alcohol, and dead biological materials are known as biofuel.

49. Cartography: The art of making maps or mapping.

50. Climate Change: Known as the variation of the climatic conditions and the result of new weather patterns that are distinct from past decades.

51. Deforestation: The malicious act of cutting down trees and clearing forests for human use.

52. Drought: A prolonged time with less than average rainfall which can negatively affect living conditions?

54. **Ecosystem:** Known as a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment working together and interacting as one whole system.

55. **Evaporation:** The process of water turning into vapour is known as evaporation.

56. **Monsoon:** A prevailing seasonal wind that occurs during two seasons: Summer (Wet Monsoon) and winter (Dry Monsoon)

57. **Pesticide:** Chemical substances used to exterminate pests or insects and prevent their infestation.

58. **Physical Weathering:** Also commonly known as mechanical weathering, is the breaking down of rocks by natural agents such as wind and running water.

59. **Plateau:** A large area of flat and relatively high ground.

60. **Renewable Resources:** A natural resource that is naturally restorative that is more than the rate of human consumption, Examples included geothermal energy, hydroelectricity, and solar power.

61. **Digestive System and Excretory system:** System to absorb nutrients and remove waste via the gastrointestinal tract, including the mouth, esophagus, stomach and intestines.

62. **Circulatory System:** Circulates blood around the body via the heart, arteries and veins, delivering oxygen and nutrients to organs and cells and carrying their waste products away.

63. **Renal system and Urinary system:** The system where the kidneys filter blood to produce urine, and get rid of waste.

64. **Reproductive System:** The reproductive system organs required for the production of offspring.

65. **Nervous system:** Collects and processes information from the senses via nerves and brain an tells the muscles to contract to cause physical actions.

66. **Muscular System:** Enables the body to move using muscles.

Branches Of Science

1. Cardiology: Study of Heart
2. Geology: Study of Earth
3. Neurology: Study of Nervous System
4. Taxonomy: Study of Classification of living Organisms
5. Pedology: Study of Soil
6. Philogy: Study of language
7. Osteology: Study of Bones
8. Hepatology: Study of Liver
9. Entomology: Study of Insects
10. Anthology: Study of Flowers
11. Dermatology: Study of Skin
12. Myology: Study of Muscles
13. Ornithology: Study and knowledge of bird.
14. Aerology: Study of the atmosphere
15. Aerostatics: Science of air pressure; art of ballooning
16. Agrobiology: Study of plant nutrition; soil yields
17. Agrology: Study of algae or the study of grasses.

18. Algology: Study of algae or the study of pain.
19. Anemology: Study of wind.
20. Anthropology: Study of human cultures.
21. Apiology: Study of bees.
22. Areology: Study of Mars.
23. Aromachology: Study of smell and odor.
24. Arthrology: Study of joints.
25. Astrobotany: Study of plants grow on other planets
26. Audiology: Study of hearing.
27. Auxology: Science of growth Human Physical growth
28. Avionics: Science of electronic devices for aircraft
29. Bacteriology: Study of bacteria.
30. Barology: Study of gravitational force.
31. Bibliology: Study of books.
32. Biology: Study of life.
33. Biochemistry: Study of chemical processes with and relating to living organisms.
34. Botany: Study of plants
35. Brematology: Study of food
36. Carpology: Study of fruits and seeds
37. Cetology: Study of whales and dolphins
38. Chirology: Study of the hands.
39. Chiropody: Medical science of feet
40. Chrysology: Relates to production of wealth
41. Cosmetology: Study of Comets
42. Cosmology: Study of the Universe.
43. Craniology: Study of the skull.
44. Criminology: Study of crime, Criminals
45. Cytology: Study of living cells.
46. Dendrology: Study of trees.
47. Demography: Study of population.
48. Dermatology: Study of skin.
49. Dioptrics: Study of light refraction
50. Dynamics: Study of forces and their effects on motion
51. Ecology: Study of environment.
52. Egyptology: Study of ancient Egypt.
53. Electronics Study of Electricity.
54. Entomology: Study of Insects.
55. Ethnology: Study of Cultures.
56. Gender Studies: Study of Gender.
57. Heliology: Science of the sun.
58. Hematology: Study of blood.
59. Histriology: Study of History.
60. Kinematics: Study of motion.
61. Leprology: Study of leprosy.
62. Minerology: Study of Minerals.
63. Nephrology: Study of Kidneys.

64. Neurology: Study of the Nervous system.
65. Nosology: Study of classifications of diseases
66. Odontology: Study of teeth.
67. Ombrology: Study of Rain.
68. Optics: Study of light.
69. Ornithology: Study of birds.
70. Otology: Study of the ear.
71. Paedology: Study of children.
72. Palaentology: Study of fossils.
73. Pathology: Study of disease.
74. Petrology: Study of rocks.
75. Planetology: Study of Planets
76. Psychology: Study of mind.
77. Thermo logy: Study of heat.
78. Zeochemistry Chemistry of animal.
79. Zoology: Study of Animals.
80. Zoophysics: Physics of animal bodies.

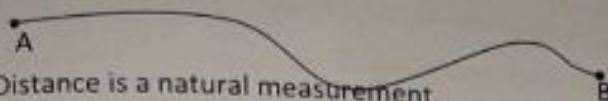
Common Name	Chemical Name
1. Sand	Silicon Oxide (SiO_2)
2. Sugar	Sucrose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$)
3. Dry Ice	Solid Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)
4. Gypsum	Calcium Sulphate Dehydrate ($CaSO_4.2H_2O$)
5. Rock Salt	Sodium Chloride (NaCl)
6. Vinegar	Acetic Acid (CH_3COOH)
7. Baking Powder	Sodium Bi Carbonate ($NaHCO_3$)
8. Marsh Gas	Methane (CH_4)

Instruments: (And Their Use)

1. Galvanometer : Small Electric Current
2. Lactometer : Purity of Milk
3. Radiometer : Emission of Radiant Energy
4. Anemometer : Velocity of Wind
5. Ammeter : Electric Current
6. Barometer : Atmospheric Pressure
7. Hydrometer : Relative Density Liquids
8. Spectrometer : Spectrum of light
9. Viscometer : Viscosity of Liquids
10. Thermometer : Temperature
11. Fathometer : Used to measure the depth of the ocean.
12. Flux meter : Used to measure the magnetic flux.
13. Endoscope : Used to examine the internal parts of the body.
14. Richter Scale : Used to quantitative measure of an earthquakes magnitude (Size)
15. Seismograph : is an instrument used to defect and record earthquakes.
16. Hygrometer : an instrument for measuring the humidity of the air or a gas.

Physical Quantities

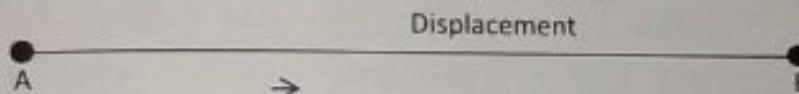
Distance:

Length or gap between two points is called distance.

- Distance is a natural measurement.
- Denoted of how far apart objects or points are:
- Denoted by d

Unit:

SI unit of distance is meter (m) it is a scalar quantity.

Displacement:

The shortest distance between two points is called displacement.

- It is denoted by $\vec{S}$
- It is a vector (magnitude + direction)
- SI unit of displacement is meter (m)

Scalar: Scalar has magnitude but no direction.

Vector: Vector has magnitude and direction both.

Speed: Rate of change distance per unit time is called speed.

OR

Distance covered in a second.

- Unit = m/s
- Scalar quantity.
- Denoted by S.
- Formula $S=\frac{b}{r}$.

Velocity: Rate of change of displacement per unit time is called velocity.

- Denoted by: $\vec{v}$
- Unit : m/s
- It is a vector quantity.

Formula= $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{d}}{t}$

Acceleration: Rate of change of velocity.

- Change in velocity per second.
- SI Unit = m/s^2
- denoted by $\vec{a}$, vector
- Formula $\frac{\vec{vf} - \vec{vi}}{t}$ vf = final velocity

VI = initial velocity

Force: A force is a push or pull to any object.

- When acceleration of 1 m/s^2 is produced in 1 kg mass it is called 1 Newton force.
  $F = m \times a$
  $1N = 1kg \times 1m/s^2$
- Denoted by: F
- S.I Unit of force is Newton (N)
- Formula : $F=ma$
- Force is a vector quantity.

Work: Measure of energy transfer over a distance by an external force at least part of which is applied in the direction of the displacement.

- Work is denoted by: W
- Formula: $W=Fs$
- Work S.I unit is Joule (J).
- Work is a scalar quantity.

Power: Power is the rate of doing work, or work per unit time.

- Power is denoted by: "P".
- Formula= $P = \frac{w}{t}$
- P = Power
- W= work
- t = elapsed time.

Energy: Energy is the ability to do work. **OR** Energy is the capacity of a system to do work.

- S.I Unit of Energy is Joule. (J)
- Types of Energy
- Light energy
- Mechanical energy
- Gravitational energy
- Electrical energy
- Sound energy
- Chemical energy
- Heat Energy
- Nuclear Energy
- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Kinetic Energy
- Potential Energy

❖ Although there are many specific types of energy, the two major forms are Kinetic energy and potential energy.

Kinetic Energy: Kinetic energy is defined as the energy possessed by an object by virtue of its motion.

❖ The magnitude of the Kinetic energy depends on the both the mass and the velocity of the objects.

Formula: $K.E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

Examples: Moving Car, Bullet from a Gun.

Potential Energy: Energy by virtue of position or configuration is called potential energy.

Formula: $P.E = mgh$

Examples: Water stored in dam, Brick on first floor.

Diseases

- The first case of COVID-19 surface on **31 Dec 2019.**
- The first case of COVID-19 outside China recorder in **Thailand.**
- The first case of COVID-19 in Pakistan reported on **26 February 2020**
- Diarrhea and vomiting are the symptoms of **Cholera.**
- Constipation occurs due to the irregular action **Bowels.**
- Without harming human tissues substance destroys bacteria in the body **Antibiotics.**
- Which disease pancreas prevents the body to produce hormone insulin, so that sugars cannot be used properly **Diabetes, Diabetes mellitus.**
- The disease which itself travels from place to place is called **Epidemics.**
- Organ's inflammation causes Gastritis is **Gastritis.**
- Due to which disease the risk of stroke, kidney disease and heart attack are increased **Hypertension.**
- Insomnia is **Sleeplessness caused by an external situation such happiness or worry.**
- Discovery Maurice Wilkins was awarded Noble Prize in 162 **double helix structure of DNA.**
- Myopia is eyes disease in which patient can see **only close up objects.**
- Important medical invention attributed to the Jonas Edward Salk is **Polio Vaccine.**
- The phobia fear of open, public places is found **Agoraphobia.**
- Which disease is occurred due to the inflammation of Lungs **Pneumonia?**
- Polio is the viral infection of **central nervous.**
- Disease is occurred due to the deficiency of calcium **Rickets.**
- The **Hemoglobin** consists of Iron.
- Glaucoma is occurred due to the increased pressure within the **eyeball.**
- A disease affecting two or more countries of even continent is called **Pandemic.**
- Anopheles is a **disease.**
- Medicine for malaria is obtained from **Quinine from the cinchona tree.**
- Inflammation of gums causes the disease **Gingivitis.**
- Chemotherapy is **treatment of disease by chemical substance.**
- Hydropath is the treatment of a disease by **internal use of water, & external use of water.**
- Process of Impurities of water is removed from the human body **Filtration.**
- Technique allows the known as Angiographies **Visualization of blood vessels on x-rays.**
- Sodium Benzoate is used as **food preserver.**
- Name the best known antibiotic that is used fight bacteria **Penicillin.**
- The use of non-antibiotic chemical substance to treat disease especially cancer **Chemotherapy.**
- Deals with the understanding and treatment of health problems **Clinical Psychology.**
- Produces of mineral acids is **Enzymes.**

- Transplant surgery is **transfer of one part of body to another part of body, Transfer of part of the body from one person to another person.**
- Mutation is **sudden appearance of a new trait in an organism.**
- Disease is more common in males than females **Color blindness.**
- Diabetes is disease of **Pancreas.**
- Hepatitis is a viral disease of **Liver.**
- Myopia is defect of vision of the **distant objects.**
- Night blindness is caused by of vitamin, **Vitamin A.**
- Amnesia is **Loss of memory.**
- **Dengue** is known as breaking backbone fever.
- The disease is not caused by virus **Cholera.**
- HIV was identified in **1983.**
- Astigmatism is **distortion of Vision.**
- Anemia disease is caused by shortage of **Hemoglobin**
- Substance secrets from Pancreas **Insulin.**
- Having which disease a patient feels difficulty in breathing **Asthma.**
- Group of disease is occurred due to the abnormal proliferation of cells **Cancer**

Disease & Effect

1. Typhoid : Intestines
2. Asthama : Bronchial Muscles
3. Jaundice : Liver
4. Glavcoma : Eyes
5. Diptheria : Throat
6. Polio : Legs
7. Paralysis : Nerves
8. Eczema : Skin
9. Malaria : Spleen
10. Arthritis : Joints
11. Cataract : Eyes
12. Goitre : Thyroid Bland
13. Meningitis : Brain and Spinal Cord
14. Phorroha : Teeth & Gums

1. Vitamin A: Night Blindness
2. Vitamin B1: Beri - Beri
3. Vitamin B2: Aribaflovinosis
4. Vitamin C: Scury
5. Vitamin D: Rickets (Children)
   Ostemalacia (Adults)
6. Iodine: Goitre
7. Sodium: Hyponatremia
8. Potassium: Hypokalemia

Sound & Heat

- Sound is form of energy.
- Sound travels as longitudinal waves:
- Three things are necessary for **hearing sound.**
  - Sound producing body.
  - Medium for traveling sound.
  - Receiving Device.
- Longitudinal waves comprise of **compression** and **refraction.**
- Human ear can hear frequency ranges between 20Hz to 20,000H.z
- Sound can travel through **Solids, Liquids** and **Gases.**
- Sound cannot pass through **Vacuum.**
- The speed of sound in air at 0' is 332 m/s.
- If the **temperature is increased** the speed of **sound will also increase.**
- The speed of sound at 20'c is **340 m/s.**
- The speed of sound in water is: **1525 m/s**
- The speed of sound in Iron is **5130 m/s.**
- Back and forth movement of an object is called vibration.
- Sound passes from one place to another place in form of **waves.**
- The pitch of sound depends on **frequency.**
- **Sound** is **made** by **vibrating** objects.
- **Speed of sound** in **Dry air** at **0'C** ________ **332 m/s.**
- Speed of sound **Dry air** at **20'C** ________ **344 m/s**
- Speed of sound **Sea-Water** at **20' C** ________ **1531 m/s**
- Speed of sound **Blood** at **37'C** ________ **1550 m/s**
- Speed of sound **Glass** at **20'C** ________ **1531 m/s**
- A wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate **Up and down** perpendicular to the direction, in which the wave is moving, is called a **transverse wave**.
- **Transverse wave** can be produce only in **solids and liquids** but **not in gases.**
- The **distance** between **two consecutive crests** or **two consecutive troughs** of transverse wave is called **wavelength.** Denoted by **lambda ().** Unit is meter.
- The maximum displacement of the particles of the medium from their original undisturbed position is called **amplitude of the wave.**
- The **time taken** to **complete one vibration** is called **time period.**
- The **number of complete wave** produced in **one second** is called **frequency** of the wave. OR
- The **number of vibration per second** is called **frequency.**
- The **distance travel by a wave** in one second is called **velocity.**

- **1 hertz** is equal to **1 vibration per sound .**
- The characteristic of sound by which a shrill sound can be distinguished from gave one is called **pitch of the sound.**
- The frequency of the voice of ladies and children is **greater** than that of **men.**

Heat

- Heat is the form of energy.
- Heat transfer from hot body to cold body.
- There are three different modes of Heat.
  - Conduction
  - Convection
  - Radiation
- **In Conduction** the molecules vibrate about central point.
- **Gases** are worst conductor of all.
- **Stone** is a better conductor of heat than a carpet.
- **In Convection** molecules are free to move about.
- **Convection** Occurs only in liquids and gases.
- **Coastal** Breeze is produced by convection.
- **Radiation of Heat** can occur with or without a **material medium.**
- **Air** is a bad conductor of Heat.
- **Thermos Flask** is a type flask that aims to stop all **three forms** of heat transfer.
- The heat is metal rod flows by the process of: **Conduction**
- The Process of heat transfer from hotter place to a colder place by actual movement of the particles of the medium is known as: **Convection**
- The Normal Temperature of Human body is: **37' C**
- The flow of heat by conduction is generally observed in case of: **Solid**
- In which mode of heat transfer does the transfer of heat occur as a wave? **Radiation**
- We receive heat energy from sun through mode of transmission: **Radiation**

Food and Health

Components Of Food

- The main components of foods are carbohydrates, protein, fats, vitamins and minerals, these are called nutrients.
- **Carbohydrates:** Carbohydrates are also called energy giving food. It is the main source of energy. It is made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. There are three types of carbohydrates.
- **Sugars:** it is a simple carbohydrates having sweet taste. Sources of **sugar** are glucose, Sugarcane, milk and fruits, such as banana, apple, grapes, etc.
- **Starch:** it is a complex carbohydrate. It is a tasteless, colorless, white power. Sources of starch are: wheat, maize, potato and rice.
- **Cellulose:** it is present in plant cell wall. It is a complex carbohydrate. Humans cannot digest cellulose.
- **Protein:** Protein helps in body growth and repairs the tissues so it is also called body building food. We get protein from milk, **eggs,** meat, fish and all kinds of pulse. Protein molecule is made of a large number of smaller molecules called amino acid. The daily requirement of protein for adults is 1grm per kilogram

of the body weight. When the body is building new tissue, more proteins are required, so growing children and pregnant lady need more protein.

- **Fat:** Fats are made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Butter, ghee, milk, egg-yolk, nuts and cooking oils are the major sources of fat in our food. An adult need about 44g to 77g fat every day. Our body stores the excess energy in the form of fat. This stored fat is used by the body for producing energy as and when required so fat is considered as energy bank in our body. Fats are essentials for the absorption of vitamins A, D, E and K in the body. Fat in our body also prevents heat loss from the body surface.
- **Vitamins:** Vitamins are complex organic compounds which are essential for the growth and maintenance of our body. It does not provide energy. Our body requires vitamins A, C, D, E, K and B-complex. **Our body can** make only **two vitamins, vitamins D and k so** other vitamins must be present in our food. The B complex vitamin is a mixture of several water- soluble vitamins. The important vitamins of this group are the vitamin B1 B2 B3 B4 B6 B9 and B12.
- **Minerals:** Minerals are required by our body in very small quantities. Iron, Iodine, calcium, Phosphorus, sodium and potassium are common minerals. The sources of these animals are plants and animals.
- **Dietary fiber:** The fibrous indigestible material present in any food is termed as dietary fiber or roughage it helps in preventing constipation. It adds bulk to the food and gives a sense of fullness after the meal. Salad, vegetables, sprouted grains. And fruits are the sources of roughages.
- **Balanced Diet:** The diet which contains all the essential nutrients in the right proportion is called a balanced diet. The food we eat must have all the nutrients. It should provide the required energy. Deficiency of one or more nutrients in our food for a long time may cause certain disease or disorders.
- Potato, wheat, rice, corn and all types of sweets fruits contains carbohydrates **(Sugar).**
- Food which contains proteins is meat, chickens, egg, pulses, milk, etc.
- **Proteins** are a **building block** of our body.
- **Nails, Hair,** also made up of protein.
- **Fats** provide more energy as compared to carbohydrates and proteins. Oil, ghee, milk, butter, etc.
- **Vitamins** are founds mostly in fruits, and vegetables.
- Vitamin **D** is found in milk.
- Vitamin **A** in carrots.
- Vitamin **C** in orange.
- Vitamin **B** in leafy green vegetables.
- A diet which contains all the food groups in proper amount is called a **balance diet.**
- A diet missing any one of the food groups is called an **unbalanced diet.**
- **Carbohydrates, Proteins, fats, vitamins** and **minerals** are major groups of **food.**
- Vitamins and minerals are needed for **growth.**
- Personal hygiene and cleanliness keep us **healthy.**
- Fats are present in **yolk** of egg?
- Flesh of our body is made up of **proteins.**
- To keep healthy we need **balanced diet.**
- **Potato** is a rich source of **carbohydrates.**
- Hygiene means to keep ourselves **healthy.**

EXERCISE

- **Which food group provided instant energy to the body....?**
  (a) Fats (b) Proteins
  (c) Carbohydrates (d) Vitamins
- **Healing of wounds is helped by.......?**
  (a) Fats **(b) Proteins**
  (c) Carbohydrates (d) Vitamins
- **If we eat equal amounts of carbohydrates, protein's, fats and vitamins, which one of them will provide more energy to the body?**
  (a) Fats (b) Carbohydrates
  (c) Proteins (d) Vitamins
- **Retinol is the scientific name of which Vitamin?**
  (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
  (c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin C
- **Which food group is instant source of energy?**
  (a) Fats (b) **Carbohydrates**
  (c) Proteins (d) Vitamins

Living Things and Their Environment

- The natural world that surrounds living thing is called its **environments.**
- All type of environment has **two** main components. Living and non-living.
- **Living components** are animals, plants, bacteria, fungi.
- **Non-living components** are air, water, soil, light, etc.
- **Herbivores:** Animals which eat only plants (leaves, grass, grains etc.) are called Herbivores.
- **Carnivores:** Animals which eat flesh of other animals are called Carnivores. Tiger, Lion, dog, etc.
- **Omnivores:** Animals which eat both type of food (plants and flesh of animals) are called Omnivores.
- **Whales** and **dolphins** are not fishes. They are mammals. They give birth to their babies and feed them on milk. They come above water to respire.
- **Plants** are the only organisms in this world which can produce their own food. Therefore they are called **producers.**
- **Animals** eat producers (plants) and therefore called **consumers.**
- When animals and plants die, their dead bodies are decomposed by **bacteria** and **fungi** which are called **decomposers.**
- The relationship of eating and being eaten is called **food chain.**
- **Bacteria** and **fungi** decompose the dead bodies of plants and animals.
- Fins are the organs of locomotion in **fish.**

EXERCISE

- **Boat-shaped body of fish helps them in........?**
  (a) Movement (b) Respiration
  (c) Nutrition (d) Reproduction
- **Fungi are an example of.......?**
  (a) Producers (b) Consumers
  (c) **Decomposers** (d) None of these
- **Crow is a ....?**
  (a) Carnivore **(b) Omnivore**
  (c) Herbivore (d) Decomposer
- **In which environment, animals have thick skins......?**
  (a) Water environment (b) Land environment

(c) Air Environment (d) All of these

- **An example of abiotic in nature is ....?**
  (a) Precipitation (b) Sunlight
  (c) Minerals **(d) All of them**
- **Relationship between two populations that benefits both is known as.....?**
  (a) Mutualism (b) Parasitism
  (c) Predation (d) Mechanism
- **Dolphin is a...................?**
  (a) Mammals (b) Fish
  (c) Animal (d) All of these

Eco System

1. Producers:

Which can make their own food plants are producers?

2. Consumers:

They cannot make their own food. There are four types of consumers.

i. Herbivores
ii. Carnivores
iii. Omnivores

- **Herbivores:**

Herbivores are living things that only eat plants.
Example: Goat, Buffalo, Horse etc.

- **Carnivores:**

Carnivores are living things that only eat meat.
Example: Lion, Wolf, Crocodile etc.

- **Omnivores:**

Those organisms that breaks down dead organic material or decaying organisms.
Example: Human being, Bear, Fox etc.

3. Decomposers:

Those organisms that breaks down dead organic material or decaying organisms.
Example: Vulture, Ants, Fungi, Bacteria, Mushrooms, Mold, Worms etc.

Matter and Its States

- Anything which occupies space and has mass is called **Matter.**
- Matter found in **three** states, solid, liquid, gas.
- **Solid:** objects are hard, have fixed shape and volume.
- **Liquids:** have fixed volume but do not have fixed shape.
- **Gases:** have no fixed shape and no fixed volume.
- **Water:** is called **universal solvent,** because t can dissolve many things.
- When solids like **sugar** and **salt** are address water they solve in water such solids are called **soluble solids.**
- Solids which do not dissolve in liquids are called **insoluble solids**. For example **sands.**
- **Decantation** method is used for separation of insoluble solids from the mixture.
- **Filtration** method is used for separation of insoluble solids from a liquid by passing it though a filter paper.
- On heating a liquid converts in to **gas.**

EXERCISE

- **Filtration is used to separate insoluble solid from....?**
  (a) Solid (b) **Liquid**
  (c) Gas (d) All of these
- **Which one of the following is a liquid.............?**
  (a) Hydrogen (b) Carbon dioxide
  (c) Sui Gas **(d) Water**
- **Which one is dissolving in water in the following.....?**
  (a) Sand (b) Stone
  (c) **Salt** (d) All of them
- **Which one has fixed volume but do not have fixed shape....?**
  (a) Solid **(b) Liquid**
  (c) Gas (d) All of these
- **Which one has no fixed volume and fixed shape....?**
  (a) Solid (b) Liquid
  (c) Gas (d) All of these
- **Particles of matter have following characteristics....?**
  (a) They constantly move (b) They attract each other
  (c) They are very small **(d) All of the above**
- **Which method is used for separation of insoluble solids from the mixture?**
  (a) Decantation (b) Determination
  (c) Cleanation (d) All of these

Metals vs Non Metals

METALS	NON METALS
Metals are generrally solids. Exception : Mercury, Gallium	Nonmetals are found in all three states. (Mostly in liquid & gaseous form)
Metals are heavy,(Exception : sodium, potassium, magnesium)	Nonmetals are generally light in weight.
They are hard and non brittle. (Exception : sodium, potassium and lead which are soft)	Solid nonmetals are hard but brittle.
They are good conductors of heat and electricity. (Exception : lead)	They are bad conductors of heat and electricity. (Except graphite)
They are ductile and malleable.	They are neither ductile nor malleable.
Their melting point and boiling point are generally high.	Their melting point and boiling point are generally low.
They are generally produce ringing sound on collision.	They do not produce ringing sound.
They are generally lustrous and can be polished.	They are generally non-lustrous and cannot be polished.

Human Physiology

- Number of Bones: 206
- Number of Muscles: 639
- Number of Kidneys: 2
- Number of Milk Teeth: 20
- Number of Ribs: 24 (12 pair)
- Number of Hear Chamber: 4
- Largest artery: Aorta
- Normal blood pressure: 120/80 mmHg
- Ph. of blood is: 7.4
- Number of vertebrae in the Spine: 33
- Number of vertebrae in the Neck: 7
- Number of bones in middle ear: 3
- Number of bones in face: 14
- Number of bones in skull: 22
- Number of bones in chest: 25
- Number of in arms: 6
- Number of muscles in human arm: 72
- Number of Pumps in Heart: 2
- Number of Bones in Each wrist: 8
- Number of Bones in Hand: 27
- Largest Endocrine gland: Thyroid
- Largest Lymphatic Organ: Spleen
- Largest part of Brain: Cerebrum
- Largest & Strongest Bone: Femur
- Smallest Muscle Bone: (Middle Ear) Stapes
- Number of Chromosome 46: (23 pair)
- Number of Bones in new Born Baby: 306
- Viscosity of Blood: 3.5 to 5.5
- Universal Donor Blood Group: O-ve
- Universal Recipient Blood Group: AB

- Biggest cell female: Ovum
- Smallest cell male: Sperm
- Smallest bones: Stapes
- First transplanted Organ: Heart
- Average length of small intestine: 6m
- Average length of large intestine: 1.5m
- Average of weight of new born baby: 2.6kg
- Pulse rate in one minute: 72 time
- Normal body temperature: 37C^0 (98.4F^0)
- Average blood volume: 4 to 5 liters
- Life span of RBC: 120 days
- Life span of WBC: 10 to 15 days
- Pregnancy period: 280 days (40 Weeks)
- Number of Bones in Human Foot: 26
- Largest WBC: Monocyte
- Smallest WBC: Lymphocyte
- Increase RBC Count called: Polycythemia
- Blood Bank in the Body is: Spleen Graveyard of RBCs
- Non nucleated Blood Cell is: RBC
- RBC produced in the: Bone Marrow
- River of Life is called: Blood
- Normal Blood Cholesterol Level: at least 250m/dl
- Fluid part of Blood is: Plasma (55%)
- Normal Blood Sugar: 100mg/dl
- Trachoma is a disease of the: Eyes
- Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of: Water-borne disease
- Pyorrhea is a disease of the: Gums
- Lack of what causes diabetes: Insulin
- Bronchitis is a disease : Respiratory tract
- Barium is used for X-ray of: Alimentary Canal
- Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the moth is a: symptom of Tetanus
- Is a symptom of: Tetanus?
- Ricketts is a disease of the: Bones
- Pulmonary artery carries: impure blood
- Lungs are situating in the: Thoracic cavity
- Enzymes help in Digestion of : food
- Food is normally digested in the: small intestine.
- A gene is a Unit of: heredity
- Nikola Tesla invented induction Motor, Tesla: Coil & remote Control
- Vitamin K helps in clothing of: Blood
- The pancreas secrets: insulin
- Tibia is a bone found in the: Leg
- Calcium Phosphate is the component of: bones and teeth.
- The main constituent of hemoglobin is: iron
- The main function of the kidney is to remove waste product from: The body
- The function of hemoglobin is Transportation of: Oxygen
- Liver is the largest gland in the: Human Body
- Skin is the largest organ in the: Human Body
- Pituitary gland in the human body is called the: Master Gland
- Carbohydrates have maximum: calorific value
- Vitamin A promotes health functioning of eyes in: Human beings.

- The average heartbeat per minute in a normal man is: **70**
- Malaria is a disease which effects the: **Spleen**
- Disease small pox is cause by: **Virus**
- Myopia is a disease connected with: **Eye**
- Leukemia is a disease of the: **Blood (Rise in the number of WBCs)**
- Short-sightedness can be corrected by using: **Concave lens.**
- Medulla Oblongata (myopia) is a part of: **Brain**
- Bile is stored in: **Gall Bladder**
- Night blindness is caused by the lack of: **Vitamin A**
- Hepatitis is a: **Viral Disease**
- Insomnia is a Sleep: **Disorder**

Basic Information about Body Systems

The main systems of the human body are:

1. **Circulatory system / cardiovascular system:**
    - Circulates blood around the body via the heart, arteries and veins, delivering oxygen and nutrients to organs and cells and carrying their waste products away.
    - Keeps the body's temperature in a safe range.
2. **Digestive system and excretory system:**
    - System to absorb nutrients and remove waste via the gastrointestinal tract, including the mouth, esophagus, stomach and intestines.
    - Eliminates waste from the body.
3. **Endocrine system:**
    - Influences the function of the body using hormones.
4. **Integumentary system / exocrine system:**
    - Skin, hair, nails, sweat and other exocrine glands.
5. **Immune system and Lymphatic system:**
    - Defends the body against pathogens that may harm the body.
    - The system comprising a network of Lymphatic vessels that carry a clear fluid called Lymph.
6. **Muscular system:**
    - Enables the body to move using muscles.
7. **Nervous system:**
    - Collects and processes information from the sense via nerves and the brain and tells the muscles to contract or expand cause physical actions.
8. **Rental system and Urinary system:**
    - The system where the kidneys filter blood to produce urine and get rid of waste.
9. Reproductive system:
    - The reproductive organs required for the production of offspring.
10. **Respiratory system:**
    - Brings air into and out of the lungs to absorb oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.
11. **Skeletal system:**
    - Bones maintain the structure of the body and its organs.

The Brain and Nervous System

- The human brain is the central command system for the whole body. It contains of about 180-00 billion neurons. Neurons have multiple synapses that create a network of over 100 trillion connections!
- Tiny electrical currents and chemical messengers send information around the brain at 268 miles per hour.
- There's enough electrical current in your brain to power an LED light, 12-25 watts.
- An adult brain weights about three pounds. If you hold your fists together with your thumbs touching, that's the size of your brain.
  - The folds of the brain increase its area size. A baby's brain is nearly smooth while an adult brain looks like a walnut with lots of folds.

Parts of Brain

Cerebrum: is the **largest part** of the brain and is composed of right and left hemispheres. It performs higher functions like interpreting touch, vision and hearing, as well as speech, reasoning, emotions, learning, and fine control of movement.

Cerebellum: is located under the cerebrum. Its function is to coodinate muscle movements, maintain posture, and balance.

Medulla oblongata, also called **Medulla**, the lowest part of the brain and the lowest portion of the brainstem The medulla oblongata plays a critical role in transmitting signals between the spinal cord and the higher parts of the brain and in controlling autonomic activities, such as heartbeat and respiration.

Universe

- **Universe:**
  - The Universe is all of space and time and their contents including planets, stars, galaxies and all other forms of matter and energy.
- **Galaxy:**
  - The word Galaxy is derived from the Greek "galaxias" literally "milky".
  - **Definition:** A galaxy is a gravitationally bound system of Stars, Stellar remand, inters stellar gas, dust and dark matters.

Types of Galaxy

1. Elliptical	→	Young age Stars.
2. Spiral	→	Middle aged Stars.
3. Ir-regular	→	Old Stars.

- The name of our galaxy is "Milky Way".
- Andromeda is the nearest galaxy to Milky Way.
- Milky Way is a Spiral galaxy (disk shaped).

- **Solar System:**
- Our solar system consists of Sun, Planets, dwarf planets, Moons, an asteroid belt, comets, meteors, and other objects.
- Sun is the center of our solar system.
- Our solar system is in Orion Spur/Arm/
- Our solar system is elliptical in shape which means that is shaped like an egg.
- Biggest object in our solar system is sun.
- Nicolas Copernicus gave the heliocentric (Sun centered) theory.
- In our solar system there are 8 planets, which are orbiting our solar system.

- **Sun:**
- Sun is the center of the solar system.
- Sun is made up of helium and Hydrogen.
- Sun is 150 million km away from earth.
- The light from the sun approx. 8 minutes 20 seconds (500 seconds) to reach the earth.

There are 3 layers of sun.

1. Photosphere.
2. Chromospheres.
3. Corona

- **M**y **V**ery **E**ducated **M**other **J**ust **S**erved **U**s **N**oodle.

M : Mercury
V : Venus
E : Earth
M : Mars
J : Jupiter
S : Saturn
U : Uranus
N : Neptune

1. Mercury:

- ★ Mercury is smallest and fastest revolving planet.
- ★ It is closest to sun.
- ★ Mercury revolves around sun in 88 days. It means it's year of 88 days of the earth's.
- ★ Mercury is the 1st planet to sun.
- ★ Smallest planet of the solar system.
- ★ Mercury has no moon.

2. Venus:

- ★ 2nd Planet from the sun.
- ★ 3rd smallest in solar system.
- ★ Venus regards earth sister planet.
- ★ Venus has no moon.
- ★ Venus is the hottest and brightest planet.
- ★ Atmosphere is mostly made up of CO_2.
- ★ Venus has several large inactive volcanoes
- ★ Venus rotates from East to West (anti clock wise) while all other planets rotate from West to East.
- ★ Venus spins very slowly. One day of Venus is equal to 243 earth days.
- ★ Venus Revolution period is 225 days.
- ★ Venus is only planet in which sun rise from west.

3. Earth:

- ★ Earth is the most colorful and densest planet.
- ★ Earth is the 3rd planet form the sun.
- ★ Fifth largest planet in the solar system.
- ★ Earth has one moon. Its name is Luna.
- ★ Earth is atmosphere is made up of 78% nitrogen, and 21% oxygen and 1% other gases and (CO_2 about 0.05%).
- ★ Earth is only planet which can support life.
- ★ Venus is closest planet to earth.
- ★ About 29% of Earth's surface is covered with land, while about 71% is covered by oceans.
- ★ The Earth rotates around its axis and it takes 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds.
- ★ Earth's one year is 365 days, 5 hours and 48 minutes.

4. Mars:

- ★ Mars is the second smallest planet.
- ★ Mars is called red planet due to the presence of red dust.
- ★ Mars has two moons, Phobos and Deimos.
- ★ Its rotation period is 24 hours and 40 minutes.
- ★ Its revolution period is 687 days.

★ Atmospheric consist of 95% CO_2, 3% Nitrogen and 2% other gases.

5. Jupiter:

★ Jupiter is the 5th planet of solar system.
★ Jupiter is the biggest and fastest rotating planet.
★ Jupiter has 67 moons.
★ Ganymede is largest moon of Jupiter and is the largest in our solar system.
★ One day of Jupiter is equal to 9 hours and 55 minutes of the earth.
★ Its revolution period is 11.86 years.
★ Atmospheric of Jupiter consist of 75% H and 24% He.

6. Saturn:

★ Saturn is the 6th planet from the solar system.
★ Saturn is the second biggest planet and is also called King Planet.
★ Saturn has 62 moons.
★ Titan (Saturn's Moon) is the second largest moon of our solar system.
★ Rotation on its own axis 10 hours and 39 minutes.
★ Revolution on orbits sun it takes 29.7 years.

7. Uranus:

★ Uranus is the 7th planet from the sun.
★ Third largest planet in our solar system.
★ Uranus has 27 moons.
★ Its rotation period is 17 hours.
★ Its revolution period is 84.3 years.
★ Uranus is coldest planet in our solar system.

8. Neptune:

★ Neptune is the 8th planet in the solar system.
★ 4th largest planet of our solar system.
★ It has 14 moons.
★ Its rotation period is 16 hours.
★ Its revolution period is 165 years.
★ Its biggest moon is Triton.

Rocky Planets (Inner Planets)

★ Close to Sun.
★ Small mases and radii.
★ Rockey Solid surface.
★ High densities.
★ Slow rotation.
★ Weak magnetic field.
★ No rings.
★ Few moons.

Gaseous Planets (Outer Planets)

- ★ Far from the sun.
- ★ Large masses and radii.
- ★ Gaseous surface.
- ★ Low densities.
- ★ Fast rotation.
- ★ Strong magnetic field.
- ★ Many rings.
- ★ Many moons.
- ★ Mostly made up of Hydrogen of Helium.

Dwarf Planet:

- A dwarf planet is a celestial body that orbits the sun, haenough mass to assume a nearly round shape, has not cleared the neighborhood around its orbit and is not a moon.

Asteroid Belt:

- The asteroid belt is a torus shaped region in the star system, located roughly between the orbits of planets Jupiter and Mars. It contains a great many solid, irregular shaped bodies, of many sizes but much smaller than planet called asteroids or minor planets.

Comet:

- A celestial object consisting of a nucleus of ice and dust, when it comes near the sun a "Tail" of gas and dust particles pointing away from the sun.
- Halley's Comet is a short period comet visiblefrom earth every 75-76 years. Halley is the only know short period comet that is regularly visibleto the naked eye from the earth. It was last seen in 1986 and will be seen next in the 2061 year.

Meteoroids:

- Meteoroids are objects in space that range in size fromdust grains to small asteroids. Think of them as space Rocks.

Meteors:

- When meteoroids enter Earth's atmosphere are at high speed and burn up, the fire balls or "Shooting Stars" are called meteors.

Meteorite:

- When a meteoroid survives a trip through the atmosphere and bits the ground it's called meteorite.

Universe (1 Liner)

- ❖ The first satellite was launched by: **USSR**
- ❖ Planet of the solar system does the sun rise in the west and set in the east. **Venus**
- ❖ The four largest planets of the solar system in the descending order are. **Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune**

- Year is longest on: **Neptune**
- Coldest planet. **Venus**
- The planet that lies at the outermost orbit of the solar system is. **Neptune**
- The planet having the largest number of satellite in the solar system is. **Jupiter**
- The outermost layer of the sun is called. **Corona**
- To a space traveler on moon, the lunar sky during day time appears: **Black**
- The change in color of stars arises due to: **Variation in their surface temperature**
- The planet that has no satellite is: **Mercury**
- The fastest Reviving revolving planet is: **Mercury**
- Brightest planet is: **Venus**
- Planets nearest to the sun is: **Mercury**
- The planet having 27 moons is: **Uranus**
- The hottest planet is: **Venus**
- Planet takes the same number of days for rotation and revolution. **Venus**
- Lunar is eclipse on: **Full Moon**
- Jupiter is larger than the earth by about: **11 times**
- Halley's comet appears ones a period of: **76 years**
- The Saturn rings were discovered by: **Galileo**
- Earth's Twin is: **Venus**
- The largest planet of the solar system is: **Jupiter**
- Solar eclipse occurs when: **Moon comes between sun & earth**
- The solar wind is composed of: **Outward steam of protons on the sun surface, Ionized,**
- The smallest planet is: **Mercury**
- Gasses is the most predominant in the sun: **Hydrogen**
- Lunar eclipse is caused when the: **Earth comes Between the sun and Moon**
- Lunar Sea refers to: **A dark plain on the moon**
- The brightest star in the sky is: Sirius
- The time required by moonlight to reach the earth is: **1.3 second**
- "Parsec" is the unit of measurement of: **Astronomical distance**
- The milky way extends through a distance of: **10 light-years**
- Supernova is: **A dying star**
- The unit of measuring distance between the stars is known as: **Light year**
- Solar system was discovered by: Copernicus
- Planet is the known as watery planet: Earth
- Among the planets of the solar system, the one which has the longest period of the rotation is: **Venus**
- Planet is the dropped from the list of planets in 2006: **Pluto**
- Which planet of the solar system spins on its axis as the fastest rate? **Jupiter**
- The temperature of the sun's outer surface is: 6000 °C
- Planet is known as "Morning Star". **Venus**
- Which planet is the least dense? **Saturn**
- The heaviest mass revolving round the sun is: **Jupiter**
- Who was the first person in Space? **Yuri Gagarin**
- What is the Shape of the Earth? **Spherical**
- The name galaxy where we live is: **Milky Way**
- The largest galaxy is **"Andromeda Galaxy"** It is also the closest to **Milky Way** is the second largest galaxy.

Earth

Q No:1 What is the maximum length of a day on the poles?

Ans: 06 Months.

Q No:2 Seasons on earth are caused by?

Ans: Revolution of earth round the sun and its axis tilted at 66 $^{1}/_{2}$

Q No:3 The earth rotates around its axis from?

Ans: West to East.

Q No:4 The equatorial diameter of the earth is approximately?

Ans: 12756 km

Q No:5 The time required for moon light to reach earth?

Ans: 1.3 seconds

Q No:6 Days and nights are equal throughout the globe when sun is above?

Ans: Equator

Q No:7 The term that best describes the shape of the earth is?

Ans: Geoids

Q No:8 The speed of rotation of the earth is the highest?

Ans: At the North Pole

Q No:9 The size of the earth was first measured by?

Ans: Eratosthenes

Q No:10 days and nights are caused by?

Ans: Rotation of the earth on its axis.

Q No:11 Green House effect means?

Ans: Trapping of solar energy due to atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Q No:12 The earth revolves around the sun at the speed (per minute) of?

Ans: More than 1600 km

Q No:13 The study of time in relation to earth's history is called?

Ans: Geochronology

Q No:14 The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of?

Ans: January

Q No:15 The earth rotates around the axis pointing towards?

Ans: The polar star.

Q No:16 The approximate surface temperature on the sunlit side of the earth is?

Ans: 14 °C

Q No:17 The sun shines vertically on the Equator?

Ans: Twice a year

Q No:18 The distance of the equator from either of the poles is?

Ans: 1000km

Q No:19 The speed of rotation of earth is?

Ans: 29.8 km/sec or 30 km/sec

Q No:20 The orbit along which the earth revolves is?

Ans: Elliptical

Q No:21 Japan is called "the Land of rising sun" because?

Ans: Japan, being the eastern most country in the world, it has the earliest sunrise

Cell:

Cell:

Cell is the smallest, basic unit of life.
A cell has three main parts.

1. Cell Membrane
2. Nucleus
3. Cytoplasm

1. Cell Membrane:

- The cell membrane surrounds the cell and controls the substances that go into and out of the cell.

2. Nucleus:

- A usually round part of most cells that is enclosed ina double membrane and it controls the activities of the cell and contains the chromosome.

3. Cytoplasm:

- Cytoplasm, the semi fluid substance of a cell that is exteal to the nuclear membrane and internal to the cellular membrane.

Difference between Animal and Plant Cell

Animal Cell	Plant Cell
It does not have a cell wall.	It consists of a cellulose cell wall outside the cell membrane.
Are irregular or round in shape.	Are square or rectangular in shape.
Centrosomes and centrioles are present.	Centrosomes and centrioles are absent.
Plastids are absent.	Plastids are present.
Vacuoles are usually small and sometimes they are absent.	Vacuoles are few large or single and centrally positioned vacuole.
Cilia is present in most animal cells.	Cilia is absent.
Mitochondria is present and numerous in number.	Mitochondria is present but fewer in number.
The mode of nutrition is heterotrophic.	The mode of nutrition is primarily autotrophic.
Single highly complex and prominent Golgi apparatus is present.	Many simpler units of Golgi apparatus called dictyosomes are present.

Acid and Base

Acid: Acid is defined as substance when dissolved into water produces hydrogen ions [H^+]

Example: Hcl, H_2SO4, HNO_3

Base: Any substance which when dissolved into the water produces hydroxide ion [OH].

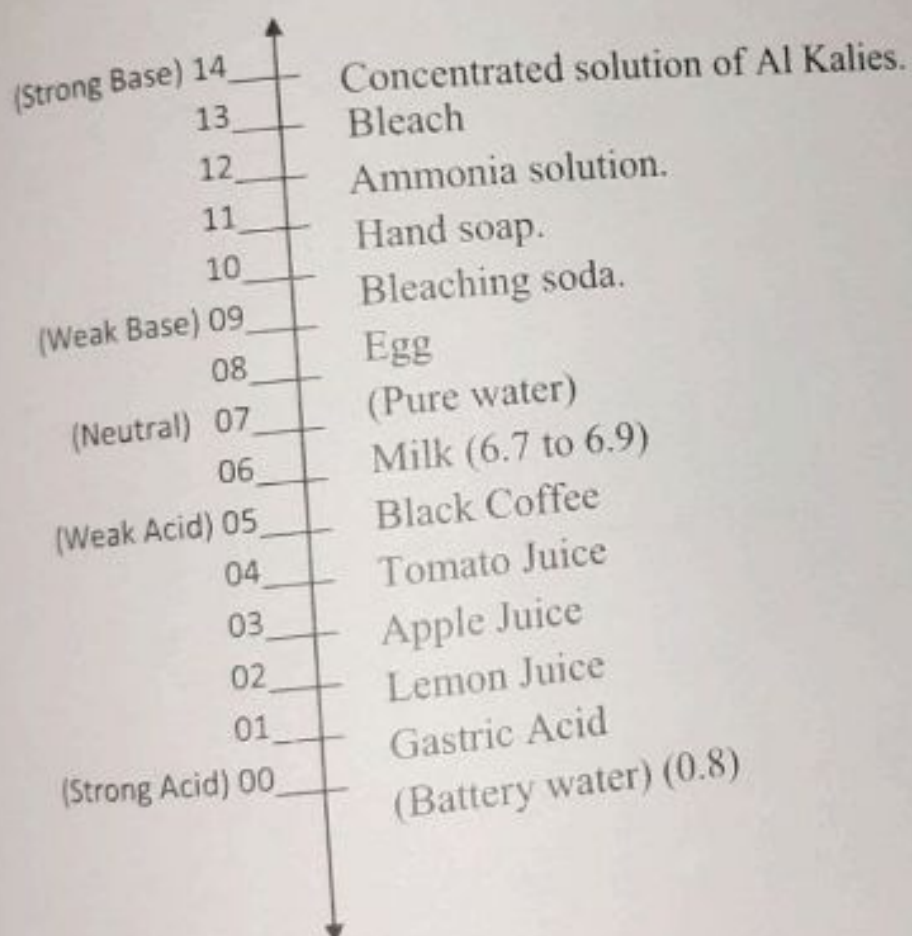
Example: NaOH, KOH, LiOH

ACID	BASE
Acids are proton donors/electron pair acceptors.	Bases are proton acceptors/electron pair donors.
Acids are able to increase the H+ ion concentration in an aqueous solution.	Bases are able to increase the OH- ion concentration in an aqueous solution.
Acids have a pH value. <7.	Bases have a pH value >7.
Acids turn blue litmus paper into red.	Bases turn red litmus paper into blue.
Acids react with bases to form salts in an aqueous medium.	Bases react with acids to form salts in an aqueous medium.
Acids taste sour.	Bases taste soapy.

pH Scale

pH scale: It is a scale used to measure that how much acidic/basic solution is:

- The range goes from zero to 14.
- With 7 being neutral.
- pH of less than 7 indicates acidity
- Acidic nature of liquid.
- pH of greater than 7 indicates basic nature of liquid.
- pH exactly of 7 shows neutral nature, that is pure water.

	pH	
(Strong Base)	14	Concentrated solution of Al Kalies.
	13	Bleach
	12	Ammonia solution.
	11	Hand soap.
	10	Bleaching soda.
(Weak Base)	09	Egg
	08	
(Neutral)	07	(Pure water)
	06	Milk (6.7 to 6.9)
(Weak Acid)	05	Black Coffee
	04	Tomato Juice
	03	Apple Juice
	02	Lemon Juice
	01	Gastric Acid
(Strong Acid)	00	(Battery water) (0.8)

Temperature Scales Conversion

Fahrenheit to Celsius:

Celsius to Fahrenheit:

Exercise

$10°C = ?\ °F$

$17°C = ?\ °F$

$50°\ °C = ?\ °F$

$100°C = ?\ °F$

$-15°C = ?\ F$

C=37

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

$$F = 37 \times \frac{9}{5} + 32$$

$$F = 7.4 \times 9 + 32$$

$$F = 66.6 + 32$$

$$F = \boxed{98.6}$$

Convert Celsius to Fahrenheit

$If = \quad C = 45° \quad$ F=?

$$F = \quad C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32$$

$$F = \quad 45^{9} x \frac{9}{5} + 32$$

$$F = \quad 81 + 32$$

$$\boxed{F = 113}$$

Example2: Dry ice is $-78.5\ °C$ what the temperature in Fahrenheit is.

$$F = \quad C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32$$

$$F = \quad -78.5^{15.7} \times \frac{9}{5} + 32$$

$$F = -15.7 \times 9 + 32.$$

$$F = -141.3 + 32.$$

$$\boxed{F = -109.3}$$

Convert Fahrenheit to Celsius.

If F= 101.5 F

C=?

$C=\frac{5}{9}(F-32)$

$C=\frac{5}{9}(101.5-32)$

$C=\frac{5}{9}(69.5)$

$C=\frac{347.5}{9}$

$\boxed{C=38.6}$

F=98.6

Formula: $c=\frac{5}{9}(F-32)$

$C=\frac{(98.6-32)x5}{9}$ F=98.6

$C=\frac{(66.6)x5}{9}$

$C=\frac{333}{9}=\boxed{37^{\circ}}$

Example3: **Find the Celsius degree if Fahrenheit 15 68 F?**

$C=\frac{5}{9}(F-32)$

$C=\frac{5}{9}(68-32)$

$C=\frac{5}{9}(36)^{4}$

$C=\frac{180}{9}\ \boxed{20\ ^{\circ}C}$

Celsius to Kelvin

$^{\circ}C \rightarrow K$

$K=C+273$

$Convert\ 45\ ^{\circ}C$ ok

K=45+273

$\boxed{K=318}$

Kelvin to Celsius

Scanned By Camera Scanner

Convert Celsius to Kelvin

1. If Celsius=44°C Then Kelvin=?

Solution :

K=C+273

K=44+273

K=317

2. If Celsius=91°C Then Kelvin=?

Solution :

K=C+273

K=91+273

$K = 364$

Convert Kelvin to Celsius

1. *If* K=300 C=?

$C = K - 273$

$C = 300 - 273$

$C = 27$

2. *If* K=212 C=?

Exercise

$114°k = ?\ °C$

EDS Most Repeated Questions

1. **Vitamin K** helps in **blood clotting.**
2. The main constituent of **Hemoglobin** is **Iron.**
3. **Vitamin A** promotes healthy functioning of eyes in human beings.
4. **Green, Blue** are primary colors= Red
5. **Vitamin A** is rich in **Carrot.**
6. **Fluorine** is essential for proper formation of **teeth.**
7. **Battery** was invented by **Volta.**
8. **Wind energy** is example of **Kinetic energy.**
9. Deficiency of **Vitamin A** result **Night Blindness.**
10. **Trachoma** is the disease of **Eye.**
11. **Pneumonia** directly affected on **Respiratory System.**
12. **Gas** used in balloons is: **Helium**
13. The **Stimulant** which present in leaves is called **Caffeine.**
14. The planet that moves around the sun at High speed is **Jupiter.**
15. In general commits have **Elliptical orbits.**
16. In a very low temperature which from **sea water freeze at last.**

17. Nearest Planet to **Earth** is: **Venus.**
18. The average of adult has a volume of about **5-6 liters.**
19. **X-ray** discovered by **Wilhelm Roentgen.**
20. **Density** of water is **1 g/cm³**
21. **Bio-Sensors** are used for the detection of **Blood Glucose.**
22. **World diabetes day** is observed in **14 November.**
23. **Long Sighted** defeat could be corrected by using **Convex Lens.**
24. **Very High Frequency** has **Shortest Wave Length.**
25. **Life Span** of **red blood** cell is **120 days.**
26. **CNG** stands for: **Compress Natural Gas.**
27. Blood is cleaned by **Kidneys.**
28. Gas used in refrigerators for cooling is **Ammonia.**
29. Temperature of gas if volume decreases and in pressure increase **constant.**
30. **Radioactivity** was discovered by **Becquerel.**
31. Device which converts chemical to electrical energy is **Battery:**
32. **Earth** is a **Planet.**
33. Most abundant element in **Universe** is **Hydrogen.**
34. Most abundant element in **Earth** is **Oxygen.**
35. **Oxygen** intake in liters for a normal human being in a day: **10,000** to **15,000.**
36. Deficiency of **Vitamin D** leads to **Rickets.**
37. **Most dense** substance on earth is **Osmium.**
38. **S.I unit** of Pressure is **Pascal.**
39. **S.I unit** of charge is **Coulomb.**
40. **Short Sightedness** can be corrected using **Concave lens.**
41. **Camera** has **convex.**
42. **LIGO** detector in **Feb 2016** detected **Gravitational Waves.**
43. **Neutron** has **no charge.**
44. **Flow of current** means **flow of election.**
45. **Freezing Point** of water **0° Celsius.**
46. **Mercury** metal is liquid at **room temperature.**
47. **Argon gas** is used in **electric bulb.**
48. **Soap** is Salt of a **Fatty acid.**
49. **CO_2** is example of **Dry Ice.**
50. **Mantle** is the **thickest layer of earth.**
51. **Hexagon** has **six sides.**
52. **Steel** is more **elastic.**
53. **Diamond** is a form of **carbon.**
54. **Rodenticides** are meant to kill **rats.**
55. Percentage of **water** in **milk** is **80%.**
56. Lifespan of **white blood** cell is **5-21 days.**
57. The chemical **symbol** of **Iron** is **fe.**
58. **DNA** = **Deoxyribonucleic Acid.**
59. **Acid rain** is caused by Chemical reaction of **Nitrogen Oxide.**
60. **Hydrogen** is **lightest gas.**
61. In which we study about **compounds of carbon** is called **organic chemistry.**
62. **Einstein** was a **German Physicist** who gave the **Equation of Mass.**
63. **Theory of Relativity** was pronounced by **Chadwick.**
64. **Barometer** is used to measure **Atmospheric Pressure.**
65. **EMF** = **Electro Magnet Force.**
66. A heart of **frog** has **3 Chambers.**
67. **Chloroform** was discovered by **James Simpson.**
68. **Calorie** is a unit of **Quantity of Heat.**
69. **Infrared Radiation** by sun are strongly absorbed by **ozone.**

70. In Day time plants and trees absorb **carbon dioxide.**
71. **Carbon dioxide** gas is used to **extinguish fire.**
72. **A parasitic root gets** food from other **plants.**
73. **Peanuts** are **fruits on plants.**
74. **Carbon Monoxide** is **poisonous for the human.**
75. **Eclipse of moon** occurs when earth comes between moon and **sun.**
76. **Hydrogen** is essential **component of acids.**
77. **Rice** crops need **maximum watering.**
78. **Alexander Fleming** discovers **penicillin.**
79. **Mandel** gave **law of heredity.**
80. **Astronomy** is the science of **celestial objects.**
81. **Astrology** is the study of **Movement of earth.**
82. **Physiology** deals with **functions of cell.**
83. Light scatter into seven colours when passed through **Prism.**
84. **Boiling point** of water is **212 F^0**
85. The energy value of food is measured in **calories.**
86. Water covers **70%** of **Earth's Surface.**
87. About **50%** of Earth's crust including the water on Earth and atmosphere is **oxygen**
88. **4th statement** of matter is **plasma**
89. The device used to convert **alternate current** into **direct current** is called rectifier.
90. At night time plants and trees release **carbon dioxide**
91. In human body **red blood cells** are **oxygen carries**
92. **Law of gravity** was given by **Newton**
93. **Revolution of Earth** causes **weathers change**
94. **HCL** is an **acid**
95. **Newton** gave the idea of **law of inertia**
96. **Hydrogen** is used to measure **humidity of air**
97. The study of converting metal into gold is called **Electroplating**
98. **The ph.** of water is **7**
99. **Molecules** are made **up of one or more atoms**
100. **Hydrogen** is the **lightest gas and element** in the universe.

Q: 01 Who discovered Vitamin D?

Ans: McCollum or Edward Mellan by.

Q: 02 who invented knitting machine?

Ans: William Lee

Q: 03 Medicine that counteracts effects of poison:

Ans: Antidote

Q: 04 "Amnesia" is related to loss of:

Ans: Memory

Q: 05 which is the language with most letters?

Ans: Cambodian

Q: 06 where is "Bridge of No Return" located?

Ans:	On the border of North – South Korea
Q: 07	Agronomy is the Science Concerned to the study of:
Ans:	Science of using plants for food, fuel, fiber, chemicals etc.
Q: 08	The Planet between Earth and Mercury is:
Ans:	Venus
Q: 09	which instrument would be used for measuring the magnitude and the direction of a Magnetic field?
Ans:	Magnetometer
Q: 10	to determine the density, of a liquid, which instruments are used:
Ans:	Hydrometer
Q: 11	Where is located the world's largest optical telescope (W.M.Keck Telescope)
Ans:	Hawaii
Q: 12	for measuring depth of ocean, tell which instrument would be used?
Ans:	Fathometer
Q: 13	the instrument for measuring the altitude of sun is called:
Ans:	Sextant
Q: 14	what does chronometer measures?
Ans:	Degree of latitude & long ride while on ship.
Q: 15	Instrument on a vehicle for measuring number of miles travelled.
Ans:	Milometer
Q: 16	the condition in which the eyes are weak and tire easily called:
Ans:	Asthenopia
Q: 17	which disease is Arthritis?
Ans:	Joint Pain
Q: 18	Deadly viruses
Ans:	Rabies
Q: 19	Trachoma is the disease of ....?
Ans:	Eyes
Q: 20	Eczema is diseases of ...?
Ans:	Skin
Q: 21	Rickets caused by:

Deficiency of vitamin: D

Ans: Hepatitis can damage....?

Q: 22 Liver

Ans: what is allergy?

Q: 23 It is an abnormal reaction of the body by the introduction of a foreign substance.

Ans: After the blood circulation stops, how long does the brain take to die?

Q: 24 80 Seconds

Ans: Mumps diseases is a contagious disease caused by .....?

Q: 25 Virus

Ans: Tetanus is a disease of......?

Q: 26 Nervous System

Ans: It is the rise of pressure extended by blood against....?

Q: 27 The blood Pressure

Ans: Dynamite was discovered by:

Q: 28 Alfred Nobel

Ans: Insulin was discovered in 1923 by:

Q: 29 Sir Fredrick Banting

Ans: "ODENTOLOGY" is the scientific study of:

Q: 30 Teeth

Ans: The study of tissues is called:

Q: 31 Histology

Ans: What is the chief source of water?

Q: 32 Rain Water

Ans: Excitement in human body is caused by ________ gland.

Q: 33 Adrenal Gland

Ans: DNA determines________

Q: 34 Hereditary characters

Ans: Who invented or discovered the "Laughing Gas"?

Q: 35 Priestly

Ans: How does a heavily-built ship not sink in river while a tiny needle sinks?

Q: 36 The ship loses its weight equal to the weight of the volume of water that in displace.

Ans:

Q: 37 How does a cheap clock lose time in summer?

Ans: Heat elongates the pendulum and hence the period of oscillation.

Q: 38 Which fuel is used in spirit lamps?

Ans: Ethyl alcohol

Q: 39 Silicon carbide is generally used as a/an:

Ans: Abrasive

Q: 40 The most abundant elements in the universe are:

Ans: Hydrogen and Helium

Q: 41 Ferro silicon is an alloy of:

Ans: Iron and Silicon

Q: 42 Groups of elements finds extensive application the transistor industry:

Ans: Silicon and Germanium

Q: 43 The process of union of two or more molecules of a substance to form a large:

Ans: Polymerization

Q: 44 Which chemical is the most corrosive......?

Ans: Sodium Hydroxide

Q: 45 Can you name the inventor of the safety pin?

Ans: Walter Hunt

Q: 46 Can you name the inventor of the Synthtic Dyes?

Ans: William Perkins

Q: 47 Who invented the Fountain Pen?

Ans: Waterman

Q: 48 Who is the inventor of Refrigerator?

Ans: Albert T. Marshall

Q: 49 Who invented the Electric Fan?

Ans: Wheeler

Q: 50 Who invented the Aeroplane?

Ans: Wright Brothers

Q: 51 Who invented Ballon?

Ans: Montgolfier

Q: 52 Who invented the Knitting Machine?

William Lee

Q: 53 Which scientist invented the Mercury Thermometer?

Ans: Fahrenheit

Q: 54 Who invented the method of manufacturing steel from Iron?

Ans: Henry Bessemer

Q: 55 Who was the inventor of the Thermos Flask?

Ans: James Dewar

Q: 56 Who invented Logarithm?

Ans: John Napier

Q: 57 Who invented the Revolver?

Ans: Samuel Colt

Q: 58 Who invented the television?

Ans: J.L Baird

Q: 59 Which scientist is known for the invention of the Helicopter?

Ans: Henry Greathead

Q: 60 Who invented the Vulcanite Ruber?

Ans: Charles Goodyear

Q: 61 By whom was the Electric Motor invented?

Ans: Michael Faraday

Q: 62 Which scientist is known for the invention of the Video Tape?

Ans: Charles Ginsberg

Q: 63 Who invented the pressure cooker?

Ans: Dennis Pepin

Q: 64 Who first gave the concept of Atom?

Ans: John Dalton

Q: 65 The most abundant element in the earth's crust is:

Ans: Oxygen

Q: 66 Which was the first organic compound to be synthesized in the Laboratory.

Ans: Urea

Q: 67 With 10-12 percent chromium, iron forms a very well-known alloy steel called:

Ans: Stainless steel

Q: 68	Glycerol is most is most used for.......?
Ans:	constipation
Q: 69	The branch of science which is concerned with the study of chemical composition of the earth's crust and the changes which take place in it is called:
Ans:	Geochemistry
Q: 70	Digestion starts as soon as the food:
Ans:	Enters the mouth
Q: 71	Fresh fruits and foods contain more of:
Ans:	Vitamins
Q: 72	In the body, salt is stored up in the:
Ans:	Skin
Q: 73	The best remedy for a person who works for hours together on the desk and gets exhausted is to :
Ans:	Take a long walk
Q: 74	The capillaries are tiny vessels that carry blood from:
Ans:	Heart to the body
Q: 75	Why we do not feel any pain where we cute ails?
Ans:	The do not have nerve cells
Q: 76	Which is the fastest four-legged animal?
Ans:	Cheetah
Q: 77	Which bird collects nectar by hovering in air in front of flowers?
Ans:	The Humming bird
Q: 78	Fish breathe through:
Ans:	Gills
Q: 79	The planet nearest to the sun is:
Ans:	Mercury
Q: 81	Quinine, the drug that helps to fight malaria, is obtained from the tree known as:
Ans:	Cinchona
Q: 82	The theory known as "Laws of Planetary Motion" was propounded by:
Ans:	Kepler
Q: 83	Why do desert plants have thorns?

Ans: To save them form evaporation of moisture:

Q: 84 Astigmatism is corrected with the help of:

Ans: Cylindrical Lenses

Q: 85 The vitamin associated with rickets is:

Ans: Vitamin D

Q: 86 The name of Madame Curie is connected with the discovery of:

Ans: Radium

Q: 87 Petrol and diesel are the examples of:

Ans: Potential Energy

Q: 88 The discoverer of penicillin was:

Ans: Alexander Fleming

Q: 89 The phenomenon of bending of light at the surface of separation of two media is called:

Ans: Refraction of light

Q: 90 Epidemic is a disease that:

Ans: Breaks out over an extensive area in an infectious manner:

Q: 91 Acoustics is the science that has everything to do with:

Ans: Sound

Q: 92 Taxidermy is the art of:

Ans: Preserving the skins of animals

Q: 93 The force that pulls a thing outwards i.e away from the centre while it is rotating is called:

Ans: Centrifugal Force

Q: 94 A man carrying a bucket of water in his left hand leans:

Ans: Towards his right hand

Q: 95 Decibel is:

Ans: A Measure of sound level

Q: 96 The energy generation in stars is due to:

Ans: Fusion of light nuclei

Q: 97 Groundnuts are rich in Vitamin:

Ans: B2

Q: 98	Respiration is:
Ans:	The obtaining of energy as a result of chemical changes within the organism.
Q: 99	The science that concerns itself with the study of the physics of the upper atmosphere is?
Ans:	Meteorology
Q: 100	Which rays are used for the treatment of cancer?
Ans:	Ultra-Violet
Q: 101	Ibn-Al-Haitham was the first who discovered the laws of ......?
Ans:	Reflection.
Q: 102	Who constructed the Pin whole camera used for the formation of images?
Ans:	Al-Haitham.
Q: 103	who considered as the Father of Modern optics.
Ans:	Al-Haitam
Q: 104	Al-Khawarizmi is considered as the father of?
Ans:	Algebra.
Q: 105	Al-Beruni wrote a famoush book.......which gives a complete historical and social condition of the sub-continent.
Ans:	Kitab-al-Hind.
Q: 106	Arabs discovered....which was very important discovery by Arabs?
Ans:	Zero
Q: 107	Firstly Telescope invented by ....?
Ans:	Galileo Galilei
Q: 108	who prepared the Islamic Lunar calendar?
Ans:	Al-Battani.
Q: 109	Becquerel was a French Physicist who discovered.......
Ans:	Radioactivity.
Q: 110	AL-Manazir book written by Ibn-Al-Haitham, this book deals with.
Ans:	Light
Q: 111	who was an English physicist who discovered the neutron?
Ans:	Chadwick
Q: 112	Who measures the strengths of an electric current?
Ans:	Ammeter

Q: 113 Who invented the photography and telegraph?

Ans: Samuel Morse

Q: 114 .... is an instrument which records depth of the ocean.

Ans: Fathometer

Q: 115 Iron is an essential component of ....?

Ans: Blood.

Q: 116 Vitamin C is also known as ....?

Ans: Ascorbic acid.

Q: 117 Vitamin........is essential for vision and its deficiency may lead to night blindness?

Ans: A

Q: 118 Vitamin D is very essential for the growth of children and deficiency may lead to ..... in children.

Ans: Rickets.

Q: 119 Vitamin K is very essential for ....?

Ans: Blood Clothing

Q: 120 Which is essential for the formation of thyroid hormones?

Ans: Iodine

Q: 121 Deficiency of Vitamin B caused?

Ans: Beri Beri

Q: 122 Survey is deceased which is caused by the deficiency of vitamin......?

Ans: Vitamin C

Q: 123 Deficiency of ......may lead to changes in hair color and hair loss.

Ans: Zinc

Q: 124 which are the blood vessels which carry blood towards heart?

Ans: Veins

Q: 125 Arteries carry oxygenated blood with the exception of.....?

Ans: Pulmonary artery.

Q: 126 The main fuel used for nuclear energy is......?

Ans: Uranium.

Q: 127 Which is the unit of power, which is equal to 1000 kilo watts?

Ans: Megawatt.

Q: 128 The Milky Way galaxy is .... Galaxy?

Ans: Spiral.

Q: 129 Stars are ....bodies, situated at great distance from the solar system?

Ans: Luminous

Q: 130 which are those heavenly bodies which revolve round his planets?

Ans: Satellites.

Q: 131 The...... have not their own light but they reflect sunlight?

Ans: Planets

Q: 132 The ....is nearest to the sun and has no moon?

Ans: Mercury

Q: 133 which is the brightest object in the sky and nearest to the earth having no moon?

Ans: Venus

Q: 134 Which is the largest planet in the solar system?

Ans: Jupiter.

Q: 135 Which is the second largest planet of the solar system and having 18 known satellites?

Ans: Saturn

Q: 136 Neptune is a ....Planet?

Ans: Blue

Q: 137 which is a fastest revolving planet and closest plant?

Ans: Mercury

Q: 138 The sun is composed of.....90%........8% and 2% other elements.

Ans: Hydrogen-Helium

Q: 139 The........is the only natural satellite of earth and is the second largest satellite of the solar system.

Ans: Moon

Q: 140 The Lunar eclipse occurs at the time of the ....?

Ans: Night at full Moon

Q: 141 Which is mainly composed of ice and dust and revolve round the sun?

Ans: Comets

Q: 142 Which color has the smallest wavelength?

Ans: Blue

Q: 143 Insulin is an endocrine hormone produced by?

	Pancreas
Ans:	
Q: 144	The chief cause of the global warming is .....?
Ans:	Ozone depletion
Q: 145	The earth is composed of layers which are ......and..........?
Ans:	Crust, Mental, Core.
Q: 146	The earth always rotates from..........to...........?
Ans:	West to East.
Q: 147	The....decrease as the distance from, the equator increases.
Ans:	Temperature.
Q: 148	China discover by........?
Ans:	Marco Polo
Q: 149	when the length of days and nights is equal to each other, it is known as.....?
Ans:	Equinox
Q: 150	Earth is a.............planet.
Ans:	Blue
Q: 151	Color Blindness is a ....?
Ans:	Genetics
Q: 152	The structure of DNA was elaborated by............ in 1953?
Ans:	Watson and Crick
Q: 153	The primary set or deciduous teeth are..... in number?
Ans:	20
Q: 154	Which is stored the bile which is secreted by live?
Ans:	Gallbladder
Q: 155	The longest bone of the body is..........?
Ans:	Femur.
Q: 156	The normal life span of Red blood corpuscles is......?
Ans:	120 days.
Q: 157	Which are the good conductors of heat is evolved?
Ans:	Exothermic
Q: 158	Which are the good conductors of head and electricity?
Ans:	Metals

Q: 159	Metals are usually ....at ordinary temperature?
Ans:	Solid
Q: 160	Brass is an alloy of copper and.......?
Ans:	Zinc
Q: 161	Which are the most abundant elements of universe?
Ans:	Hydrogen
Q: 162	Which is known as the hardest substances?
Ans:	Diamond
Q: 163	The boiling point of water on Kelvin scale is marked at 212F while the freezing point is marked?
Ans:	32F
Q: 164	The unit of force is............?
Ans:	Newton
Q: 165	Which is the unit of pressure in S.I unit System?
Ans:	Pascal
Q: 166	The S.I unit of electric resistance is ....?
Ans:	Ohm
Q: 167	who gave the atomic number?
Ans:	Mosley
Q: 168	The first hydrogen bomb was exploded on an experimental basis in ......?
Ans:	1952
Q: 169	The force exerted per unit area of a body is called.......?
Ans:	Pressure
Q: 170	The formula of bleaching powder is.......?
Ans:	$CaOCL_2$
Q: 171	Pyrometer used for measurement of high........?
Ans:	Temperature.
Q: 172	which device for converting an A.C into direct one?
Ans:	Rectifier
Q: 173	An....... Is the substance made up of mixtures of two or more metals?
Ans:	Alloy
Q: 174	Which Gas filled in the balloon?

Ans: Helium

Q: 175 Which carbonate is used for manufacturing of glass, soap and paper?

Ans: Sodium

Q: 176 The formula of sodium Bicarbonate is ....?

Ans: $NaHCO_3$

Q: 177 Silicon is used as an alloying element with Iron it provides.......?

Ans: Steels

Q: 178 Which is an alloy of Iron with chromium and nickel?

Ans: Stainless steel

Q: 179 Which is used as filament in light bulbs?

Ans: Tungsten

Q: 180 The law of universal gravitation was given by.....?

Ans: Newton

Q: 181 Water has maximum density at........?

Ans: About 14°C or 39°F

Q: 182 Red, Green and blue are...... colors?

Ans: Primary

Q: 183 which is laughing Gas?

Ans: Nitrous oxide

Q: 184 Which is always found in Free State in nature?

Ans: Gold

Q: 185 Solid carbon dioxide commonly known as ....?

Ans: Dry ice

Q: 186 Hydrogen is common in all......?

Ans: Acids

Q: 187 Earth rotation around its axis causes.....?

Ans: Day and night

Q: 188 which is known as the evening star?

Ans: Venus

Q: 189 Sun rises in the east and set in the west due to the ....?

Ans: Rotation of the earth on axis

Scanned By Camera Scanner

Q: 190 Who gives color to the eye?

Ans: Iris

Q: 191 Plants that grow in saline water are called.....?

Ans: Halophytes

Q: 192 short sightedness can be corrected by using..........?

Ans: Concave lens

Q: 192 The acid used in card battery is.........?

Ans: Sulphuric acid.

Q: 193 The first metal used by man was........?

Ans: Copper.

Q: 194 The first metal used by man was..........?

Ans: Copper

Q: 195 What is the chemical name of bleaching powder..........?

Ans: Calcium hypochlorite

Q: 196 Spots on sun and moon were identified by ....?

Ans: Galileo

Q: 197 Which is the unit of inductance?

Ans: Henry

Q: 198 Blue whale is a........?

Ans: Mammals

Q: 199 Who discovered Polonium and Radium?

Ans: Marie and Pierre Curie

Q: 200 Quantum theory was given by..........?

Ans: Max Plank

Q: 201 Which is caused due to deficiency of vitamin B?

Ans: Pellagra

Q: 202 Chadwick discovered ...?

Ans: Neutron

Q: 203 which are connected with transmission of hereditary characters?

Ans: Chromosomes

Q: 204 Human heart plant surgery was firstly introduced by doctor?

Ans:

Q: 205 Light travels faster than sound discovered by ....?

Ans: Al-Beruni

Q: 206 Mthane is also known as ....?

Ans: Marsh gas

Q: 207 which is called short sightedness?

Ans: Myopia

Q: 208 In color blindness, persons are unable to distinguish red from.....?

Ans: Green

Q: 209 First cholera vaccine prepared by.... In 1880?

Ans: Louis Pasteur

Q: 210 Rabies vaccine first prepare by ....?

Ans: Louis Pasteur

Q: 211 Gastric juice produces in..........?

Ans: Stomach

Q: 212 Thread like bodies present in nucleus of cells is called?

Ans: Chromosome

Q: 213 which process is used in atomic bomb?

Ans: Fission

Q: 214 Light waves are.......... Waves?

Ans: Electromagnetic

Q: 215 Hydrogen was discovered by ...... in the year 1776?

Ans: Henry Cavendish

Q: 216 Those are animals which eat up dead animals?

Ans: Scavengers

Q: 217 Plant stores their glucose in the form of ....?

Ans: Starch

Q: 218 Lead pencil contains..........?

Ans: Graphite

Q: 219 Battery invented by..?

Ans: Alexander Volta

Q: 220 Television signals are converted into light signals by............?

Ans: Photo diode

Q: 221 which is an alloy of Zink and Nickel?

Ans: German silver

Q: 222 Night vision possible with the help of.......?

Ans: Infrared rays

Battles of Islam

1. First battle is widen or Abwa in **1 A.H.**
2. Battle of Badr. **2 A.H.**
3. Battle of Uhad.**3 A.H.**
4. Battle of Rajih.**4 A.H.**
5. Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab). **5 A.H**
6. Treaty of Hudaibiya, **6 A.H**
7. Baet e Rizwan, **6 A.H**
8. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, **6 A.H**
9. Fatah e Khaibar **7 A.H**
10. Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings. **7 A.H**
11. Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makah. **8 A.H**
12. Battle of Tabuk. **9 A.H**
13. Hajjat-ul-Wida. **10 A.H**
14. Tragedy of Karbala. **61 A.H**
15. Battle of Badar was fought on **17th Ramzan.**
16. Battle of uhd was fought on **7th Shawal.**
17. Uhd is a **hill.**
18. Yom-ul Furqan is called to **yaom ul Badar.**
19. Fath Mobeen is called to **Sulah Hudaibiah.**
20. Number of soldiers in Badar, **Muslim 313 Kufar 1000.**
21. The first Surah in the Holy Quran is **Surah Al-Fatihah.**
22. The Last Surah in the Holy Quran is **Surah Al-Nas.**
23. The Longest Surah in the Holy Quran is **Surah Al-Baqarah.**
24. The Shortest Surah in the Holy Quran is. **Surah Al-Kauthar.**
25. The number of Prophets whose names are in the Holy Quran is **25.**
26. The total number of Makki Surah is. **86.**
27. The total number Madani Surah are **28.**
28. The angels who are said to be in charge of graves and intial accountability are. **Munakar and Nakeer.**
29. The duty of Hazrat ISrafeel is **to blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgment.**
30. The duty of Hazrat Izrael is **taking the life of living things.**
31. The duty of Hazrat Gibrael is **to convey message to prophets.**
32. The duty of Hazrat Mekail is **In charge of Protection and also to bring rains.**
33. The Holy book Jews is **Torait.**
34. Injeel (Bible) is the Holy Book of **Christians.**
35. Miraj Shareef, this event is occurred on **27th Rajab.**
36. How long The Holy Quran take for its complete revelation? **22 years 5 months and 14 days.**
37. **Rajab** is the seventh month of Islamic year.
38. The significations of 27th Rajab are **Meraj Shareef.**
39. **Ghazwa Tabuk** was the last Ghazwa in which Prophet (PBUH) participated.
40. The police force was set up by: **Hazrat Umar (R.A).**
41. **"Namaz-e-Kusuf"** is offered on the occasion of **Solar Eclipse.**
42. **"Namaz-e-Khusuf"** is offered on the occasion of. **Lunar eclipse.**
43. **"14" Sujoods** are mentioned in the Holy Quran.
44. "Kalimullah" is the title of **Hazrat Moosa (A.S)**

45 "Ruhuallah" is the title of **Hazrat Essa (A.S)**
46 Ghazwa Badar was fought in **2.AH.**
47 70 Infidels (Kufaar) were killed in **Ghazwa Badar.**
48 Holy Prophet (PBUH) died on **June 8, 632 AD.**
49 Holy Prophet (PBUH) died on the day of **Monday.**
50 Khalid bin Waleed was titled of Saifullah **in war of Mutah.**
51 Hazrat Salman Farsi gave the idea of **dig ditch.**
52 Warqa bin Naufel was cousin of **Hazrat Bibi Khadeja (R.A)**
53 Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered his farewell sermon at Arfat on **10th Zulhaj.**
54 The Umayyad developed important centers of ship building in **Alexandria.**
55 The Capital of Iraq is **Bagdad.**
56 Conqueror of Egypt was **Amar Bin Al Aas.**
57 Ghazwa Khyber was fought between **Muslims and Romans.**
58 Battle of Mutah was fought between **Muslims and Romans.**
59 Istanbul is the new name of **Constantinople.**
60 Ameer Muawiya transferred his Capital from Kufa to **Damuscus.**
61 Alexandria is the major sea port of **Egypt.**
62 Babylon is the famous city of **Iraq.**
63 The first woman embraced Islam. **Hazrat Khadia (R.A).**
64 The First grown up man embraced Islam. **Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A).**
65 The first young man to accept Islam **Hazrat Ali (R.A).**
66 The first mosque of Islam is. **Quba in Madina.**
67 The first martyred woman. **Hazrat Summia (R.A)**
68 The first battle fought with mushraqeen. **"Batte of Badar".**
69 The first Caliph of Islam is **Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A).**
70 The First martyred man, **Hazrat Haris Ibn-i-Ali.**
71 The first written constitution is **Misaq-i-Madina.**
72 The First muezzin of Islam **Hazrat Bilal (R.A).**
73 The first Sahabi whose name is mention in the Holy Quran is **Zaid-bin-Haris.**
74 The fasting was made compulsory for the Muslim in **2A.H.**
75 The first Haj was performed in 9th Hijri under the Leadership of **Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A).**
76 Makkah was conquered in. **8th Hijrah.**
77 The treaty of Hudaibia was signed in **6th Hijrah.**
78 Abdullah bin Ubay was a **Hypocrite.**
79 The Largest army that ever marched out of Madina was consisted of **30,000 men.**
80 The largest army that ever marched out of Madina was in **Ghazwa Tabuk.**
81 Jazya means **Poll-tax on non-Muslims.**
82 The Holy prophet (PBUH) was poisoned by a Jewish hostess at the time of. **Conquest of Khyber.**
83 Surah Yasin is the heart of **Holy Quran.**
84 Hazrat Sharjeel **(Raj was the first Katib-e-Wahi).**
85 Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) died in **13th Hijrah.**
86 The First Umayyad Caliph was **Ameer Muawiya.**
87 Hazrat Ali (R.A) martyred at the age of **63.**
88 Hazrat Ali (RA) **Martyred in 40 Hijrah.**
89. Hazrat Umar (RA) ruled for **10 years and 5 months.**
90. The tragedy of Karballa was happened in **61 Hijrah.**

91. During the Orthodox Caliphate, who had the conquest tenure **Hazrat Usman (RA).**
92. During the Orthodox Caliphate whohad the shortest tenure **Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA).**
93. AlAmin means **trustworthy.**
94. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born the year of **Elephant.**
95. The name of Hazrat Amna's father was **Wahab Bin Abd Munaf**
96. Hazrat Abdullah was born **546 AD.**
97. The name of mother of Hazrat Abdullah was **Fatima Bint-e-Amar.**
98. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) had **two foster mothers.**
99. **Hazrat Suiba Aslamiyya (RA)** was the first foster mother of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
100. **Hazrat Halima Sadia (RA)** was the second foster mother of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
101. Surname of Halima Sadia was **Ummay Kabtah.**
102. Hazrat Halima (RA) looked after Holy Prophet (PBUH) for **four years.**
103. The Holy prophet PBUH had **five foster brothers.**
104. Abdul Mutalib Shaybah ibn-e-Hashim belongs to **banu Hashim.**
105. Abdul Mutalib was buried in **Jannat-ul-Mola.**
106. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) had **12 wives.**
107. All the wives of Holy Prophet (PBUH) were also known as **Umm-ul-Momineen.**
108. **Hazrat Khadija Bint-e-Khuwalid (RA)** was the first wife of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
109. Hazrat Khadija belonged to the tribe of **banu Asad.**
110. Hazrat Khadija (RA) received **salutation** from Allah.
111. Hazrat Khadija (RA) died in **619 AD on the 10th of Ramzan.**
112. Hazrat Khadija (RA) buried at **Jannat-ul-Mola in Makkah.**
113. Holy Prophet (PBUH) did not offer funeral prayer of Khadija due **to Allah's will.**
114. **Hazrat Ayesha bint Abu Bakar (RA)** was the third wife of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
115. Hazrat Ayesha bint Abu Bakar (RA) is called **Al-Tayyabeen.**
116. Hazrat Ayesha bint Abu Bakar (RA) was the first women to lead an Islamic army in **Jang-e-Jamal.**
117. The Holy prophet (PBUH) **had four daughters & three sons.**
118. Hazrat Bibi Fatima was born in **605 AD in Makkah.**
119. Hazrat Bibi Fatima is known as **Khatoon-e-Jannat.**
120. Holy Prophet (PBUH) had **three sons in law.**
121. First companion was Hazrat **Abu Bakar (RA).**
122. The second companion was **Hazrat Umar (RA).**
123. The third Companion was **Hazrat Usman (RA).**
124. The fourth Companion was **Hazrat Ali (RA).**
125. The fifth Companion was **Hazrat Talha bin Ubaidullah (RA).**
126. Hajj was made obligatory in **9th Hijri.**
127. There are **three Farz in Hajj.**
128. The first Farz of Hajj is **Ihram.**
129. The second Farz of Hajjs is **Wuquf Arfat.**
130. The 3rd Farz of Hajj is **Tawaf-e-Ziyarah.**
131. The 10th of Zilhajj is known as the day of **sacrifice or Yaoum-e-Nahr.**

A).

st of Khyber.

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Chronological Sequence of Events from 1st A.H to 11 A.H

1 A.H

Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had **54 or 57 Article.**

The charter of Madina was concluded between **Muslims and Jews & other non-Muslims.**

First Ghazwah of Islam was **Widan (Abwa)**, fought in 12th month of first Hijrah.

First Azan was calledout in 1st Hijra.

Prophet addressed **Khutba-e-Jum'aa** for first time in 1st Hijra.

Construction of **Masjid-e-Nabvi** started in Rabiulawal, 1Hijra.

Meesaq-e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.

Holy Prophet offered **1st Eid prayer** in 2nd Hijra.

2nd A.H

Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H in Masjid Qiblatain (Monday, during Zuhr).

Jang Badr occurred in **2 A.H**

Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.

Jihad was allowed in 2nd Hijra.

Soam became obligatory in 2nd Hijra.

Zakat became farz in 2nd Hijra.

Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a commander-in-chief of the Islamic Army in 2nd Hijra.

First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2nd Hijra.

Ali married Fatima in 2nd hijra.

Ghaza Badr was an important event that took place in 2nd Hijra.

3rd A.H

The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.

The **laws of inheritance** were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.

Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3rd Hijra.

4th A.H

Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir **expelled** from Madina in 4th Hijra.

Wine prohibited in 4th Hijra.

The command of Hijab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4 A.H

Gambling was banned in 4th Hijra.

Tayyiumum was obligatory in 4 A.H

5th A.H

Tayyamum allowed in 5th Hijra.

Ablution made obligatory in 5th A.H

The **battle of Trench** was fought in 5th A.H.

The clash of **Banu-al-Mustaliq** occurs in 5th A.H.

The laws about rape were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 5 A.H.

Information of Holy Quran

- Numbers of chapter **30.**
- Numbers of Surah **114.**
- Largest surah is **Al Baqrah.**
- Smallest surah is **Al Kausar.**
- There are **86 Makki surah** in the Holy Quran.
- There are **28 Madani** surah in the Holy Quran

- There are **25 Prophets are mentioned in Holy Quran.**
- There are **6** surahs which start with the name of **Prophets.**
- There are **6236 Ayats** in **the Holy Quran.**
- There are **14 Sajoods** in the **Holy Quran.**
- There are **12 Ghazwat** mentioned in **the Holy Quran.**
- The word **Quran** is mentioned **6 times** in the Holy Quran.
- First **revealed Surah** was **Surah-Al-Alaq.**
- There are **7 stages** in the **Holy Quran.**
- The word **Islam 92 times** has been mentioned in **the Holy Quran.**

Surah In The Name Of The Prophets

1.	Surah **Yousaf**	2.	Surah **Hood**
3.	Surah **Younis**	4.	Surah **Ibrahim**
5.	Surah **Nooh**	6.	Surah **Mohammad**

2nd Hijra

Islamiat General Information

- There were 360 ideas in **the Ka'abah** before the **advent of the Islam.**
- **Habul** was the **idol of the Quresh.**
- **Riles of pre-Islamic Iran** were called **"Shahanshah"**
- **Yasrab** was the old name of **Madina.**
- **Bakka** was the old name of **Makkah.**
- **Hazrat Amina (R.A)** died when the Holy **Prophet (BBUH)** was only six Years old.
- The title of **Holy Prophet (PBUH)** was **al-sadiq, al-amin.**
- **Al-Ameen** means **trustworthily.**
- The **foster parents** of the Holy **Prophet (PBUH)** were **Harith and Haleema.**
- The **Holy Prophet (PBUH)** had **II parental Uncle.**
- **Hazrat Khadijah bint Khuwaylid** was **the first woman to accept Islam.**
- **Hazrat Khadija (R.A)** was **15 years older than the Holy Prophet (PBUH).**
- **The eldest daughter** of the Holy **Prophet (PBUH) was Hazrat Zainab.**
- **Mosque of Zarar** was **demolished by Prophet.**
- **4 Kings accepted Islam** when the Holy **prophet sent them letters.**
- **Hashim** was grandfather of Prophet & Brother of **Abdul Mutalib.**
- Companions of **Prophet** at **Hudabiya were 1400.**
- **Hazrat Khadija** and Hazrat Abu Talib **died in 619 AD.**
- **Prophet** preached openly in **4th Nabvi.**
- **Youngest** daughter of prophet was **Fatima (R.A).**
- **Seal** of prophet was made of **Silver.**
- First to migrate to Madina (First Mahajur) was **Abdul Salam.**
- The grave of the **Holy Prophet** was prepared by **Hazrat Abu Talha (R.A).**
- The largest idol named **Habal.**
- Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered **360.**
- **Bilal** called first aazan of **Fajr prayer.**
- **Qasim** was the first child of the **Holy Prophet** to be born.

- **Holy prophet** labored in the formation of **Masjid-e-Quba.**
- **Masjid-e-Zrar** was built by Hypocrites at **Madina.**
- **Friday** is known a **Sayeed ul Ayam.**
- **Shab-e-Barat** is celebrated on thye **15th night** of Shaban.
- **Sheema** was the foster sister of Holy prophet.
- **Cave of Hira** is 3 miles from Makkah.
- Social boycott of Banu Hasim took place in **7th Nabvi.**
- Social boycott continued for **3 years.**
- **First Azan** was called out in **1.AH**
- Change in the Qibla occurred after **18 month of Hijrat.**
- **Prophet** visited Taif in **10th Nabvi.**
- Bibi **Amina** suckled Prophet for **3 years.**
- **Qibla** now-a-days is called **Khana-e-Kaba.**
- **Bait-e-Rizwan** took place in **6th Hijrah.**
- **Cave** of Hira is in **Jabal-e-Noor** Mountain.
- 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at **last Hajj.**
- Last migrate to Madina was **Abbas (R.A).**
- Abu Lulu Feroz, the slave, martyred to Hazrat **Umar Farooque (R.A).**
- Hazrat **Ali** (R.A) married to Fatima (R.A) in **2nd Hijrah.**
- Hazrat **Ali** (R.A) was martyred on **21st of Ramzan.**
- Hazrat **Umar** established department of Police.
- First **Census** of Islamic world in **Hazrat Umar's period.**
- **Slalh-udin** Ayoubi conquered **Bait-ul-Maqadas.**
- Shaikh **Abdul Qadir** Jilani is buried at **Baghdad.**
- In **4th AH** wine was prohibited.
- In **8th AH** Interest was prohibited.
- First method of revelation of **Quran wahi.**
- Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran **Zaid bin Haris.**
- **Paradise** is mentioned in Quran for **150 times.**
- **Ark** of Nooh stopped at **Judi Mountain** (Turkey).
- **Nation** of Nooh worshipped **5 idols.**
- **Pigeon** was sent for **950** search of land by Hazrat Nooh.
- **Nooh** lived for **950** years.
- Teacher of **Moosa** was **Shoaib.**
- Elder brother of Moosa was **Haroon (AS).**
- **Grave** of Dawood is in **Israel.**
- The number of **Ashab-e-Kahf** was 7.
- **Nation** of Samood was preached by **Saleh.**

Titles Of Prophets / Sahabas

- **Safiullah** is the title of **Hazrat Adam (AS).**
- **Khaliftullah** is the title of **Hazrat Dawood (AS).**
- **Najiuullah** is the title of **Hazrat Nooh (AS)**
- **Khalilullah** is the title of **Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).**
- **Zabihullah** is the title of **Hazrat Ismail.**

- **Kalimullah** is the title of **Hazrat Moosa (AS).**
- **Roohululla** is the title of **Hazrat Essa (AS).**
- **Rasoolullah** is the title of **Hazrat Muhammad (SAWW).**
- **Sadique** is the title of Hazrat **Abu Bakar (RA).**
- **Farooque** is the title of **Hazrat Umar (RA).**
- **Ghani** is the title of **Hazrat Usman (RA).**
- **Assadullah** is the title of **Hazrat Ali (RA)**
- **Syed-ul-Shuhda** is the title of **Hazrat Ameer Hamza (RA).**
- **Saifullah** is the title of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA).
- **Mozin-e-Islam** is the title of **Hazrat Bilal (RA).**
- **Khadim-e-Rasool** is the title of **Hazrat Annas (RA).**

First in Islam

- The first mosque **Quba** mosque in Madinas.
- The first martyred **woman** is **Summia** (RA).
- The first woman embraced Islam Hazrat **Khadija** (RA).
- The first **grown-up** man embraced iislam Hazrat **Abu Bakar** (RA).
- The first written constitution is **Misaq-e-Madina**
- The **first Hajj** was performed in 9th Hijri Under the leadership of Hazrat **Abu Bakar** (RA).
- The first **fasting** was made Compulsory in **2 AH.**
- The first **Mozin** of Islam is Hazrat **Bilal** (RA).
- The first poet who read **naat** Hazrat **Hassaan** bin Sabit.
- The first **slave** who embraced Islam was **Zaid Bin Haris**.
- The **first Ashra** of Ramzan is **Rehmat**.
- The **second Ashra** of Ramzan is **Maghfirat**.
- The **Third Ashra** of Ramzan is **Nijat**.
- Ghazwaa **Khandaq** is also known as Ghazwa **Ahzab.**
- Ghazwa **Badar** is also known **Furqan**.
- Hazrat **Ali** (RA) is the first Cousin & son-in-law of the Holy **Prophet (SAWW).**
- Hazrat **Ali (RA)** did not take part of **Tabook** expedition.
- Hazrat **Ali** (RA) married to Hazrat Fatima (RA) in **2 AH.**
- Hazrat **Ali** (RA) drafted the treaty of the **Hudaibiya.**
- Hazrat **Ali** (RA) was martyred by **Abdur Rehman ibn Muljim.**
- Hazrat **Ali** (RA) was titled **Asadullah** by Prophet (SAWW).
- Hazrat **Adam** (AS) is mentioned **25 times** in the Holy Quran.
- Hazrat **Ismail** (AS) is the mentioned **12 times** in the Holy Quran.
- Hazrat **Moosa** (AS) is the mentioned **136 times** in the Holy Quran.
- **Jannat** is mentioned **150 times** in the Holy Quran.
- Name of "**Allah**" is the mentioned **2697 times** in the Holy Quran.
- The word **Shaytan** has been mentioned **88 times** in the Holy Quran.

Six Kalimas

1. Kalima **Tayyab**
2. Kalima **Shahadat**
3. Kalima **Tamjeed**
4. Kalima **Toheed**
5. Kalima **Astaghfar**
6. Kalima **Radekufar**

Beliefs of Islam

- Belief in **Almighty God (Allah).**
- Belief in the **Messengers of God** (Allah).
- Belief in the **Revealed Book.**
- Belief in the **Angels.**
- Belief in the Day of **Judgment**.
- Belief in **Pre measurement.**
- Belief in **rebirth after death**.

Pillars of Islam

- Profession of faith (**Shahada**) 1st kalmia.
- **Prayer** (Salat).
- **Zakat** (Alms).
- **Fasting** (Sawm).
- **Pilgrimage** (Hajj).

Holy Books

Holy Book	Revealed on
Torait	Hazrat **Moosa** (AS)
Zaboor	Hazrat **Dawood** (AS)
Injeel	Hazrat **Essa** (AS)
Quran Pak	Hazrat **Muhammad** (SAWW)

Progeny of the Holy Prophet

Sons:

- Hazrat **Qasim** (RA)
- Hazrat **Ibrahim** (RA)
- Hazrat **Abdullah** (RA)

Daughters:

- Hazrat **Fatima** (RA) → Wife of Hazrat **Ali** (RA)
- Hazrat **Zainab** (RA) → Wife of Hazrat **Abual As ibne Al-Rabi**
- Hazrat **Ruqayya** (RA) → Wife of Hazrat **Usman**
- Hazrat **Umm-e-Kalsoom** (RA) → Wife of Hazrat **Usman**

Wives Of The Holy Prophet Muhammad (Saww): امهات المؤمنین

1. Hazrat Bib **Khadija** (RA)
2. Hazrat Bib **Sawdah** (RA)
3. Hazrat Bib **Aisha** (RA) Daughter of Hazrat **Abu Bakar** (RA)
4. Hazrat Bibi **Hafsa** (RA) Daughter of **Hazrat Umar** (RA)
5. Hazrat Bibi **Zaynab** binte Khuzaymah (RA)
6. Hazrat Bibi **Umm-e-Salma** (RA)
7. Hazrat Bibi **Zaynab** Binte Jahsh (RA)
8. Hazrat Bibi **Jawayriya** (RA)
9. Hazrat Bibi **Umm-e-Habiba** (RA)
10. Hazrat Bibi **Safiyyah** (RA)
11. Hazrat Bibi **Maymunah** (RA)
12. Hazrat Bibi **Rehana** (RA) (Concubine)
13. Hazrat Bibi **Maria** (RA) (Concubine)

عشرہ مبشرہ

1.حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضہ بن عثمان
2.حضرت عمر رضہ بن خطاب
3.حضرت عثمان رضہ بن عفان
4.حضرت علی رضہ بن ابو طالب
5.حضرت عبدالرحمان رضہ بن عوف
6.حضرت طلحہ بن عبیداللہ
7.حضرت زبیر رضہ بن عوام
8.حضرت سعد رضہ بن ابی وقاص
9.حضرت سعید رضہ بن زید
10..حضرت ابو عبیدہ ابن الجراح رضہ

صحاح ستہ

1.صحیح مسلم
2.صحیح بخاری
3.سنن ابو داؤد
4.سنن ابی ماجہ
5.سنن نسائی
6.جامع ترمذی

Sources of Sharia

.1	Quran	۱. قرآن
.2	Hadith	۲. حدیث
.3	Ijmaa	۳. اجماع
.4	Qiyaas	۴. قیاس
.5	Ijtehaad	۵. اجتہاد

Al-Quran

1. The word Quran means **Read One**
2. **114** total number of Surah.
3. Surah means **city of Refuge**
4. **86** Makki Surah.
5. **558** Rukus.
6. **Al-Baqrah** is the longest Surah.
7. **Al-Kausar** is the shortest Surah.
8. **Al-Nass** is the last Surah.
9. **14 bows** are in Quran.
10. **Five** verses were reveled in the first wahy.
11. **Namaz** commanded in Quran for **700 times**.
12. **Al-Mudassar**-2nd Revealed Surah.
13. **Al-Muzamil** 3rd Revealed Surah.
14. **Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs**.
15. **Three Surah starts with** Curse.
16. Hazrat Osman was the **first Hafiz of the Holy Quran**
17. **12 Ghazwahs** described in Holy Quran (total 27)
18. **Ghar-e-Sor** is mentioned in **Surah Al-Tauba**.
19. **Al-Nasar** is known as **Surah Widah**.
20. **Hujjaj Bin Yousif** applied diacritical point in **Quran**.
21. Complete revelation in **23 Years**.
22. **Longest Ayat** of Holy Quran is **Ayatul Kursi**
23. **6 Surah start** with the name of prophets.
24. Surah maryam wholly revealed for a **woman**.
25. **Taurat** was the first revealed book.
26. There are **7 stages** in Holy Quran.
27. First Muslim interpreter of Quran in **Enlish is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem**.
28. **Hafiz Lakhvi** translated Holy Quran **in Punjabi**
29. **Second Longest** Surah is **Ashrah/Al-Imran**.
30. **Fatiaha** means opening.
31. **First Surah** revealed in Madina was **surah Fatiha**.
32. **First complete Madni Surah** is Baqarah.
33. Angles mentioned in **Quran are 7**

1. First Complete **Madni Surah is Baqarah**.
2. Surah Inaam **means Camel**.
3. Surah **Ankaboot** means Spider.
4. The major part of Quran is **revealed at night time**.
5. Generally, aaayat of **Sajida occour in Makki Surahs**.
6. Torait mean **Light**.
7. Ikhlas means **Purity**.
8. Surah Rahman **is in 27th Para**.
9. Al-Alaq means **Clod of Blood**.
10. Bride of Quran is **Rhaman Surah**
11. Quran is the greatest **miracle of Prophet**.
12. First Sindhi translation of Quran by **Aakhud Azizullah Halai**
13. Quran is written **in Prose & Poetry**.
14. Injeel means **Good News**.
15. Ablution made **obligatory in 5th A.H**
16. Procedure of ablution is present **in Surah Maidah**.
17. Interest was **prohibited in 8th A.H**
18. Kashf means **Vision.**
19. Number of angles of hell is **19**.
20. Gate-Keeper of hell is **Malik**.
21. Gate-Keeper of heaven is **Rizwan**.
22. A tree in hell emerging from its base is **Zakoon**.
23. Heaven on earth was built by **Shadad**.
24. **Ibless** means – disappointed **Evil one.**
25. **48** total numbers of Rakats are in **Farz prayer.**
26. **Fajar and Isha were** essential in the early period of Islam.
27. **Kasoof** is a prayer of **Solar Eclipse**
28. **Muzdalfa** is called Sacred Monument in Quran.
29. **Wahi** means **Hidden Message**
30. Injeel belonged to **Prophet Hazrat Essa (A.S)**
31. In **Zaboor** Muhammad (PBUH) were called '**Farooq**'
32. **Janat ul Moala** is a graveyard in MACCA.
33. The Largest Idol named Habal.
34. **Friday** is known as **Sayeed ul Ayam**.
35. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jillani is buried at **Baghdad**.
36. Eid Namaz is **Wajib**
37. **Tahajud** means **abandon Sleep**.
38. **Salat Juma** became Farz in **Madina.**
39. Islam has **2** major sects.
40. Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of **Islam**.
41. There are four Schools of thoughts of **Islamic Law**.
42. Karam-ul-Katibin means **Illustrious Writers.**
43. Eid Namza is **Wajib**.
44. Jalsa is **Wajib**
45. Two persons are required for a **Jamait Prayer**.
46. Five Salat made compulsory **in 10th Nabvi**.

1. Zakat mentioned along with Namza in the Quran **32 times.**
2. Ushere means **1/10**
3. KHums **1/5**
4. 25 doors are of **Majsd-e-Haram.**
5. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah is **stated in Surah Fatih**.
6. Illat is the part of **Qias**.
7. The prophet's stamp comprises of '**Allah, Rasool, Muhammad**'.
8. Muslims are the best of all due to **Moderation.**
9. **Badr** is a village.
10. **Uhd** is a hill.
11. Youm-ul-Furqan is called **to Yom ul Badar**.
12. Badar was fought for **3 times.**
13. Martyr of Badr **Muslims 14 kufar 70**
14. Kyber was captured in **20 Days**
15. At Meeqat, Hujjaj assume the state of **Ihram**
16. The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is **Ihram**
17. Actual colour of Hajr-e-Aswad was **White.**
18. Muzdalfa is located b/w **Mina and Arfat**.
19. To throw stones at three spots is called **Rami**
20. Tawaf-e-Qadoom is the first Tawaf on **presence at Kaaba**
21. **Quba Mosque** has been mentioned in **Surah Tauba**.

Namaz

- The number of Rakaats in all five-time prayer is 48.
- Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Moon eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Kasoof is offered for Solar Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for rain.
- Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in 1. A.H.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.
- Holy Prophet offered first Eid Prayer in 2 A.H.
- Eid Namaz is Wajib.
- Fajar & Isha were essential in the early period of Islam.
- Tahajud mean abandon sleep.
- Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
- Jalsa is short pause between two sajdas.
- A person who performs prayer alone is Munfarid.
- Farz in Wuzu= 4 Sunnats = 14
- Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types.
- Jumma Prayer is Farz Salat.
- Two persons are required for a Jamat Prayer.
- Salat-e-Jumma became farz in Madina.
- Salat-e-Istakhara is offered for coming Hajat.
- Salat-e-Hajat is offered for Prevailing Hajat.

- Salat-e-Khauf offered during war.
- The Jumma prayer is compulsory for Muslim.
- The parts of prayer (Salat) which are compulsory are called Farz.
- The part of prayer (Salat) which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to do is called Sunnat.
- The Funeral Prayer is Farz-e-Kaffaya.
- On Judgment Day **Namaz** will be asked first.
- Namaz was ordered on 27th Rajab 10th Hijri on the occasion of **Meraj.**
- Namaz makes the difference between Kufaar and Islam.
- In 5 Hijra Wazoo was ordered.
- In 1 Hijra Azan was started.

Zakat

- Zakat literally means Purification.
- Zakat is the 3rd Fundamental pillar of Islam.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar said "No Difference between Salat and Zakat.
- Caliph Hazrat Abu Bakar R.A did Jihad on the issue of Zakat.
- Without Zakat the prayer is useless.
- Person who is liable to pay Zakat is called Sahib-e-Nisab.
- 5 Camels render to pay Zakat.
- 40 Goats render to pay Zakat.
- 40 Sheep render to pay Zakat.
- Jiziya is also called Poll Tax on **non-Muslims.**
- 1/5th of the produce of mine owners have to pay.
- The meaning of Khums is 1/5th.
- Zakat is payable on gold of 7.5 tolas.
- Zakat is payable on silver of 52.5 tolas.
- Nisab for irrigated produce is 10/100.
- Zakat was obligatory in 2 A.H
- Number of head for distribution of Zakat are 8/
- Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran 32 Times.
- Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 82 times.
- Parents, Husband, wife and children are not entitled to get Zakat.

Fasting

- Literally Roza (Fasting) means "To Stop".
- The fasting became compulsory in 2nd A.H for the first time.
- The function of fasting is "To Purify heart from worldly desires".
- The commandment for observing fast has been stipulated in the Surah Al-Baqarah.
- To feed 60 people is atonement for breaking the fast.
- Taraweeh means to rest.
- Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.
- Hazrat Umar R.A arranged the Namaz-e-Taraweeh.
- Wajib means ordained.

- 1st Ashra of Ramzan is called Ashra-e-Rahmat.
- 2nd Ashra of Ramzan is called Ashra-e-Maghfirat.
- 3rd Ashra of Ramzan is called Ashra-e-Najat.

Hajj

- Hajj means to intend.
- Hajj made compulsory in 9 A.H.
- Hajj ordained in Surah Al-Hajj.
- The Holy Prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.
- Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj.
- At mina ritual of offering sacrifice is performed.
- Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj.
- Holy Prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj.
- Running between Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.
- Muzdalfah, it is called Wuquf.
- Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj.
- Hazrat Ibraheem A.S & Hazrat Ismail A.S rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.
- In Hajj there are 3 obligations (Farz).
- Yaum-e-Arfa is called to Hajj day.
- Three upright stones are called Jamarat.
- From Mina Muzdalfa is three miles away.
- The day of sacrifice during Hajj is called Yum-e-Nehr.
- The ARkans of Hajj: There are two Rukns, Stay at Arafat and tawaf-e-Kaaba.
- Stone of Kabba wall, Hajjar-e-Aswad is kissed.
- The number of Khutbas during the Hajj is one.
- Rami are held at Mina.
- Talbiah is stopped after Rami.

Hadith Mubarak

- Hazrat Abu Huraira R.A the member of Ashaab-e-Sufah who had narrated maximum Ahadis.
- Hazrat Abu Hurraira wrote 5374 narrations of Ahadis.
- The book of narration which Abdullah bin Umar wrote is name as Sahifah-e-Saadiqah.
- Sayings of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) are called Hadith.
- Actions of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) are called Sunnat.
- The word Hadis is derived from Tahdis.
- Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar R.A used to write down every word of the Holy Prophet's speech.
- 40,000 Ahadis does Musnad of Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal contains.
- Al-Mauta contains 1720 Ahadis.
- Imam Malik bin Anas was the compiler of Al-Mautah.
- Imam Malik bin Anas was the founder of the Maaliki School of Law.
- Imam Maalik is the first authority for the compilation of Ahadis.
- An authentic Hadis is called 'Sahih'.
- Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 Ahadis.

- Sahih Bukhari is the most authentic book on Hadis literature.
- Sahih Bukhari is the second book, after the Holy Quran for the Muslim world.
- Hadis is the narration and record of the Sunnah.
- Religion of Hazrat Adam A.S was Islam.
- Fundamentals of Islam are five.
- Tauheed is Oneness of Allah.
- Literally the word Islam means Submission to Allah.
- Islam religion is the favorite of Allah according to the Holy Quran.
- The word opposite to Tauheed is Shirk.
- The angels are created out of Noor.
- The most important subject of the Holy Book is Human being.

Miscellaneous Information

- Islam is kissing of Hajr-e-Aswad.
- Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- First institution of Islam is Suffah.
- Haq Mahar in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.
- Jannat-ul-Baqi is situated in Madina.
- Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.
- Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.
- Salah uddin Ayubi conquered Bait-ul-Muqadas.
- The first Namaz to be made Farz was Tahajjud Namaz which was later made Nafil.
- Masjid-e-Zarar was built by Hypocrites at Madina.
- Friday is known as Sayyad-ul-Ayam.
- Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at Baghdad.
- The first Mujaddid of Islam is Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz.
- The first biography on the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) is written by Ibn-e-Hisham.
- Fay is income from town lands.
- Illat is part of "Qias".
- Quba Masjid has been mentioned in Surah Tauba.
- Qibla means anything in front.
- Kitab-ul-Kharaj was written by Imam Abu Yousuf..
- Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the 15th night of Shaban.
- In Imaan-e-Mufassil essential beliefs are 7 in number.
- The reward of Namaz-e-Ishraq prayer is equal to the reward of Hajj or Umrah.

Prophets of Islam

- Iblees is requested Allah to allow him to exist freely until the Day of Judgment.
- Hazrat Nooh A.S is called Adam-e-Sani.
- The name Hazrat Ibraheem's A.S younger son was Hazrat Ishaq A.S.
- Hazrat Nooh A.S got prophet hood at the age of 40.
- Ark of Hazrat Nooh A.S stopped at Judi Mountain. (Turkey)
- Azaab of Mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Hazrat Ibrahim A.S.

- Hazrat Ismail A.S is called Abu-al-Arab.
- Mother of Hazrat Ismail A.S was Hajrah.
- Hazrat Ibraheem A.S 86 years old when Hazrat Ismail A.S was born.
- Hazrat Yaqoob A.S has title of Israel.
- Hazrat Yahya A.S was sent to people of Jordan.
- Hazrat Moosa A.S was granted 9 miracles.
- Hazrat Musa crossed **Red sea.**
- The prophet mentioned most of times in the Holy Quran are **Hazrat Musa.**
- Grave of Hazrat Musa is in **Israel.**
- Hazrat Musa (A.S) had only one brother named **Hazrat Haroon (A.S)**
- **4** Prophets Were Sent To **Bani Israeel**.
- Hazrat Saleh invented **Soap.**
- Hazrat Zakriya was **Carpenter.**
- Suleman & Dawood understood language of the **birds.**
- Hazrat Younus was eaten by **Shark Fish**
- Grave of Dawood is in Israel
- The number of Ashab-e-Kah was 7
- Issa was the cousin of **Yahya**
- Prophet Dawood has the title of **Najeebullah**
- Prophet Jesus crist is called **Rooh-ul-Ullah**
- Hazrat Musa was **Kalimullah**
- After seven days' continuous rain and storm the nation of **Hood destroyed.**
- Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to **Samood.**
- **3 Sahifay** were revealed to **Ibrahim**
- Yousaf was the son **Yaqoob.**
- Shoaib called Speaker of the **Prophets (Khateeb ul Ambiya)**
- Shoaib got blinded for weeping over destruction of his **nation.**
- Uzair reassembled all couples of **Taurait.**
- Taloot was the father-in-law of **Dawood.**
- Dawood was good player of **flute.**
- Younis remained in flash for **40 days.**
- Dawood is called as **Najeeb Ullah**
- Idress was the first man to learn to **write.**
- Dawood is buried at **Jerusalem**.
- Idress used the **first pen**

Islamiat Most Repeated 200 Questions (1 Liner)

1. **Bait-e-Rizwan** was made to take the revenged **Hazrat Usman**
2. **Adam** is a word of **syriani**
3. The height of **Hazrat Adam (AS)** was. **90 feet.**
4. **Hazrat Shees** was the youngest son of. **Hazrat Adam**
5. (03) **Shahif** was revealed to. **Hazrat Ibrahim.**
6. The **Soap** was made by-first of all. **Hazrat Salih.**
7. **Hazrat Yousaf (AS)** remained in the well for **3 Days**
8. **Hazrat Uzair (AS)** Slept for a 100 years and again woke up.
9. **Mehmood Ghaznavi** was called as the **Kidnapper of the Scholar**
10. **Rabia Basry** was born **95 AH**
11. **Imam Bukhari** was born in **194 AH**
12. **The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore** was built by **Aurangzeb.**
13. **Hazrat Yousaf** was put into jail by the **king of Egypt for 5 years.**
14. **Hazrat Ayoub (AS)** was famous for **Patience.**
15. **Hazrat Umar (R.A)** adopted the little of **Ameer-ul-Momineen.**
16. **Hazrat Yousaf (AS)** had the knowledge of **interpretation.**
17. **Hazrat Umar (R.A)** would have been **prophet of dreams.**
18. **Hazrat Umar (R.A) added the word** الصلوٰۃ خیرمن النوم
19. **Hazrat Usman (R.A)** added **Second Azam for Friday prayers.**
20. **Hazrat Umar (R.A)** levied **Zakat on horses.**
21. **Hazrat Shoaib (AS)** got blind weeping over the **destruction of his nation.**
22. **Hazrat Dawood (AS)** was a **good player of Flute.**
23. **Hazrat Zakriya** was **Carpenter.**
24. **Hazrat Sulaiman** earned his living by **making wallets.**
25. **Wahab bin Munaba** was **maternal grandfather of Holy Prophet.**
26. **'Hisab al Jabr wal Muqablah'** was written by **Muhammad bin Musa Al-Khwarizmi.**
27. **Jabir Bin Hayan** is the first great **Arab Alchemist.**
28. **Abul Hassan Ali Al-Masudi** is the **Herodotus of Arabs.**
29. The first biography on the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) is by **Ibn-e-Hisham.**
30. **Halaku Khan** captured Baghdad in: **1258 AD**
31. The title of **Miftah-ul-Khayr** was of Abbasid caliph: **Mamoon**
32. **The first attack on Constantinople** was conducted by the Muslims in the reign in: **Muawiyya**
33. **The pact of Madina** was signed between **Jews and Muslims.**
34. The Abbasid capital was removed from **Baghdad to 'Samarra',** a newly founded city in **836,** during the reign of **Mutasim Billah.**
35. The last **Fatimid** ruler was **Al-Adid.**
36. The total period of **Abbasids** caliphate was **508 years.**
37. **Salah-ud-Din Ayubi** emerged as the hero of the Muslim in **Third Crusade.**
38. The great mosque of **Damascus** was built by **Waleed I.**
39. The city of constructed on the bank of the river **Tigris** is **Baghdad.**
40. The **"Barber"** tribes were resident of **North Africa.**
41. The largest number of **'Ahadith'** was reported by **Hazrat Abu Huraira (RA).**
42. The height of **Hazrat Adam (AS)** was **90 feet.**
43. **Hazrat Shees (AS)** was the youngest son of **Hazrat Adam (AS).**
44. **Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons** were made by first of all by **Hazrat Idrees (AS).**

1. 30 Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS).
2. Hazrat Nuh (AS) was called Abul Bashir Sani.
3. The nation of Samood was preached by Hazrat Salih (AS).
4. Hazrat Hajira was wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (AS) and the sister of Hazrat Loot (AS).
5. 3 Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).
6. The nation of Hazrat Nuh (AS) worshiped Five idols.
7. The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of Samood.
8. The soap was made by first of all Hazrat Salih (AS).
9. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was the son of Hazrat Yaqoob (AS).
10. Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) suffered from blindness in his old age.
11. Israel was the son of Hazrat Ishaq (AS).
12. The nation of Hazrat Loot (AS) was destroyed by rain of stones.
13. Hazrat Ibrahim's (AS) grave is found in Syria.
14. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) remained in the well for 3 days.
15. The mountain would break by the miracle of Hazrat Yaqoob (AS).
16. Hazrat Musa (AS) married the daughter of the Prophet Hazrat Shoaib (AS).
17. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was thrown into a well by his brothers, at that time his age was 15 years.
18. After sleeping for a 100 years Hazrat Uzair (AS) woke up again.
19. As a result of Hazrat Zakariya (AS) prayer the Hazrat Yahya (AS) was born.
20. Sheikh Ahmed of Sir Hand was given the title of Mujadid Alf Sani by Maulana Abdul Hakeem.
21. Hazrat Umar (RA) adopted the title of Ameer-ul-Momineen for the first time.
22. Hazrat Loot (AS) was the maternal grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (AS).
23. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) and Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) met each other after a period of 40 years.
24. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was put into jail by the king of Egypt. He remained behind the bars for 5 years.
25. The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was built by Aurangzeb.
26. Hazrat Umm-e-Salma (RA) was alive at the time of Karbala Tragedy.
27. Imam Bukhari was born in 194 AH.
28. Hazrat Essa (AS) cured the victims of leprosy as a miracle.
29. Hazrat Shoaib (AS) wept too much over the destruction of his nation that he got blinded.
30. Hazrat Musa (AS) commits a murder at the age of 30.
31. The army of Pharaoh was pursuing the Israelites; Hazrat Musa (AS) crossed the Red Sea.
32. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) earned his living by making wallets.
33. The Woodkeeper bird conveyed the message of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) to the Queen Saba.
34. Hazrat Yunus (AS) remained in the abdomen of the fish for 40 days.
35. Hazrat Zakariya (AS) was the carpenter.
36. Hazrat Essa (AS) was the cousin of Hazrat Yahya (AS).
37. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) knew the language of the birds.
38. Hazrat Dawood (AS) was a good player of flute.
39. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to Hashmi Family.
40. In the beginning Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) worked as a shepherd for Banu Saad.
41. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) the companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of "The sword of Allah".
42. Muhammad bin Ismaeel was the name of Imam Bukhari.
43. Khateeb-ul-Ambia was the title of Hazrat Shoaib (AS).
44. Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered at the time of lunar eclipse.

1. Cave Hira is in the An-Noor Mountain.
2. Prophet Muhamamd (PBUH) lived in Madina for 10 years.
3. Hazrat Ali (RA) was martyred in 40 Hijrah.
4. Palestine country is called the "Land of Prophets".
5. In Hajj, touching the Black Stone is called Istilam.
6. Al-Namal Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice.
7. Al-Maidah Surah contains the orders about Wuzu, Ghusal and Tayammum.
8. Masjid Qiblatain is in Madina.
9. In Hajj, stoning the Devil is called Ramee.
10. In Hajj, traveling seven times between Mount Safa and Mount Marwah, is called Sayee.
11. Relation between Prophet Moosa (AS) and Prophet Haroon (AS): Brothers
12. Zarar mosque was demolished by Prophet (PBUH)
13. Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 A.D.
14. Jew killed by Ali (R.A) is Khyber was Marhab.
15. Hazrat Abbas (R.A) is the Uncle of Prophet (S.A.W).
16. Religion of Najashi was Christian.
17. Battle of Tabuk was fought against Egyptians.
18. Prophet (S.A.W) stayed in the cave of 'Sor' for 3 days.
19. Ummey Kalsoom (R.A) was the daughter of Ali (R.A)
20. Hazrat Ali (R.A) didn't take part in Tabook.
21. Hazrat Jafar Tayyar (R.A) was the brother of Hazrat Ali (R.A).
22. Fort of Khyber was conquered by Ali (R.A).
23. Chengaz Khan was from Mangolia.
24. Baghdad was established by Mansur.
25. Sidratul Muntaha means Tree of Noor.
26. Goods meant for trading are Liable to pay Zakat.
27. Ghazwa-e-Badr is also known as Furqan.
28. Ghazwa banu Nazir took place in Rabi-ul-Awal 4 A.H
29. An Angle who is appointed at heaven is called Rizwan.
30. There 150 times mentioned the holy Quran about Jannat
31. There are seven words in first kalma.
32. Salat-e-Kisoof was offered in 5 Hijrah.
33. There are 26 Prophet's names mentioned in Quran.
34. Khalid Bin Waleed belongs to Bannu Makhzoom.
35. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in Madina.
36. Surah-e-Namal has twice in Quran.
37. Eid-ul-Fitar has been proclaimed in 2 Hijri.
38. Weena Pataka is religious book of Buddism.
39. Torait is the old book of testament.
40. There was 360 total number of idols were fixed around the Kaaba.
41. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born about three thousand years, after Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).
42. Hazrat Umer (R.A) embraced Islam in 616 A.D.
43. Palestine is kwon as the land of Prophets.
44. Zou-Shadatian is the title of Hazrat Khuzaima Bin Sabit.
45. Tahleel means Recitation of First Kalma.
46. According to Islamic Calendar 8th Month is Shaban.

1. Splitting of the Moon occurred in **Mina**.
2. A male is confined/wrapped in **three (03)** dressed sheets.
3. Amount of Zakat cannot be used in **Mosque**.
4. Jehad become mandatory in **2 AH**
5. **Hazrat Sumaya (RA)** was the first martyred of Islam in women.'
6. **Islam** means **Kissing Hajre Aswad**
7. There are **114 Surahs** in the Quran.
8. The Nisab of Zakat on gold is **71/2**.
9. A verse of the holy Quran indicates the name of **Hazrat Zaid**.
10. A Muslim female is confined in **Five Sheets**.
11. The original name of Imam Bukhari is **Muhammad Bin Ismail**.
12. Makkah was conquered in **8 A.H**.
13. Jami-i-Quran is taken for **Hazrat Usman (R.A)**
14. Gathering on Arfat during Hajj is made on **9th Zil Hajj**.
15. There are **Seven (07) stages** in the Holy Quran.
16. The First Writer of **Wahi** in Quraish is **Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit (R.A)**
17. Kitab-ul-Assar is compiled by **Imam Abu Hanifah (R.A)**.
18. Namaz-e-Istisqa is prayer for **Rain.**
19. **Hazrat Abbas** is a 'Saqi Zam Zam'.
20. The 'Kissing of Hajr-e-Aswad' is called **Istelam**.
21. **Ramadan** is the 9th number in the Islamic Calendar.
22. Khateeb-ul-Anbia is a title of **Hazrat Shoaib**.
23. **Hazrat Umer (R.A)** appointed as custodian of **Bait-ul-Mal.**
24. The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of **Interest**.
25. A verse of the Holy Qura indicates the name of **Hazrat Zaid (R.A)**.
26. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in **Madian**.
27. Wealth obtained from a mine is liable to **Khumus**.
28. Hajr-e-Aswad means **Black stone**
29. Meaning of Al-Hadi mentined in the Holy Quran is **The Guide**.
30. Surah Al-Feel is named after **Elephant**.
31. Caliphs Hazrat Usman added 2nd **Azan for Friday Prayers**.
32. Ghazwah-e-Khyber was fought in **7 A.H**.
33. Duration of Hazrat Abu Bakar R.A caliphate was **2 Years**.
34. Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jillani Belong to **Baghdad**.
35. Hazrat Adam (A.S) was **created on Friday**.
36. Abdul Bashar is called to **Hazrat Adam**.
37. Age of Adam at the time of his death **950 Years**.
38. Second prophet was **Hazrat Saleh (A.S)**.
39. **Noah (A.S)** got prophet hood **at the age of 40**.
40. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) intended to sacrifice **Hazrat Ismail at Mina**.
41. First wife of Ibrahim was **Saarah**.
42. Second wife of Ibrahim (A.S) **was Haajirah**.
43. Hazrat Ishaq was sent to **Jews**.
44. Grave of Hazrat Musa is in **Israel**.
45. Grave of Hazrat Dawood is in **Israel**.
46. Isa was the cousin of **Yahya**.

1. Hazrat Musa married to daughter of **Shoaib**.
2. Hazrat Yousif was the son of Hazrat **Yaqoob**.
3. Holy prophet had u **4 daughers and 3 sons**.
4. Month of migration was **Rabiul Awal**.
5. Old name of **Zu Qiblatain** is **Banu Saleem**
6. **Omer Bin Hisham** was the original name of **Abu Jehl**.
7. The word Quran means **Read One**.
8. Makki Surahs **86**
9. Madni Surahs **28**
10. Rukus are **558**
11. Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) was the merchant of **Cloth**
12. Hazrat Ali (R.A) was born at **Khane-e-Kaaba**
13. Doors of Hell are **19**.
14. Yom-ul-Furqan is called to **Yom ul Badar**.
15. **Abu Jehl** was killed by **Ma-ooz- Ma-aaz in** Ghazwa-e-Badar.
16. **Abu Hurairah** has reported **largest number of Ahadith**.
17. First man martyr **Haris bin Abi Hala**.
18. Last Sariya Ubaidah bin Haris was sought at **Rabakh in 1 A.H**
19. Six additional Takbeers are offered in **Eid Pryaers**.
20. When no rains **Namaz-e-Kauf are prayed**.
21. Namaz is the difference **between Kufr and Islam**.
22. Hajj means to **intend.**
23. Zakat literally means **Purification**
24. First Hajj made **compulsory in 9 A.H**.
25. Yum-e-Arafat is on **9th Zul Hajj**.
26. The meaning of **Akhirah** is **a thing coming later**.
27. There are **5** fundaments of **Islam**.
28. **Qiblah** means anything in **front.**
29. Haq Mohar in Islam is fixed only **400 misqat**.
30. Namaz-e-Kasoof if offered for **Solar Eclipse.**
31. **Fajar** and **Isha** were essential in the early **period of Islam**.
32. **Zakat** mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran **32 times**.
33. **5** camels, **40** goats, 3 cows and buffaloes in nisab for Zakkat.
34. **1/10** is nisab of irrigate produce.
35. **Usher** means **1/10.**
36. **Khums** means **1/5.**
37. Word **Zakkat** occurs in Quran for **82** times and with salat **32 times.**
38. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah stated in **Surah Fateh**.
39. Usher mean **1/10**
40. **Al-Kausar** is the shortest Surah in Holy Quran.

(COMPUTER)
Computer Generations

In this Naeem's Virtual Academy Guide, you'll learn more about each of the five generations of computers and the advances in technology that have led to the development of the many computing devices that we use today. Our journey of the five generations of computers starts in 1940 with vacuum tube circuitry and goes to the present day and beyond with artificial intelligence (AI) systems and devices.

WHAT ARE THE FIVE GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS?

FIRST GENERATION: VACUUM TUBES (1940-1956)

The first computer systems used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory, and were often enormous, taking up entire rooms. These computers were very expensive to operate and in addition to using a great deal of electricity, the first computers generated a lot of heat, which was often the cause of malfunctions.

First generation computers relied on machine language, the lowest-level programming language understood by computers, to perform operations, and they could only solve one problem at a time. It would take operators days or even weeks to set-up a new problem. Input was based on punched cards and paper tape, and output was displayed on printouts.

The UNIVAC and ENIAC computers are examples of first-generation computing devices. The UNIVAC was the first commercial computer delivered to a business client, the U.S. Census Bureau in 1951.

SECOND GENERATION: TRANSISTORS (1956-1963)

The world would see transistors replace vacuum tubes in the second generation of computers. The transistor was invented at Bell Labs in 1947 but did not see widespread use in computers until the late 1950s.

The transistor was far superior to the vacuum tube, allowing computers to become smaller, faster, cheaper, more energy-efficient, and more reliable than their first-generation predecessors. Though the transistor still generated a great deal of heat that subjected the computer to damage, it was a vast improvement over the vacuum tube. Second-generation computers still relied on punched cards for input and printouts for output.

THIRD GENERATION: INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (1964-1971)

The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computers. Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips, called semiconductors, which drastically increased the speed and efficiency of computers.

Instead of punched cards and printouts, users interacted with third generation computers through keyboards and monitors and interfaced with an operating system, which allowed the device to run many different applications at one time with a central program that monitored the memory. Computers for the first time became accessible to a mass audience because they were smaller and cheaper than their predecessors.

FOURTH GENERATION: MICROPROCESSORS (1971-PRESENT)

The microprocessor ushered in the fourth generation of computers, as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip. What in the first generation filled an entire room could now fit in the palm of the hand. The Intel 4004 chip, developed in 1971, located all the components of the computer from the central processing unit and memory to input/output controls on a single chip.

In 1981, IBM introduced its first computer for the home user, and in 1984 Apple introduced the Macintosh. Microprocessors also moved out of the realm of desktop computers and into many areas of life as more and more everyday products began to use microprocessors.

As these small computers became more powerful, they could be linked together to form networks, which eventually led to the development of the Internet. Fourth generation computers also saw the development of GUIs, the mouse and handheld devices.

FIFTH GENERATION: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (PRESENT AND BEYOND)

Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today. The use of parallel processing and superconductors is helping to make artificial intelligence a reality.

Quantum computation and molecular and nanotechnology will radically change the face of computers in years to come. The goal of fifth-generation computing is to develop devices that respond to natural language input and are capable of learning and self-organization.

Classification Generations of Computers

The evolution of computer technology is often divided into five generations.

FIVE GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS		
GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS	GENERATIONS TIMELINE	EVOLVING HARDWARE
First generation	1940s-1950s	Vacuum tube based
Second generation	1950s-1960s	Transistor based
Third generation	1960s-1970s	Integrated circuit based
Fourth generation	1970s-present	Microprocessor based
Fifth generation	The present and the future	Artificial intelligence based

TYPES OF COMPUTER

Depending upon the internal structure and subsequent features and applicability, computer system is categorized as follows –

Mainframe Computer

It is high capacity and costly computer. It is largely used by big organizations where many people can use it simultaneously.

Super Computer

This category of computer is the fa stest and also very expensive. A typical supercomputer can solve up to ten trillion individual calculations per second.

Workstation Computer

The computer of this category is a high-end and expensive one. It is exclusively made for complex work purpose.
Personal Computer (PC)

It is a low-capacity computer developed for single users.
Apple Macintosh (Mac)

It is a sort of personal computer manufactured by Apple Company.
Laptop computer (notebook)

It is a handy computer that can be easily carried anywhere.

Tablet and Smartphone

Modern technology has advanced further. It has helped develop computers that are pocket -friendly. Tablets and smart phones are the best examples of such computer.

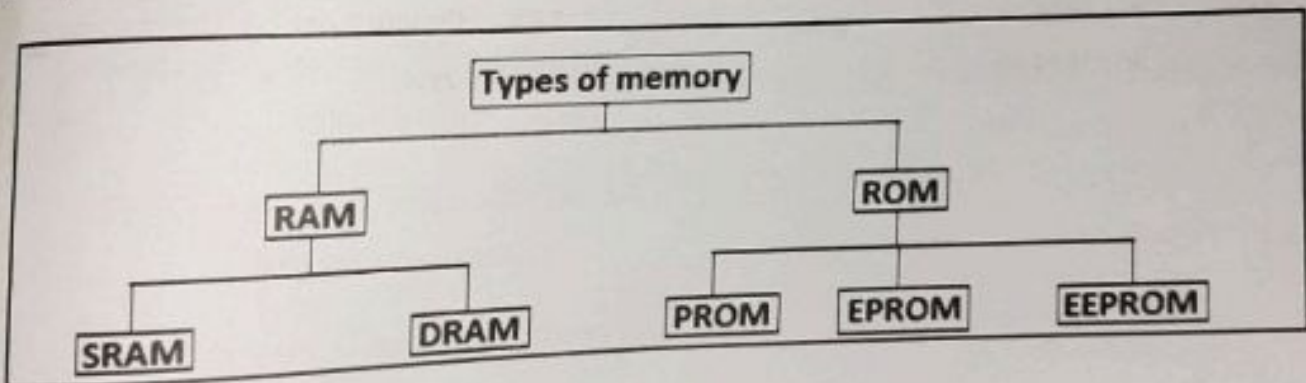
TYPES OF MEMORY IN COMPUTER

Computer memory is of two basic types – Primary memory (**RAM and ROM**) and Secondary memory (hard drive, CD, etc). Random Access Memory (RAM) is primary -volatile memory and Read Only Memory (ROM) is primary-non-volatile memory.

Random Access Memory (Ram)

And

Read Only Memory (Rom)

Memory is the most essential element of a computing system because without it computer can't perform simple tasks. Computer memory is of two basic types – Primary memory (RAM and ROM) and Secondary memory (hard drive, CD, etc). Random Access Memory (RAM) is primary -volatile memory and Read Only Memory (ROM) is primary-non-volatile memory.

1. Random Access Memory (RAM) –

- It is also called read-write memory or the main memory or the primary memory.
- The programs and data that the CPU requires during the execution of a program are stored in this memory.
- It is a volatile memory as the data lost when the power is turned off.
- RAM is further classified into two types - SRAM (Static Random-Access Memory) and DRAM (Dynamic Random-Access Memory).

2. Read Only Memory (ROM) –

- Stores crucial information essential to operate the system, like the program essential to boot the computer.
- It is not volatile.
- Always retains its data.
- Used in embedded systems or where the programming needs no change.
- Used in calculators and peripheral devices.
- ROM is further classified into 4 types- MROM, PROM, EPROM, and EEPROM.

UNITS OF COMPUTER MEMORY

- 1 Bit : Binary Digit
- 8 Bit : 1 Byte
- 1024 Bytes : 1 KB (Kilo Byte)
- 1024 KB : 1 MB (Mega Byte)
- 1024 MB : 1 GB (Giga Byte)
- 1024 GB : 1 TB (Terra Byte)
- 1024 TB : 1 PB (Petta Byte)
- 1024 PB : 1 EB (Exa Byte)
- 1024 EB : 1 ZB (Zetta Byte)
- 1024 ZB : 1 YB (Yotta Byte)
- 1024 YB : 1 BB (Bronto Byte)
- 1024 BB : 1 (Geop Byte)

SHORTCUT KEYS:

CTRL+A = SELECT ALL	CTRL+V = PASTE
CTRL+C = COPY	CTRL+X = CUT
CTRL+O = OPEN	CTRL+Z = UNDO
CTRL+B = BOLD	CTRL+U= UNDERLINE
CTRL+I = ITALIC	F1 = HELP
F2 = RENAME SELECTED OBJECT	F3 = FIND ALL FILES
F5 = REFRESH CURRENT WINDOW	F10 = ACTIVATES MENU
ALT+SPACE = SYSTEM MENU FOR CURRENTWINDOW	ALT+ OPENS DROP-DOWN
CTRL+DRAG = COPY FILE	ESC = CANCEL LAST FUNCTION
SHIFT+F10 = OPENS CONTEXT MENU (SAME AS RIGHT-CLICK)	SHIFT+DELETE = FULL WIPE DELETE (BYPASSES RECYCLE BIN)
ALT+UNDERLINED LETTER = OPENS THE CORRESPONDING MENU	BACKSPACE = SWITCH TO PARENT FOLDER
END = TO END OF LINE, OR FAR RIGHT OF FIELD OR SCREEN	CTRL+HOME = TO THE TOP
CTRL+END = TO THE BOTTOM	PAGE UP = MOVES DOCUMENT OR DIALOG BOX UP ONE PAGE
CTRL+ > = NEXT WORD	CTRL+SHIFT+ > = SELECTS WORD
Ctrl+N = New	Ctrl+S = Save

FUNCTION KEYS:

KEY(S)	FUNCTION(S)
F1	HELP
F2	RENAME
F3	ACTIVATE A SEARCH FUNCTION IN APPLICATIONS
F4	CLOSE A PROGRAM OR WINDOW IN A PROGRAM
F5	RELOAD OR REFRESH THE DOCUMENT WINDOW OR PAGE.
F6	MOVES THE CURSOR TO THE ADDRESS BAR IN MOST INTERNET BROWSERS
SHIFT+F7	RUNS A THESAURUS CHECK ON WORD HIGHLIGHTED.
F8	LET YOU ACCESS ADVANCED STARTUP MODES
F9	REFRESHES A DOCUMENT IN MICROSOFT WORD AND SENDS AND RECEIVES EMAILS IN OUTLOOK.
F10	TO ACTIVATE THE MENU BAR OR RIBBON OF AN OPEN WINDOWS APPLICATION.

SHORTCUT KEYS OF (MS-WORD)

SHORTCUT	DESCRIPTION
CTRL+0	TOGGLES 6PTS OF SPACING ABOVE THE PARAGRAPH.
CTRL+A	SELECT ALL CONTENTS OF THE PAGE.
CTRL+B	BOLD HIGHLIGHTED SELECTION.
CTRL+C	COPY SELECTED TEXT.
CTRL+D	OPEN THE FONT PREFERENCES WINDOW.
CTRL+E	ALIGNS THE LINE OR SELECTED TEXT TO THE CENTER OF THE SCREEN.
CTRL+F	OPEN FIND BOX.
CTRL+I	ITALIC HIGHLIGHTED SELECTION.
CTRL+J	ALIGNS THE SELECTED TEXT OR LINE TO JUSTIFY THE SCREEN.

CTRL+K	INSERT A HYPERLINK.
CTRL+L	ALIGNS THE LINE OR SELECTED TEXT TO THE LEFT OF THE SCREEN.
CTRL+M	INDENT THE PARAGRAPH.
CTRL+N	OPENS NEW, BLANK DOCUMENT WINDOW.
CTRL+O	OPENS THE DIALOG BOX OR PAGE FOR SELECTING A FILE TO OPEN.
CTRL+P	OPEN THE PRINT WINDOW.
CTRL+R	ALIGNS THE LINE OR SELECTED TEXT TO THE RIGHT OF THE SCREEN.
CTRL+S	SAVE THE OPEN DOCUMENT. LIKE SHIFT+F12.
ALT+F, A	SAVE THE DOCUMENT UNDER A DIFFERENT FILE NAME.
ALT+X	SHOW THE UNICODE CODE OF A HIGHLIGHTED CHARACTER.
CTRL+T	CREATE A HANGING INDENT.
CTRL+U	UNDERLINE THE SELECTED TEXT.
CTRL+V	PASTE.
CTRL+W	CLOSE THE CURRENTLY OPEN DOCUMENT.
CTRL+X	CUT SELECTED TEXT.
CTRL+Y	REDO THE LAST ACTION PERFORMED.
CTRL+Z	UNDO LAST ACTION.
CTRL+SHIFT+A	SETS THE SELECTED TEXT TO ALL CAPITAL LETTERS.
CTRL+SHIFT+D	ADDS DOUBLE UNDERLINE TO THE SELECTED TEXT.
CTRL+SHIFT+E	ENABLE OR DISABLE REVISION TRACKING.
CTRL+SHIFT+F	OPENS FONT WINDOW TO CHANGE THE FONT.
CTRL+SHIFT+L	QUICKLY CREATE A BULLET POINT.
CTRL+SHIFT+>	INCREASE SELECTED FONT +1PTS UP TO 12PT AND THEN INCREASE FONT +2PTS.
CTRL+]	INCREASE SELECTED FONT +1PTS.

YOU CAN ALSO UTILIZE THE MOUSE TO PERFORM MANY COMMON ACTIONS. THE FOLLOWING SECTION CONTAINS EXAMPLES OF

MOUSE SHORTCUTS

MOUSE SHORTCUTS	DESCRIPTION
CLICK, HOLD, AND DRAG	SELECTS TEXT FROM WHERE YOU CLICK AND HOLD TO THE POINT YOU DRAG AND LET GO.
DOUBLE-CLICK	IF DOUBLE-CLICKING A WORD, SELECTS THE COMPLETE WORD.
DOUBLE-CLICK	DOUBLE-CLICKING THE LEFT, CENTER, OR RIGHT OF A BLANK LINE MAKES THE ALIGNMENT OF THE TEXT LEFT, CENTER, OR RIGHT ALIGNED.
DOUBLE-CLICK	DOUBLE-CLICKING ANYWHERE AFTER TEXT ON A LINE SETS A TAB STOP.
TRIPLE-CLICK	SELECTS THE LINE OR PARAGRAPH OF THE TEXT WHERE THE MOUSE IS TRIPLE-CLICKED.
CTRL+MOUSE WHEEL	ZOOMS IN AND OUT OF DOCUMENT.

MICROSOFT EXCEL SHORTCUT KEYS

SHORTCUT	ACTION	MENU
CTRL+A	SELECT ALL	NONE
CTRL+B	BOLD	FORMAT CELLS FONT STYLE BOLD
CTRL+C	COPY	EDIT COPY
CTRL+D	FILL DOWN	EDIT FILL DOWN
CTRL+F	FIND	EDIT FIND
CTRL+G	GO TO	EDIT GO TO
CTRL+H	REPLACE	EDIT REPLACE
CTRL+I	ITALIC	FORMAT CELLS FONT, FONT STYLE ITALIC
CTRL+K	INSERT HYPERLINK	INSERT HYPERLINK
CTRL+N	NEW WORKBOOK	FILE NEW
CTRL+O	OPEN	FILE OPEN
CTRL+P	PRINT	FILE PRINT
CTRL+R	FILL RIGHT	EDIT FILL RIGHT
CTRL+S	SAVE	FILE SAVE
CTRL+U	UNDERLINE	FORMAT CELLS FONT UNDERLINE SINGLE
CTRL+V	PASTE	EDIT PASTE
CTRL W	CLOSE	FILE CLOSE
CTRL+X	CUT	EDIT CUT
CTRL+Y	REPEAT	EDIT REPEAT
CTRL+Z	UNDO	EDIT UNDO
F1	HELP	HELP CONTENTS AND INDEX
F2	EDIT	NONE
F3	PASTE NAME	INSERT NAME PASTE
F4	REPEAT LAST ACTION	EDIT REPEAT. WORKS WHILE NOT IN EDIT MODE.

SOME IMPORTANT ABBREVIATIONS

- ★ ALU : Arithmetic Logic Unit
- ★ ATM : Automated Teller Machine
- ★ BIOS : Basic Input Output System
- ★ BIT : Binary Digit
- ★ CD Rom : Compact Disk Read Only Memory
- ★ CD : Compact Disk
- ★ CPU : Central Processing Unit
- ★ CU : Control Unit
- ★ CUI : Command User Interface
- ★ DVD : Digital Versatile Disc
- ★ E-Mail : Electronic Machine
- ★ GIF : Graphic Interchange Format
- ★ GPS : Global Positioning System
- ★ GUI : Graphic User Interface
- ★ HTTP : Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- ★ IBM : International Business Machine
- ★ IMEI : International Mobile Equipment Identity
- ★ LAN : Local Area Network
- ★ LCD : Liquid Crystal Display
- ★ MB : Motherboard or Megabyte
- ★ MMS : Multimedia Messaging Service
- ★ NIC : Network Interface Card
- ★ PAN : Personal Area Network
- ★ PC : Personal Computer
- ★ RAM : Random Access Memory
- ★ ROM : Read Only Memory
- ★ SIM : Subscriber Identity Module
- ★ URL : Uniform Resource Locator
- ★ USB : Universal Serial Bus
- ★ VIRUS : Vital Information Resources Under Seize
- ★ VPN : Virtual Private Network
- ★ W.W.W : World Wide Web
- ★ Wi-Fi : Wireless Fidelity
- ★ ZIP : Zone Information Protocol

FREQUENTLY ASKED EXTENSIONS

.doc	Word document 2003
.docx	MS Word document 2007 to 2021
.xlsx	MS Excel
.ppt	MS Power Point
.accdb	MS Access
.rtf	WordPad
.txt	Notepad
.cdr	Corel Draw
.psd	Photoshop

.exe	Executable File
.apk	Android Application
.html	Hyper Text Markup Language

TYPES OF COMPUTER ANTIVIRUS
The 6 Best Antivirus Software of 2022

- Best Overall: Bit defender Antivirus Plus
- Best for Windows: Norton 360 with Life Lock
- Best for Mac: Web root Secure Anywhere for Mac
- Best for Multiple Devices: McAfee Antivirus Plus
- Best Premium Option: Trend Micro Antivirus+ Security
- Best Malware Scanning: Malware bytes

Best Graphic Design Software Of 2022 (Free And Paid)

1. Adobe Photoshop.
2. Adobe InDesign.
3. CorelDraw Graphics Suite.
4. Inks cape.
5. Sketch.
6. Adobe Illustrator.
7. Affinity Designer.
8. GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Program).
9. Xara Designer Pro X.
10. Gravity Designer.
11. PhotoScape.

MOST REPEATED COMPUTER MCQS

01. **Who is the father of computer?**
(a) Dennis Ritchie
(b) Charles Babbage
(c) James Gosling
(d) None

02. **The term computer is derived from______**
(a) German
(b) French
(c) Arab
(d) Latin

03. **The basic operation performed by a**
Computer is______
(a) Arithmetic operation
(b) logical operation
(c) Storage and Relative
(d) All of above

04. **Who is the father of internet?**
(a) Charles Babbage
(b) Vint Cerf
(c) Denis Riche
(d) Martin Cooper

05. **If a computer has more than one processor**
Then it is known as______
(a) Uni-process
(b) multi-Processor
(c) Multi-threaded
(d) multi-programming

06. **A light sensitive device that converts drawing printed text or other images into digital form**
is____________
(a) Keyboard
(b) Scanner
(c) OMR
(d) None of these

07. **WWW Stands for____________**
(a) World whole web
(b) Wide world web
(c) Web world whole
(d) World Wide Web

08. **A collection of system programs that controls and co-ordinates the overall operations of a computer system is called____________**
(a) System software
(b) Operating system
(c) Utility Program
(d) Device driver

09. **Which technology is used in compact disks?**
(a) Magnetic
(b) Mirror
(c) Floppy
(d) Laser

10. **Which shortcut key is used to open my computer properties?**
(a) Win + Pause
(b) Win + Insert
(c) Wind + End
(d) Win + Tab

11. **Which shortcut key is used to open My Computer?**

(a) Win + C
(b) Win + D
(c) Win + E
(d) Win + F

12. **The web of computer networks that connect Users from all around the world to interact with each other is classified as?**
(a) Interactive net
(b) Internet
(c) Intranet
(d) Extranet

13. **URL is an abbreviation for?**
(a) Universal Resource Locator
(b) Uniform Resource Locator
(c) Universal Resource Location
(d) Uniform Resource Location

14. **The unit that controls all parts of the computer is ________**
(a) CPU
(b) ALU
(c) Register
(d). None of these

15. **Microprocessor was introduced in which Generation of computer?**
(a) Second generation
(b) Third generation
(c) Fourth generation
(d) Fifth generation

16. **Fifth generation computers are based on____**
(a) Programming Intelligence
(b) Artificial Intelligence
(c) System Knowledge
(d) None of these

17. Computer program is also known as ________
(a) Software
(b) Process
(c) Procedure
(d) Compiler

18. **Which of the following is used as "Input" Device?**
(a) VDU
(b) TV
(c) Printer
(d) Light pen

19. Computer is a ________________?
(a) Physical Machine
(b) Electronic Machine
(c) Chemical Machine
(d) Mechanical Machine

20. **Who is father of computer networking?**
(a) Ray Noorda
(b) Vint Cerf
(c) Google
(d) Novell

21. **Present day computers are based on ________**
(a) Along technology
(b) Hybrid technology
(c) Digital technology
(d) none of the above

22. **Which is the place that is used to connect various external devices to the computer?**
(a) Circuit
(b) Whole

(d) None of these

Port(C)

23. Loading of Operating System in Personal Computer is called?

(a) Processing
(b) Installation
c) Booting
(d) None of these

24. Temporary storage place for information in a computer is called ________

(a) Back Up
(b) Buffer
(c) Binary file
(d) Data recorder

25. Which is the largest hardware company of Computers?

(a) Microsoft
(b) Dell
(c) HP
(d) My Space

26. The first computer made available for Commercial use was________

(a) MANIAC
(b) ENIAC
(c) UNIVAC
(d) EDSAC

27. A collection of computers connected together is called________

(a) Processing
(b) Network
(c) Chatting
(d) Centralized System

28. Device used to enter data or information into a computer include: ________

(a) Keyboard
(b) Mouse
(c) Microphone
(d) All

29. How many types of computers according to the Size?

(a) 4
(b) 3
(c) 2
(d) None of these

30. A program that acts as an intermediary between a user of a computer and the computer Hardware is ________

(a) Utility Software
(b) Computer Software
(c) Operating System
(d) Application Software

31. Most widely Spreader Computer virus was ________

(a) I love you
(b) I hate you
(c) Oracle
(d) None of these

32. The First Mechanical Computer Designed by Charles Babbage was called________

(a) Abacus
(b) Super Computer
(c) Analytical Engine
(d) Processing Machine

33. A single point on a computer screen is called:

(a) Cell
(b) Bit
(c) Pixel
(d) Element

34. The blinking symbol on the computer screen is called ________
(a) Mouse
(b) logo
(c) Hand
(d) cursor

35. Who is called the "Father" of the computer?
(a) Blaise Pascal
(b) Charles Babbage
(c) Joseph Jacquard
(d) Dr. Herman Hollerith

36. In which generation of computers operating system was used for the first time?
(a) 1st
(b) 2nd
(c) 3rd
(d). 4th

37. Which generation computers used transistors for the first time?
(a) Fourth
(b) Third
(c) Second
(d) First

38. In a computer spreadsheet rows are labeled ________
(a) By letters
(b) by numbers
(c) By cell references
(d) by symbols

39. Basic unit of a computer worksheet in which you enter text and numbers is known as ________
(a) Workbook
(b) column
(c) Row
(d) cell

40. The smallest unit of data in a computer is________?
(a) Bit
(b) Kilobit
(c) Terabyte
(d) Byte

41. Which basic colors are used in computer Graphics?
(a) GOB
(b) RWG
(c) RGB
(d) BGB

42. Main window in a computer spreadsheet is called ________
(a) Work book
(b) Work
(c) Account book
(d) Work sheet

43. In a computer spreadsheet, cell range A3 through G3 should be keyed in as ________
(a) A3-G3
(b) A3:G3
(c) A3? G3
(d) A3 to G3

44. In a computer spreadsheet, SUM, AVERAGE, MIN and MAX are examples of ______
(a) Calculations
(b) Formulas
(c) Functions
(d) Relative addressing

45. In a computer spreadsheet, each cell contains a ________

is

(a) Label
(b) Value
(c) Formula
(d) All of these

46. **Actual working area of Computer's Microsoft Excel is ________**
(a) Workbook
(b) Worksheet
(c) Note sheet
(d) Notebook

47. **Short Key of Rename any object in computer System?**
(a) F2
(b) F1
(c) Ctrl+w
(d) Ctrl+F

48. **In MS-Word to insert mathematically sign we use option:**
(a) Symbol
(b) Objects
(c) Shapes
(d) Equation

49. **Which of the following is correct regarding underline in MS-Word?**
(a) Color of Underline can be change
(b) Style of Underline can be change
(c) Underline can be set using by shortcut key
(d) all of the above

50. **What is the extension of files created in Ms-Word 2007- 2010?**
(a) Dot
(b) docx
(c). dor
(d) txt

51. **What is the extension of files created in Ms-Word 97- 2003?**
(a) Dot
(b) doc
(c) dom
(d) txt

52. **What is the function of Ctrl + B in Ms-Word?**
(a) It converts selected text into the next larger
(b) size of the same font
(b) It adds a line break to the document
(c) It makes the selected text bold

53. **Which language does MS-Word use to create Macros?**
(a) Visual C++
(b) Visual Java
(c) Visual Basic
(d) None of these

54. **An error in computer data is called............?**
(a) Chip
(b) Bug
(c) Bit
(d) Byte

55. **Ms Word offers the different views of a Document?**
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five

56. **Title bar in MS-Excel displays name of the________**
(a) Worksheet
(b) Workbook
(c) Formula
(d) Location

57. In MS-Excel__________ short cut key is used for hiding rows.
(a) Ctrl+H
(b) Ctrl+7
(c) Ctrl+9
(d) None of the above

58. Which of the following is a programming language?
(a) Lotus
(b) Pascal
(c) MS-Excel
(d) Netscape

59. Which one of the following is NOT a computer language?
(a) MS-Excel
(b) BASIC
(c) COBOL
(d) C++

60. Driver of computer Hardware are__________
(a) Application Software
(b) Utility Programmer
(c) System software
(d) Productivity software

61. __________ technology includes computers hardware, software, and database management System and data communication system?
(a) Information
(b) Computer
(c) Marketing
(d) All of the above

62. A piece of hardware that is used to enter information into the computer by using keys:
(a) Keyboard
(b) Monitor
(c) Hard disk
(d) Icon

63. A network which is used for sharing data, software and hardware among several users Owning microcomputers is called __________
(a) WAN
(b) MAN
(c) LAN
(d) VAN

64. The hardware parts of computer are ________
(a) Firmware components
(b) Physical components
(c) Logical components
(d) All of these

65. Which of the following systems software does the job of merging the records from two files into one?
(a) Utility program
(b) Security software
(c) Networking software
(d). Documentation system

66. Which shortcut key inserts a new slide in current presentation?
(a) Ctrl + N
(b) Ctrl + M
(c) Ctrl + S
(d) All of Above

67. Getting data from a cell located in a different sheet is called __________?
(a) Accessing
(b) Referencing

(c) Updating
(d) Functioning

68. In banks, data check on the cheque is read by the following device:
(a) OCR
(b) OMR
(c) MICR
(d) None of these

69. The process of building, organizing and using Databases of customers to build customer Relationship is classified as ________?
(a) Database marketing
(b) Customer database
(c) Detailed database
(d) Company database

70. The collection of data through primary and secondary data sources is classified as______
(a) Data sources
(b) Observational research
(c) Objective research
(d) applied research

71. The reviewing of data like productivity, Absteeism, down time and product quality is the futile part of?
(a) Planning
(b) Preparation
(c) Follow-up
(d) Active coaching

72. The information obtained from company's Network data sources is classified as?
(a) Internal databases
(b) External databases
(c) Outsourced databases
(d) both a and b

73. The collection, analysis and reporting of available data for any given marketing Situation is classified as?
(a) External databases
(b) Outsourced databases
(c) Marketing research
(d) both a and b

74. Which memory acts as a buffer Between CPU and the main memory?
(a) RAM
(b) ROM
(c) Static RAM
(d) Cache memory

75. Which is known as temporary memory?
(a) ROM
(b) Hard Disk
(c) Registers
(d) Circuits

76. In RAM memory, DDR stands for?
(a) Double sided RIMM
(b) Double Data Rate
(c) Digital data rate
(d) Dynamic data rate

77. The process of getting information out of memory storage is known as ____________
(a) Encoding
(b) Retrieval
(c) Rehearsal
(d) Storage

78. Which type of memory has an essentially unlimited storage capacity?

(a) Echoic memory
(b) short-term memory
(c) state-dependent memory
(d) long-term memory

79. Which is a non-volatile memory?
(a) ROM
(b) RAM
(c) BIOS
(d) None of Above

80. Which is a volatile memory?
(a) ROM
(b) RAM
(c) BIOS
(d) PROM

81. Virtual Memory is typically located in?
(a) RAM
(b) CPU
(c) Hard Drive
(d) Flash Memory

82. ______ memory loses content, when power is lost.
(a) Nonvolatile
(b) Volatile
(c) Static
(d) None of these

83. Which one of the following memories is not the Primary memory of a computer?
(a) ROM
(b) RAM
(c) EEPROM
(d) CD-ROM

84. The main memory of a computer can also be called______________
(a) Primary storage
(b) Internal memory
(c) **Primary memory**
(d) All of these

85. Any data or instructions natural into memory of a computer is considered as___________
(a) Storage
(b) Output
(c) Input
(d) Information

86. The primary memory of a personal computer Consists of ________________
(a) ROM only
(b) RAM only
(c) Both ROM and RAM
(d) Memory module

87. Memory is made up of____________?
(a) Set of wires
(b) Set of circuits
(c) Large number of cells
(d) all of these

88. Which of the following is a secondary memory device?
(a) Keyboard
(b) Disk
(c) ALU
(d) All of the above

89. The CPU and memory are located on the____
(a) Expansion board
(b) Motherboard
(c) Storage device
(d) Output device

90. The unit that controls all parts of the computer is ________?
(a) CPU
(b) ALU
(c) Register
(d) None of these

91. ________ is a type of computing that Performs computation, storage and even applications as a service across a network.
(a) Cloud Computing
(b) Distributed Computing
(c) Parallel Computing
(d) Virtual Computing

92. USB is _____ type of storage device.
(a) Auxiliary
(b) Primary
(c) Secondary
(d) Tertiary

93. ____________ is a permanent storage device.
(a) Cache memory
(b) RAM memory
(c) Cache
(d) Hard disk

94. All of the following storage media have read and write capabilities except ____________
(a) Flash memory cards
(b) CD-ROMs
(c) Hard disk drives
(d) Floppy disks

95. All the following are storage device except___
(a) Floppy Disc
(b) Monitor
(c) Tape Drive
(d) CD

96. All the following are examples of Input Devices except a________________
(a) Mouse
(b) Printer
(c) Keyboard
(d) Scanner

97. Which of the following could be Digital input Devices for computers?
(a) Digital Camcorder
(b) Microphone
(c) Scanner
(d) All of these

98. Which of the following are Input Devices?
(a) Keyboard
(b) Mouse
(c) Card reader
(d) All of these

99. Device used to enter data or information into a computer includes: __________?
(a) Keyboard
(b) Mouse
(c) Scanner
(d) All

100. Fifth generation computers are based on: _____
(a) Programming Intelligence
(b) Artificial Intelligence
(c) System Knowledge
(d) None of these

cations as a

101. **Printers and Monitors are common forms of ____________**
(a) Input units
(b) Output Units
(c) Storage Unit
(d) Processing Unit

102. **F1 to F12 keys are called_________keys.**
(a) Function
(b) Modifier
(C) Control
(d) None of the above

103. **Ctrl, Shift, Alt and Windows are called________keys.**
(a) Modifier
(b) Function
(c) Numeric
(d) Alphanumeric

104. **___________ shortcut keys to switch to the next windows?**
(a) Alt + tab
(b) Shift + Tab
(c) Alt + Ctrl
(d) Ctrl + Tab

105. **A piece of hardware that is used to enter Information into the computer by using keys:**
(a) Keyboard
(b) Monitor
(c) Hard disk
(d) Icon

106. **Which keys enable the input of numbers quickly?**
(a) Function keys
(b) The Numeric keypad
(c) Ctrl, shift and Alt
(d) Arrow keys

107. **Which of these keys is NOT on the number keypad?**
(a) Ctrl
(b) Del
(c) Enter
(d) Numeric lock

108. **Keyboard used with personal Computer have___keys?**
(a) 84 to 85 ke**101 to 105 keys**
(b)
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

109. **Which key is between the Ctrl and Alt keys?**
(a) Shift
(b) Enter
(c) Window
(d) Space Bar

110. **The brain of any computer system is __________**
(a) ALU
(b) CPU
(c) Memory
(d) Control Unit

111. **Letters, numbers and symbols found on a Keyboard is ____________________**
(a) Icon
(b) Screen
(c) **Keys**
(d) Menu

112. **The main job of a CPU is to______**
(a) Carry out program instructions
(b) Store data / information for future use
(c) Process data and information
(d) All of these

113. **The Speed of CPU is measured in_______**
(a) Megahertz
(b) Gigahertz
(c) Both A & B
(d) None of these

114. **CPU is an example of ______**
(a) Software
(b) A program
(c) An output unit
(d) Hardware

115. **Microprocessor was introduced in which Generation of computer?**
(a) Second generation
(b) Third generation
(c) Fourth generation
(d) Fifth generation

116. **The minimum amount of RAM required for the installation of Windows 2000 is_______**
(a) 16 MB
(b) 32 MB
(c) 64 MB
(d) 128 MB

117. **Virtual Memory is typically located in?**
(a) RAM
(b) CPU
(c) Hard Drive
(d) Flash Memory

118. **OCR stands for _________________?**
(a) Optical Character Recognition
(b) Optical CPU Recognition
(c) Optimal Character Rendering
(d) Other Character Restoration

119. **Where is data saved permanently?**
(a) Memory
(b) Storage
(c) CPU
(d) Printer

120. **To see all information which device output uses?**
(a) Monitor
(b) Keyboard
(C) ALU
(d) CPU

121. **The comprehensive software system that builds maintains and provides access to a database is________________**
(a) DBMS
(b) CPU
(c) DASD
(d) CAI

122. **ALU and Control Unit jointly known as____?**
(a) RAM
(b) ROM
(c) CPU
(D) PC

123. What is the full form of PDF?
(a) Portable Document Format
(b) Pre-Define Format
(c) Portion Document Format
(d) Printing Document Function

124. What is the shortcut key to Center a Paragraph is:
(a) Ctrl+B
(b) Ctrl+C
(c) Ctrl+E
(d) Ctrl+D

125. Which is the most popular Search Engine?
(a) Yahoo
(b) Google
(c) Lycos
(d) Bing

126. When Windows 10 was launched?
(a) 2009
(b) 2015
(c) 2018
(d) 2020

127. Printed copy is an example of _
(a) Softcopy
(b) Hardcopy
(c) New copy
(d) Old copy

128. A set of raw, unprocessed facts, figures and symbols is called ______
(a) Figure
(b) Fact
(c) Data
(d) Information

129. Windows XP was released in ______
(a) 2001
(b) 2005
(c) 2010
(d) 2020

130. Shortcut key for Undo is______
(a) Ctrl+A
(b) Ctrl+S
(c) Ctrl+Z
(d) Ctrl+Y

131. Shortcut key for Redo is______
(a) Ctrl+A
(b) Ctrl+S
(c) Ctrl+Y
(d) Ctrl+Y

132. Shortcut key for Print is______
(a) Ctrl+P
(b) Ctrl+S
(c) Ctrl+Z
(d) Ctrl+Y

133. Shortcut key for help is______
(a) F7
(b) F1
(c) Ctrl+Z
(d) F2

134. Alt+F4 used for ______
(a) Open Window
(b) Close Window

(c) Save Window
(d) Help

135. **Projector is a_______________Device.**
(a) Output
(b) Input
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

136. **Special Keys are____________**
(a) Delete, Insert, Home, Page UP Page Down
(b) 0-9
(c) 0-9 to A-Z
(d) All of these

137. **JPEG Stands for______**
(a) Junior Photos Expert Group
(b) Joy Photo Expert Group
(c) Joint Photographic Experts Group
(d) All of above

138. **Maximum zoom percentage in Microsoft PowerPoint is?**
(a) 100%
(b) 200%
(c) 400%
(d) 500%

139. **Maximum zoom percentage in Microsoft Excel is?**
(a) 100%
(b) 200%
(c) 400%
(d) 500%

140. **Maximum zoom percentage in Microsoft Word is?**
(a) 100%
(b) 200%
(d) 400%
(d) 500%

141. **What is Hard Disk?**
(a) Permanent Storage
(b) Non Removable Storage
(c) Removable Storage
(d) Both A & C

142. **Numeric Keys are____________**
(a) F1-F12
(b) 0-9
(c) 0-9 to A-Z
(d) All of these

143. **Numeric & Alphabetical keys are____________**
(a) F1-F12
(b) 0-9
(c) 0-9 to A-Z
(d) All of these

144. **DOS Stands for________**
(a) Disk Open System
(b) Drive Open System
(c) Disk Operating System
(d) Daily Open System

145. **Function Keys are____________**
(a) A-Z & 0-9
(b) F1 to F12
© 0-9
(d) Delete, Insert, Home, Page up, Page down)

146. **FAT stands for________**

(a) File Allocation Table
(b) File Attempt Term
(c) File Allowed Term
(d) None of these

147. NTFS stands for ____________
(a) **New Technology File System**
(b) New Time for System
(c) New Timeline Fast System
(d) All of these

148 SSD stands for________
(a) System Solid Drive
(b) **Solid State Drives**
(c) Sonic Super Drive
(d) None of these

149. HDD stands for _______
(a) **Hard Disk Drives**
(b) Heavy Duty Drum
(c) High Definition Disk
(d) All of these

150. **Who is the founder of Google?**
(a) Larry page
(b) Sergey Brin
(c) Donald
(d) **Both A & B**

151. **When Google was founded?**
(a) 1992
(b) 1994
(c) **1998**
(d) 1996

152. **Where is H.Q of Twitter?**
(a) New York
(b) **California**
(c) London
(d) None of above

153. **Who is the founder of website www?**
(a) **Tim Burners Lee**
(b) John Lee
(c) Good ridge Lee
(d) none of these

154. ______________ is the founder of Twitter.
(a) **Jack Dorsey**
(b) Bill Gates
(c) Mark Zuckerburg
(d) Pavel Durov

155. **Who is the founder of Wikipedia?**
(a) **Jimmy Wales**
(b) Yang Wales
(c) John Wales
(d) None of these

156. **Where is headquarter of Facebook?**
(a) New York
(b) **California**
(c) London
(d) None of above

157. **Who is the founder of Gmail?**
(a) Paul Demine
(b) **Paul Buchheit**
(c) Excel Dowel
(d) All these

158. **When Wikipedia was is founded?**
(a) Feb 2001
(b) March 2003
(c) Jan 2001
(d) April 2000

159. **When Window 11 was launched?**
(a) 5 September 2021
(b) 5 October 2021
(c) 5 November 2021
(d) 5 December 2021

160. **When Gmail was founded?**
(a) April 2004
(b) March 2005
(c) June 2005
(d) None of these

161. **Who is the founder of Instagram?**
(a) Kevin Systrom
(b) Bill
(c) John
(d) Kevin Roan

162. **Where is the founder of Facebook/Meta?**
(a) Shekel
(b) Warden George
(c) Mark Zuckerberg
(d) None of above

163. **When Instagram was founded?**
(a) 2006
(b) 2007
(c) 2010
(d) 2021

164. **Who is founder of Yahoo?**
(a) David Filo + Jerry Yang
(b) Paul Jones + Rules
© Paul Young + David Bowels
(d) None of above

165. **Intersection of rows and column in Ms-Excel is called ____________**
(a) Cell
(b) Rows
(c) Column
(d) None of these

166. **______ Memory loses content, when power is lost.**
(a) Volatile
(b) Static
(c) Non-Volatile
(d) None of these

167. **Ms-Excel is also called________**
(a) Spreadsheet
(b) Rows
(c) Column
(d) None of these

168. **We can search character & word and symbols in Microsoft word by using ________ command**
(a) Ctl+F
(b) Ctrl+F5

(c) Ctrl=R

(d) None of these

169. If a computer has more than one processor then it is known as ______

(a) Multiprocessor

(b) Multithread

(c) Uni-process

(d) All of these

170. Which one is Digital device, select from the choices below?

(a) Clock with a dial and two hands

(b) Automobile speed meter

(c) Digital Clock

(d) All of them

171. A CPU contains ______

(a) A control unit and an arithmetic logic unit

(b) A card reader and a printing device

© An analytical engine and control unit

(d) All of these

172. UNIVAC stands for______________

(a)Unwanted Automatic Value Computer

(b) Universal Automatic Computer

(c)Universal Vocational and Computer

(d) None of these

173. The amount of vertical space between lines of text in a document is called ______________

(a) Line spacing

(b) Single Space

(c) Vertical Spacing

(d) All of these

174. What does DMA stands for?

(a) Direct Model Access

(b) Direct Memory Access

(c) Distinct Memory Access

(d) All of these

175. Which bar is usually located below that Title Bar provides categorized options in Ms-Word?

(a) Menu bar

(b) Rows

(c) Title bar

(d) All of these

176. Which of the following command is not available in Tools menu in Ms-Word?

(a) Macro

(b) Auto Note

(c) Auto Correct

(d) Auto Text

177. Microprocessors as switching devices are for ________ generation computers.

(a) First Generation

(b) Second Generation

(c) Third Generation

(d) Fourth Generation

178. Who is the current CEO of Microsoft?

(a) Charles Babbage

(b) Bill Gates

(c) Satya Nadella

(d) Bill Clinton

179. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks except ________

(a) Viruses
(b) hackers
(c) Theft
(d) Spam

180. Where does most data go first with in a computer memory hierarchy?

(a) RAM
(b) ROM
(c) BIOS
(d) CACHE

181. What is the function of Ctrl+P in Microsoft Word?

(a) Open save button
(b) Open Print Dialog Box
(c)Open Column
(d) Open a file

182. Ctrl+Z shortcut is used in Microsoft Word to________?

(a) Undo the last action
(b) Open Program
(c) Redo the last action
(c) None of these

183. Latest Ms-Windows is ____________

(a) Windows 7
(b) Windows 8
(c) Windows 11
(d) Windows 2016

184. Which of the following is graphics solution for word processors?

(a) Clip Art
(b) Drop cape
(c) Word Art
(d) All of above

185. Pressing F8 key for three times selects ______

(a) A whole word
(b) A paragraph
(c) A sentence
(d) A word

186. Single spacing in Ms-Word document causes point line spacing?

(a) 12
(b) 14
(c) 16
(d) 20

187. KB stands for ____________

(a) Key Block
(b) Kit Bit
(c) Kilo Byte
(d) Kernel Boot

188. PHP stands for ________

(a)Processor Hypertext Program
(b) Hypertext Preprocessor
(c) High Hello Pi
(d) None of these

189. GIF stands for ________
(a) Graphic Internet Format
(b) Graphic Internet File
(c) Graphic Interchange Format
(d) All of these

190. **The output received on the display screen or in the audio or video form is called ________**
(a) Soft Copy
(b) Hard Copy
(c) Light Copy
(d) All of above

191. **In Ms-Word, for what does ruler help?**
(a) To set tabs
(b) To set indents
(c) To change page margins
(d) All of the above

192. **What is the function of Ctrl+O in Microsoft Word?**
(a) Close Document
(b) Save Document
(c) Print Document
(d) Open Document

193. **FTP stands for ________**
(a) File Transfer Protocol
(b) File Total Power
(c) File Total Pi
(d) None of these

194. **CRT stands for ________**
(a) Cathode Ray Tube
(b) Corel Review Time
(c) Common Ray Time
(d) None of these

195. **The hardware parts of computer are ________**
(a) Physical Components
(b) Logical Components
(c) Firmware Components
(d) All of these

196. **Which of the following shortcut key is used to close the program?**
(a) F4
(b) Alt+F4
(c) Ctrl+F4
(d) Ctrl+C

197. **DSL stands for ________**
(a) Disk Super Line
(b) Digital Subscriber Line
(c) Digital Super Line
(d) None of these

198. **The keys on the top of keyboard as F1, F2............F12 are ________**
(a) Enter Keys
(b) Lock Keys
(c) Function Keys
(d) Insert Keys

199. Which menu in Ms-Word can be used to change character size and typeface?

(a) Data
(b) Format
(c) Tools
(d) View

200. Why we use cyber security?

(a) Desire to keep information, data, and devices private and safe

(b) To keep secure our home

(c) To keep updates

(d) To learn computer